This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

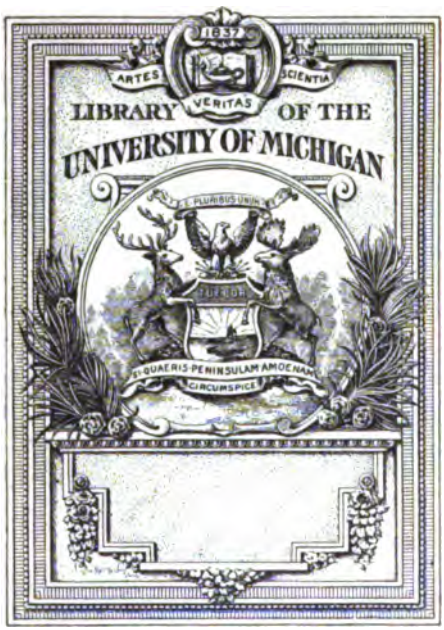
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

A 489707


1837
ARTES
SCIENTIA
VERITAS
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
E PLURIBUS UNUM
SI QUAERIS PENINSULAM AMOENAM
CIRCUMSPICE

AP
4
.G3

7163

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

VOLUME LV.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXV.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON:

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for DAVID HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*; and ſold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. *Paul's Church-Yard, Ludgate-Street.* 1785.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Esq.
On completing his LVth. Volume.

IT'S voyage o'er, with proſperous gales
Your rich galleon my Clio hails;
Excell'd in wealth by either Ind,
The matchleſs treaſures of the mind.
But, ſoon as Phœbus gilds the ſkies,
Each morn again your toils will riſe:
Bards, Sages, will again for you
Rhyme, criticiſe, explore, review.
In every month you thus engage
All ranks, each ſex, and every age;
More goodneſs hence the good obtain,
And hence the wiſe more wiſdom gain;
While ſome are married, buried, born,
Others rejoice, and others mourn;
Bards for the dead attune their lays,—
They die,—whom other poets praiſe:
Coins, ſeals, all worthleſs now, unſeen
In thy Muſeum, curious GREENE *,
Found, when long hidden, ſhall ſurpriſe
Some future PEGGE's exploring eyes.
Let uſeful lore, in every page,
The gay and thoughtleſs thus engage!
For all now wedded, and ev'n born,
Friends, parents, children, ſoon muſt mourn,
And all who live, as die they muſt,
Know, that coins, ſeals, and men are duſt.

Dec. 31, 1785.

* Of Lichfield. See p. 25, 176, 496, 694, 943, &c.

PREFACE TO THE FIFTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

PREFACE has ſucceeded Preface, as Year has ſucceeded Year, for more than Half a Century, till a Repetition of the ſame Acknowledgements, and a Requiſition for the Continuance of the ſame Favours, have become like Birth-day Congratulations at Court, which vary only by being preſented in the ſplendid Decorations of a new Dreſs.

In the Prefaces to ſome former Volumes we ventured to quit the beaten Track, and, by a Recapitulation of the principal Contents of the Volume, endeavoured to attract the Notice of the Public. Our Readers were pleaſed with the Appearance of Novelty at firſt, but ſoon found, that, in reality, there was nothing new but the Form; that, in the Diſplay of old Articles, however brilliant, with which they were acquainted, we ſeemed more intent on gaining new Readers, than in contributing either to the Entertainment or Information of the Old. Thus circumſtanced, it is become neceſſary to ſtrike out a new Plan, which, we hope, will be equally pleaſing to our Conſtant Readers, and inviting to thoſe who honour us with their Attention occaſionally only.

Our Plan in brief is this, to introduce annually what we ſhall call AN INDEX INDICATORIUS, or, An Index expreſſive of the Subjects we have in Store, which our Limits would not admit in the Courſe of the preceding Year. What is meant will be beſt explained by what follows.

Index Indicatorius; or, An Explanatory Index of Papers unpubliſhed.

A LEARNED Correſpondent from Birmingham accounts for the Fables of the Ancients by ſuppoſing the idle Tales of Naturaliſts to have been collected from oral Traditions, handed down from Father to Son, before the Art of Writing was invented. Amidſt this Heap of Fiction, much Truth, he ſays, may be found by thoſe who will take the pains to ſearch for it, of which he gives ſome examples.—J. M. in Defence of the Immateriality of the Soul, and of the Unity of the Divine Nature, is ingenious; but ſo much has been ſaid on theſe Subjects, that Nothing new can be expected.—The *Eſſays*, under the Title of *Speculator*, were not found intereſting enough to excite the Attention of our Readers.—G. M. B.'s excellent Paper on the Commutation for Tithes was deferred becauſe the Cauſe was dropped. Should it ever be revived, which it is much wiſhed may be the Caſe, that Paper ſhall be early noticed.—Ruſticus, in Reply to Agricola on enforcing the Penal Law, by which Incumbents on Livings of a certain Income are obliged to Reſidence, remarks juſtly, that ſuch Sentiments generally proceed from malicious Motives. Where Pariſhioners are in earneſt to attend their Duty, the Clergy are never wanting to aſſiſt them in the Performance of it. He laments the Depravity of the Times, and charges much of the Profligacy of the lower Claſs of People to thoſe infernal Haunts the Ale-houſes, which ought never to be licenſed without the Conſent of the reſident Miniſter.—An Engliſhman's ſecond Exhortation to the humane Treatment of Negroes was judged unneceſſary, as the firſt was known to have the deſired Effect. A Deputation from the Negroes reſtored to Freedom by the Quakers have lately attended, at the Meetings in London and elſewhere, to return Thanks.—Mr. Rack's Paper on the Arts and Sciences ſeems better calculated to be read before a Society of Philoſophers, than publiſhed at large to Readers, by far the greateſt Number of whom have no Reliſh for ſuch Diſquiſitions; and to thoſe who have, there was little new.—Our Correſpondent who recommends the Inſertion of a Synopſis of the Works of Plato, when he reads the preſent Liſt of Correſpondents whoſe Communications we are thus obliged to curtail, will not wonder that we declined to comply with his friendly Hint.—The treatonable Paper

nailed

20644

nailed to the Sign-poſt of the Angel-inn at Halifax, ſome Years ago, is now out of Seaſon, and would anſwer no good Purpoſe to hand it to Poſterity.—J. M.'s Explication of the Words in Job, "He will curſe thee to thy Face," is ingenious, and, ſince the Paper now before us was written in 1781, has been adopted by a very learned Divine in his new Verſion of Jeremiah, in explaining a ſimilar Expreſſion of that Prophet, where it gives the whole Sentence a new Turn, and ſuppoſes it to be ironically ſpoken. This Correſpondent's Explication of Matthew xxviii. 18, "All Power is given unto me in Heaven and in Earth," would make an excellent Sermon, but is much too long for our Limits.—S. H. on the Commutation of Tithes, agrees in general with G. M. B. as to the Equivalent to be given in Lieu of them: and as there is ſo remarkable a Coincidence between two Gentlemen utterly unknown to each other, there is great Reaſon to think the Commutation juſt.—*Nunc Vigorn's* Remarks on Dr. Prieſtley's Doctrine of Materialiſm is rather declamatory than argumentative. It is indeed to be lamented, as he well obſerves, "That, at this advanced Period of univerſal Learning and Science, Chriſtians, and Proteſtants too, ſhould employ their Talents in nibbling and fritteriag away to Nothing the moſt obvious, definite, and abſolute Senſe and Meaning of that Language which it hath pleaſed GOD to employ for the only Standard of Divine Truth, and ſure Criterion of ſaving Faith." But it does not follow from thence, that we are verging apace to finiſh in the complete Eſtabliſhment and Sink of Infidelity.—Pl—t's Remarks on a *Dialogue on the actual State of Parliament*, ſeem to coincide in general with the Principles maintained in the Dialogue, and to borrow his Mode of Reformation from the Lights received from that Author. Speaking of the Origin of Repreſentation, the Writer of the Dialogue had obſerved, "that, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Boroughs were increaſed where the Crown could command the greateſt Influence." Our Correſpondent upon this ſhrewdly remarks, "that there were Boroughs expreſſly created for the Purpoſe of Influence to the Crown; ſurely, then, theſe are the Boroughs that ought firſt to be aboliſhed, that the Crown may be diveſted of that Portion of Influence which it had uſurped to weigh againſt the Delegates of the People."—B. R.'s Remarks on the Deſcent of Odin is a very decent Cenſure, levelled at the Biſhop of Dromore, for his pretended Tranſlation of five Pieces of *Runic* Poetry; glancing at the ſame Time at the Chevalier Mallet, for having ſet the Example: neither of whom, he ſuppoſes, knew much of the Northern Languages but what they gathered from the Latinity of Bartholin and Wormius. He gives a Specimen of the ſame Powers of Compoſition in a Verſion of what he calls the very ſublime Poem to which Mr. Gray was indebted for his Ode entitled "The Deſcent of Odin;" the Original of which, he ſays, is preſerved in Bartholin *De Cauſis*.—G. E.'s Remarks on the Shadow of a Mountain at Caſtletown having varied in its Length on the ſhorteſt Day, do not tend to eſtabliſh the Fact, but to prove the Poſſibility of its being true, which is denied by T. R. ſo long as the Angle which the Poles of the Earth make with the Poles of the Ecliptic remains the ſame. The Queſtion ſeems to admit of much Geometrical Reaſoning; but to prove the Fact, few, we believe, will take the Trouble.—Philogathus wiſhes us to be more copious in our Illuſtrations of Scripture, and propoſes one Text, Rom. v. 7. "Scarcely for a righteous Man will one die, yet peradventure for a good Man ſome would even dare to die." He obſerves, that Commentators, to eſtabliſh the Diſtinction, have exalted the Character of the good Man, and degraded that of the righteous Man, which is contrary to the whole Tenor of Scripture; the Apoſtle's Meaning is obviouſly different, for the *righteous* and the *good Man* are generally throughout Scripture uſed as ſynonymous Terms. "Scarcely for a righteous and good Man will one die, but peradventure for a righteous and good Man ſome would even dare to die!" The Apoſtle, on ſo delicate a Point, choſe to expreſs himſelf doubtfully.—W. in Defence of the People called Quakers from the Charge of placing no Dependence on Public Worſhip, refers to Barclay's Apology, where the direct contrary is maintained.—N. E.'s Plan for the "Extraction of the Cube Root, by forming new *real* Diviſors for *new* Dividends," may be ingenious, but not eaſy to be comprehended.—A. D.'s Remarks on the Controverſy between the Doctors Horſley and Prieſtley are juſt ſuch as every Man of Senſe muſt make in his own Mind, viz. To admire the Learning and Subtlety of both, without being ſwayed from his own Opinion by either. His ſhrewd Concluſion with the Text in Zechariah, "In that Day there ſhall be One Lord, and his NAME ONE," ſufficiently diſcovers his own Way of thinking.

ing on the Subject.—Juvenis thinks those pernicious Books, called Novels, the Bane of Society and Common-Sense. A young Gentleman of respectable Abilities, before he became a Novel Reader, was admired by his Acquaintance for the Politeness of his Manners, and the Sprightliness of his Conversation; but now his Style is altered: He is all Rapture and all Bombast. "By Heavens! this;" and "by Heavens! that;" which expose him to the Ridicule of Men of Sense. The reading such Books, our Correspondent concludes, answers no End, but to make Youth fantastical and conceited.—W. N. strongly recommends Moore's excellent Sermon on Sunday Schools, and particularly the Appendix to it (in which we most cordially join), to the public Attention. He also speaks highly of Mr. Bailey's Charge to the Grand Jury at the Manchester Sessions. That Gentleman was the first Magistrate who publicly recommended Sunday Schools from the Bench; a Circumstance that deserves to be recorded to his Praise *.—A constant Reader having received much Pleasure, and, he hopes, some Improvement, from the Perusal of Dr. Potter's VIRTUOUS VILLAGERS, wishes "the same Advantages may be reaped from it by others, as it is much above the common Effusions of literary Fiction."—The Author of the "Old English Baron," and the "Two Mentors," and lately of the "Progress of Romance" (see p. 722,) complains of the unfair Treatmen of the Reviewers. "I have," says the Lady, "expostulated with them gently, and I hope not unpolitely, and have appealed to their own Jurisdiction; nay, have left it to their own Justice to decide." She adds, "that though she owes them no Obligation, the discerning Public have made her ample Amends; that 'Old English Baron' has run through three Editions; the 'Mentors' two; and neither of them are yet gone to sleep."—Dr. Hodson, in Defence of a small Pamphlet intituled, "Observations on Dr. Sterne's Medical Advice to the consumptive People of England," will not be offended when he is told, that twelve Folio Pages of Mr. was of itself Matter enough for a *small Pamphlet*, and certainly out of all Proportion for an Article in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. The Subject is undoubtedly of Importance, and there was Merit in the Doctor's Motives, *viz.* to caution Consumptive People not to rely wholely on Dr. Sterne's Æther, and to prevail on those, whose Constitutions have a Tendency to that Disorder, to be early in their Application for Relief. "There is," says Dr. Hodson, "no Disorder to which the human Frame is subject, which demands earlier Attention than the *pulmonary Consumption*; for, unless we can stop its Progress in Time, our utmost Endeavours to work a Cure will be in vain. This Disorder," adds he, "is sometimes seemingly so very trivial, and slow in its Advances, that it becomes incurable before the Patient seeks for Relief, or even apprehends his Situation dangerous; for the Tubercles [which he supposes the Cause of the Disorder] suppurate so very gradually, and with so little general Indisposition, that the Patient looks upon his Complaint only as a trifling Cold, and does not think of applying to a Physician till he finds he has got something of an Ague, as he calls it; but it proves an Ague, which defies the Bark and every other Medicine to cure." The Tubercles, to which Dr. H. describes the Origin of the Disease, is generally allowed to be a truly scrophulous Affection; but at what Time of Life they generally form, he does not pretend to determine. "Certain it is," he says, "they very often take Place early in Life, frequently without Pain, and sometimes remain without Interruption to Health during a long Life; but more often discover a Tendency to inflame and suppurate, especially if irritated by an exciting Cause. The Danger is from about the Age of 18 till 30 or upwards, at which Time the prevailing Disposition to Scrophula begins to cease, and at length, as it were, dies away. Hence it is that we can readily account for so many *young People* falling a Sacrifice to this fatal Disorder." The Dr. concludes very candidly, that those in whom the Disposition to become consumptive from Tubercles is very strong, have scarce any Chance but from a timely Removal to a milder Climate; and he laments that so few have it in their Power to take that Step, and that the greater Part of those who have, stay till it is too late.—W. asks, What Sort of Snuff was it with which the Toads, p. 586, were killed, as he has tried the Experiment in vain on a large one with Scotch Snuff? *Answ.* It was what is called "*Hardham's* N° 18."—The Description of the BARBARINI VASE, with VERITAS, in answer to B. L. in p. 848, shall appear in February.—*Eniomel* on the Tenets of modern Jews, and of the Knowledge the ancient Jews had of the general Resurrection, is clear, candid, and interesting, and, had it not been for its Length, would have been early inserted. The general Prejudice against the Jewish People, only because their Forefathers were the

* See Gen. Even. Post, Aug. 25—27, 1784.

Inſtruments to fulfil the great Scheme of Providence, is certainly ill founded. If Eniomel will review the Subject, and reduce his Obſervations to a moderate Length, they ſhall be inſerted.—Hermes againſt Scepticiſm and Infidelity, in quoting Julian, has called to his Aſſiſtance a feeble Support. That Emperor never acknowledged the Divinity of Chriſt, though he may be ſaid to yield to the irreſiſtible Force of his Precepts.—M. Lemoine's Queries concerning the Aſcenſion of Elijah are ſhrewd. "If his Mantle fell, why fell not the Reſt of his Garments?" Is Elijah dead or living? If dead, what became of his Body and Cloaths? If living, where and in what Place is he reſident?" By the Tenor of twelve ſuch Queries M. Lemoine ſeems to doubt the Reality of the whole Story. If Elijah was a Magician, which theſe Queries ſeem to imply, he certainly was one of the firſt Quality.---Senex's String of Biographical Characters may be narrowed. Some Account of Thomas Johnſon the Herbaliſt, Charles Hayes the Chronologiſt, Alexander Cruden the Corrector, Peter Porret and Emanuel Swedenburg, celebrated Myſtics, and of John Swinton the Orientaliſt, would be highly acceptable, no doubt, to the Public.---B. R.'s Remarks on the State of Learning in England till the Fourteenth Century, if warranted, would be of itſelf a full Confirmation of Rowley's Ignorance in the Greek Language, and conſequently deciſive on the Queſtion of his not being the Author of the Battle of Haſtings; but, as that Point has been given up, the bare Mention of B. R.'s Part in that Controverſy may ſuffice.—The Armorial Bearings in the Chancel of Danbury Church in Eſſex, of which no Notice is taken in Morant's Hiſtory of that County, as they may be eſteemed curious by ſome of our Readers, ſhall be inſerted.—The *Scribleriad*, N° IX. is fraught with the Reſearches of a contemplative Mind, narrowed only for Want of Opportunities to enlarge the Field of Knowledge, of which the Author ſeems in ardent Purſuit. There is one Obſervation, on the Productions of the Torrid Zone, which we do not remember to have ſeen warranted, and that is, that the Trunks of the Calabath Tree are frequently Eighty Feet in Circumference!—An Old Yeoman thinks it extraordinary that a Man of independent Fortune and liberal Education ſhould be cenſured (ſee Vol. LIV. p. 812.) for aſſuming the Title of MR. when Taylors, Hair-dreſſers, Dancing-maſters, and Chimney-ſweepers, ſet up their Carriages, and aſſume the Title of ESQUIRE, though ſome of them can ſcarcely write or read. He obſerves, that Carriages and Squireſhips are now joined together like Man and Wife; and though Folly has joined them together, yet Reaſon and Propriety cannot put them aſunder. This Old Yeoman is a ſtrong Advocate for Sunday Schools, as indeed what good Man is not!—A *Lancaſhire Pariſh Prieſt* is one of thoſe, he ſays, who confeſſes himſelf no great Friend to Syſtematical Confeſſions of Faith, and Multiplication of Creeds, which, he thinks, have been of no great Service to the Cauſe of *pure and undefiled Religion*. Of the *Three* Creeds of the Church of England, he wiſhes it were well rid of *One* of them [the Athanaſian], as the thinking Part of both Clergy and Laity join in wiſhing it expunged from the Book of Common Prayer.—A Pſalm-Singer, but no Republican, is much offended, as he juſtly may, with the Charge that "Pſalm-ſinging and Republicaniſm *naturally* go together." If ſo, he thinks the watchful Guardians of our civil and religious Liberties ſhould by all Means annihilate every Species of Church Muſic, from the devotional Chaunting in our Cathedrals down to the ſleepy Drawling of our Country Churches.—H. H. is an Advocate for the Admiſſion of all, who, by their Learning, their Abilities, their moral Character, and their Motives, are qualified, into Holy Orders; and that no civil Employment, whether *Servers of Ale*, or *Helpers at an Inn*, ſhould exclude them, when ſo qualified, from miniſtering in the Temple to Holy Things. (See an Addreſs to the Lord Biſhop of Cheſter, Vol. LII. p. 296.)—N—— contends, that 1 Tim. vi. 6, ought to have been rendered, "Godlineſs with a *Competency* is great Gain." This he ſupports as well by the natural Meaning of the Word αὐτάρκεια, as by a narrow Inſpection of the Context. This Writer is well read in Scripture, but rather too prolix for a limited Miſcellany, where every Writer of equal Merit has a Claim to a ſhare of the Room.

X. Y. Z. and the other Friends who enquire after our RE-PUBLICATION, may be aſſured it is only poſtponed, not broken off. The Perfidy of knaviſh Servants, who ſtole, and ſold for Waſte Paper, what will coſt much Time and Expence to prepare again for the Public, has unavoidably occaſioned a longer Interruption than we could poſſibly foreſee. Nor is the GENERAL INDEX by any Means forgotten.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Poſt
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiſer
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Engliſh Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Briſtol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Cheſter 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Glouceſter 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewſbury
Wincheſter
Ipſwich
Salisbury
Leiceſter
Worceſter
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glaſgow

For JANUARY, 1785.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Meteorological Diary for January, 1784, 2
Average Prices of Corn and Grain *ib.*
Original Letters from Dr. JOHNSON;
1. To Mr. Cave, 5—6
2. To Dr. Birch, 7, 8
3. To Mr. Nichols, 9—11
Critique on Sir Joſhua Reynolds 11
Ancient Uſe of the Word *Accompt* 12
Memoirs of Dr. Frank Nicholls 13
Deſcription of the ancient City of Bolgari 15
Abſtract of Gov. Haſtings' Letter to E. I. Dir. 18
Anecdotes of Milton's *ſhallow Edwards* 20
Bp. of Sarum's Charge vindicated 23
Ancient Altar-piece at Lichfield illuſtrated 25
Inſtances of very long Faſting *ib.*
The firſt Introduction of Coffee, &c. 26
Ancient Record concerning Sir W. Stanley 28
Remarks on Mr. Coxe's Travels *ib.*
Curious Original Letter of Columbus 30
Original Letter of Sir W. Herbert 32
Remains of K. Alfred of Northumberland *ib*
Sketch of Capt. Cook's Life 81
His Character by a Naval Veteran 35
Miſcellaneous Queries and Informations 36
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, *viz.* Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXXIV.—Bibl. Top. N° 26, 26.—White's Bampton Lectures—Female Guardian—Smyth's Tour to America—Political Life of Fox—Sir W. Jones's Diſcourſe—Eden Vale—Parkinſon's Voyage, &c. &c. 37—52
SELECT POETRY, *viz.* Ode for the New Year—To the Memory of Mr. Wynne—Sonnet by Ducheſs of Devon.—Winter—Thraldom—Three Sonnets—Verſes by Mrs. Sheridan—Her Verſes on her Brother's Death—Epitaph on the Family of Gower 53—56
Remarkable Trial—Notitiæ—Intelligence Extraordinary—Medical Caſes—Literary Intelligence, Diſcoveries, &c. 57—62
Eruptions, Commotions, Hurricanes 63
Foreign Affairs—Eaſt and Weſt India, American, Iriſh, Scotch, Country, and Domeſtic News 65—72
Lifts of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions, Bankrupts, &c. &c. 75—79
Prices of Stocks 80

Embelliſhed with a beautiful Repreſentation of a fine Altar-piece in the Muſeum of Mr. GREENE of LICHFIELD; and a View of the Ruins of the ancient City of BOLGARI

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

London, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Januar. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	Barometer. 100ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29	6	26	NE		foggy and ſtill.
2	29	9	35	SE	122	rain.
3	29	10	40	W		bluſtering wind [1].
4	29	13	44	SW	105	rain.
5	29	18	34	NE		fair.
6	30	1	28	NE		fair, white froſt.
7	29	18	23	SE		thin clouds, white froſt.
8	29	14	28	NW		fog, overcaſt, ſtill.
9	29	15	31	S		ditto.
10	30	2	31	S		fog.
11	30	2	25	NW		freezing rime, ſtill.
12	30	1	31	SW		fog, ſtill [2].
13	30		35	SW		fog, thaw, ſtill.
14	29	17	38	SW	..63	fog, ſtill.
15	29	14	45	SW		ſoft and mild, briſk wind [4].
16	29		38	SW	.21	ſhowers.
17	29	1	35	NW		fair, ſharp wind.
18	28	19	31	W		white froſt, ſtill.
19	29	4	27	N		ſnow, none to meaſure.
20	29	1	26	NW		overcaſt, ſharp wind.
21	29		26	NW		overcaſt, ſtill.
22	29	4	27	NE		overcaſt and ſtill [5].
23	29	8	26	NW		bright.
24	29	9	24	NW		bright, warm ſun.
25	29	12	24	SW		rime and white froſt, bright [6].
26	29	17	23	SW		ditto——bright morn.
27	29	16	27	E		overcaſt and ſtill.
28	29	14	28	E		fair, ſharp wind.
29	29	14	23	NE		bright, ſharp wind.
30	30	1	26	N		cloudy, cutting wind.
31	29	19	24	SW		clouds and miſt, ſtill.

OBSERVATIONS. [1] Snow gone, very low tide.—[2] Rime falls from trees.—[3] Condenſation of ſnow ſince the 4th.—[4] Cloudy, but clear from fog.—[5] Thin flights of ſnow.—[6] The Thames not frozen quite over, but navigation has been ſtopped ſome time by the ice.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from January 17, to January 22, 1785.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	5	0	3	3	3	0	2	4	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	5	4	0	0	3	0	2	5	3	9
Surry	5	1	3	5	2	10	2	3	4	3
Hertford	4	11	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	10
Bedford	4	8	3	4	2	10	2	3	3	6
Cambridge	5	2	3	0	2	9	2	2	3	3
Huntingdon	4	5	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	0
Northampton	4	11	3	3	2	7	1	11	3	0
Rutland	5	1	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	1
Leiceſter	5	1	3	7	2	7	1	8	3	7
Nottingham	5	2	3	5	2	10	2	1	3	3
Derby	5	9	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	9
Stafford	5	5	0	0	2	11	1	11	3	8
Salop	5	3	3	7	2	9	1	9	4	3
Hereford	5	1	0	0	2	6	1	7	3	8
Worceſter	5	7	3	1	2	7	2	1	3	8
Warwick	4	8	0	0	2	9	1	10	2	11
Glouceſter	5	7	0	0	2	5	1	10	3	5
Wilts	5	5	0	0	2	7	2	3	4	3
Berks	5	3	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	8
Oxford	5	4	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	9
Bucks	4	11	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	7

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	4	8	0	0	2	10	1	11	3	4
Suffolk	4	10	2	11	2	7	2	2	3	1
Norfolk	5	3	2	10	2	6	2	3	0	0
Lincoln	5	1	2	11	3	1	1	11	3	3
York	5	5	3	6	3	0	2	11	3	8
Durham	5	9	3	9	3	1	2	10	4	0
Northumberland	5	0	3	7	2	8	1	10	3	11
Cumberland	5	11	4	3	3	2	1	11	4	10
Weſtmoriand	6	3	4	4	3	1	1	10	4	2
Lancaſhire	6	3	4	0	3	7	2	3	3	10
Cheſhire	5	11	4	3	3	0	2	1	3	0
Monmouth	5	8	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Somerſet	5	5	3	3	2	5	1	11	3	1
Devon	5	7	0	0	2	8	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	2	8	1	7	0	0
Dorſet	5	6	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	11
Hampſhire	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	10
Suſſex	4	8	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	4
Kent	4	11	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	6

WALES, Jan. 10, to Jan. 15, 1785.

North Wales	6	0	4	6	3	3	1	8	4	0
South Wales	5	10	4	3	3	3	2	1	4	3	9

THE *Gentleman's Magazine*;

For JANUARY, 1785.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

THE early part of Dr. Johnſon's literary life is acknowledged to be that which would be moſt generally curious, and of which it is to be feared the means of information are the moſt ſcanty. In ſome degree to ſupply this deſideratum, I ſend you eight of his letters, written in that period, to his firm friend and early patron the original projector of *The Gentleman's Magazine*; and ſhall be happy if they are the means of bringing forward any ſimilar communications from ſuch of your very early correſpondents as have ſurvived their contemporary friend. The Rev. Mr. Moſes Browne, the pious writer of the Sunday Thoughts; the learned antiquary *Paul Gemſege* (who ſtill adorns your pages as *T. Row*); the excellent Miſs Carter, whom he celebrated in a Greek epigram *To Eliza* *; and ſome other of your original contributors, may poſſibly condeſcend "to fill "a column" with their tribute to the memory of an old aſſociate. The propriety of ſuch communications to the periodical work which his own maſterly hand ſo frequently adorned muſt be obvious.

One little circumſtance, which has no where yet appeared in print, I can relate to you on the beſt authority. In 1736 Dr. J. had a particular inclination to have been engaged as an aſſiſtant to the Rev. Mr. Budworth, then head maſter of the Grammar-ſchool at Brewood in Staffordſhire, "an excellent perſon, "who poſſeſſed every talent of a perfect "inſtitutor of youth, in a degree which," [to uſe the words of one of the brighteſt ornaments of literature †,] "has been "rarely found in any of that profeſſion "ſince the days of Quintilian." Mr. Budworth, "who was leſs known in his "life-time, from that obſcure ſituation "to which the caprice of fortune oft "condemns the moſt accompliſhed cha-"racters, than his higheſt merit deſerved," had been bred under Mr. Blackwell at Market Boſworth, where Johnſon was ſome time an uſher; which might naturally lead to the application. Mr. Budworth was certainly no ſtranger to the learning or abilities of Johnſon; as he more than once lamented his having been under the neceſſity of declining the engagement, from an apprehenſion that the paralytic affection, under which our great Philologiſt laboured through life, might become the object of imitation or of ridicule, among his pupils.

Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.

MR. SIR, *Nov.* 25, 1734.

AS you appear no leſs ſenſible than your readers of the defects of your Poetical Article, you will not be diſpleaſed, if, in order to the improvement of it, I communicate to you the ſentiments of a perſon, who will undertake on reaſonable terms ſometimes to fill a column.

His opinion is, that the publick won'd not give you a bad reception, if, beſide

* See Gent. Mag. vol. VIII. p. 210; and ſee hereafter, p. 5. N.

† See the Dedication to Bp. Hurd's edition of "Horace's Epiſtles to the Piſos, &c." ed. 1766, p. vii. Some further account of Mr. Budworth, who died in 1745, would be an acceptable communication to the learned world. N.

the

the current wit of the month, which a critical examination would generally reduce to a narrow compass, you admitted not only poems, inscriptions, &c. never printed before, which he will sometimes supply you with; but likewise short literary dissertations in Latin or English, critical remarks on authors ancient or modern, forgotten poems that deserve revival, or loose pieces, like Floyer's, worth preserving. By this method your literary article, for so it might be called, will, he thinks, be better recommended to the public, than by low jests, awkward buffoonery, or the dull scurrilities of either party.

If such a correspondence will be agreeable to you, be pleased to inform me in two posts *, what the conditions are on which you shall expect it. Your late offer † gives me no reason to distrust your generosity. If you engage in any literary projects besides this paper, I have other designs to impart, if I could be secure from having others reap the advantage of what I should hint.

Your letter, by being directed to *S. Smith*, to be left at the Castle in Birmingham, Warwickshire, will reach

Your humble servant.

2. *Greenwich, next Door to the Golden Heart, Church-street, July* 12, 1737.

SIR,

HAVING observed in your papers very uncommon offers of encouragement to men of letters, I have chosen, being a stranger in London, to communicate to you the following design, which, I hope, if you join in it, will be of advantage to both of us.

The History of the Council of Trent having been lately translated into French, and published with large Notes by Dr. Le Courayer, the reputation of that book is so much revived in England, that, it is presumed, a new translation of it from the Italian, together with Le Courayer's Notes from the French, could not fall of a favourable reception.

If it be answered, that the History is already in English; it must be remembered, that there was the same objection against Le Courayer's undertaking, with this disadvantage, that the French had a version by one of their best translators, whereas you cannot read three pages of the English History without discovering that the style is capable of great improvements; but whether those improvements are to be expected from this attempt, you must judge from the specimen, which, if you approve the proposal, I shall submit to your examination.

Suppose the merit of the versions equal, we may hope that the addition of the Notes will turn the balance in our favour, considering the reputation of the Annotator.

Be pleased to favour me with a speedy answer, if you are not willing to engage in this scheme; and appoint me a day to wait upon you, if you are. I am, Sir, your humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON.

3. *No* 6. *Castle-street. Wednesday Morning.*

SIR, [*No date.* 1738.]

WHEN I took the liberty of writing to you a few days ago, I did not expect a repetition of the same pleasure so soon; for a pleasure I shall always think it to converse in any manner with an ingenious and candid man; but having the inclosed poem in my hands to dispose of for the benefit of the author (of whose abilities I shall say nothing, since I send you his performance), I believed I could not procure more advantageous terms from any person than from you, who have so much distinguished yourself by your generous encouragement of poetry; and whose judgement of that art nothing but your commendation of my trifle ‡ can give me any occasion to call in question, I do not doubt but you will look over this poem with another eye, and reward it in a different manner, from a mercenary bookseller, who counts the lines he is to purchase, and considers nothing but the bulk. I cannot help taking notice, that, besides what the author may hope for on account of his abilities, he has likewise another claim to your regard, as he lies at present under very disadvantageous circumstances of fortune. I beg therefore that you will favour me with a letter to-morrow, that I may know what you can afford to allow him, that he may either part with it to you, or find out (which I do not expect) some other way more to his satisfaction.

I have only to add, that as I am sensible I have transcribed it very coarsely, which, after having altered it, I was obliged to do, I will, if you please to trans-

* "Answered Dec. 2." E. CAVE.

† A prize of fifty pounds for the best poem "on Life, Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell." See Gent. Mag. vol. IV. p. 560. N. ‡ His Ode "Ad Urbanum" probably. N.

mit

mit the sheets from the press, correct it for you; and will take the trouble of altering any stroke of satire which you may dislike.

By exerting on this occasion your usual generosity, you will not only encourage learning, and relieve distress, but (though it be in comparison of the other motives of very small account) oblige in a very sensible manner, Sir, your very humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON *.

4. SIR, [*No date*†.]

I WAITED on you to take the copy to Dodsley's: as I remember the number of lines which it contains, it will be longer than Eugenio ‡, with the quotations, which must be subjoined at the bottom of the page, part of the beauty of the performance (if any beauty be allowed it) consisting in adapting Juvenal's sentiments to modern facts and persons. It will, with those additions, very conveniently make five sheets. And since the expence will be no more, I shall contentedly insure it, as I mentioned in my last. If it be not therefore gone to Dodsley's, I beg it may be sent me by the penny-post, that I may have it in the evening. I have composed a Greek Epigram to Eliza, and think she ought to be celebrated in as many different languages as Lewis le Grand. Pray send me word when you will begin upon the Poem, for it is a long way to walk ||. I would leave my Epigram, but have not day-light to transcribe it. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

SAM. JOHNSON.

5. SIR, {*No date.*}

I AM extremely obliged by your kind letter, and will not fail to attend you to-morrow with Irene, who looks upon you as one of her best friends.

I was to day with Mr. Dodsley, who declares very warmly in favour of the paper you sent him, which he desires to have a share in, it being, as he says, *a creditable thing to be concerned in.* I knew not what answer to make till I had consulted you, nor what to demand on the Author's part, but am very willing that, if you please, he should have a part in it, as he will undoubtedly be more diligent to disperse and promote it. If you can send me word to-morrow what I shall say to him, I will settle matters, and bring the Poem with me for the press, which, as the town empties, we cannot be too quick with. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

SAM. JOHNSON.

6. SIR, *Wednesday.*

I DID not care to detain your servant while I wrote an answer to your letter, in which you seem to insinuate that I had promised more than I am ready to perform. If I have raised your expectations by any thing that may have escaped my memory, I am sorry; and if you remind me of it, shall thank you for the favour. If I made fewer alterations than usual in the Debates §, it was only because there appeared, and still appears to be, less need of alteration. The verses to Lady Firebrace may be had when you please, for you know that such a subject neither

* The poem, or satire, mentioned in this and the following letters, must doubtless have been our author's own "London," which was published by R. Dodsley in May 1738, and is recorded in our vol. VIII. p. 269, as "being remarkable for having got to the second edition in the space of a week." N.

† This letter must have been written in April 1738, as appears from an accidental memorandum on the back of it, and from the epigram to Eliza [Miss Carter], which was printed in that month's Magazine, p. 210, both in Greek and Latin. The three following letters were also written in 1738. N.

‡ "Eugenio, a Virtuous and Happy Life, inscribed to Mr. Pope," published by Dodsley in April 1737. The author of this poem, a work by no means destitute of public spirit, and which had had the advantage of being corrected by Dean Swift (see the Supplement to his Works, vol. II. fm. 8vo, p. 459.) was Mr. Beach, a wine-merchant at Wrexham in Denbighshire, a man of learning, of great humanity, of an easy fortune, and much respected. He is said by some to have entertained very blameable notions in religion; but this appears rather to be conjecture than a well-established fact. It is certain he was at times grievously afflicted with a terrible disorder in his head, to which his friends ascribed his melancholy exit. On the 17th of May, 1737, in less than a month after the publication of his poem, he cut his throat with such shocking resolution, that it was reported his head was almost severed from his body. This shocking catastrophe is thus mentioned by Abp. Herring (then Bp. of Bangor), in one of his Letters to Mr. Duncombe, p. 54. "The verses you sent me are very sensible and touching: and the sentiments in them, I doubt not, exhilarated the blood for some time, and suspended the black execution; but his distemper, it may be said, got the better, and carried him off at last. I would willingly put the best construction upon these melancholy accidents, and thus leave the sufferers to the Father of Mercies." And an "Epilogue to Cato, for the Scholars at Wrexham, 1735," shews how much better Mr. Beach could think than act. N. § Those in the Senate of Liliput. N.

|| He lived at that time in Castle-street, Cavendish-square, N.

deſerves much thought, nor requires it.

[To Lady FIREBRACE, at Bury Aſſizes*.

At length muſt Suffolk's Beauties ſhine in vain,
So long renown'd in B——n's deathleſs ſtrain?
Thy charms at leaſt, fair Firebrace, might inſpire
Some zealous Bard to wake the ſleeping lyre,
For ſuch thy beauteous mind and lovely face,
Thou ſeem'ſt at once, bright Nymph, a Muſe and Grace.]

The Chineſe Stories† may be had folded down when you pleaſe to ſend, in which I do not recollect that you deſired any alterations to be made.

An anſwer to another query I am very willing to write, and had conſulted with you about it laſt night if there had been time; for I think it the moſt proper way of inviting ſuch a correſpondence as may be an advantage to the paper, not a load upon it.

As to the Prize Verſes, a backwardneſs to determine their degrees of merit is not peculiar to me. You may, if you pleaſe, ſtill have what I can ſay; but I ſhall engage with little ſpirit in an affair, which I ſhall *hardly* end to my own ſatisfaction, and *certainly* not to the ſatisfaction of the parties concerned‡.

As to Father Paul §, I have not yet been juſt to my Propoſal, but have met with impediments, which, I hope, are now at an end; and if you find the progreſs hereafter not ſuch as you have a right to expect, you can eaſily ſtimulate a negligent tranſlator.

If any or all theſe have contributed to your diſcontent, I will endeavour to remove it; and deſire you to propoſe the queſtion to which you wiſh for an anſwer. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

7. DEAR SIR, [*No date.*]

I AM pretty much of your opinion, that the Commentary cannot be proſecuted with any appearance of ſucceſs; for as the names of the authors concerned are of more weight in the performance than its own intrinſick merit, the publick will be ſoon ſatisfied with it. And I think the Examen ſhould be puſhed forward with the utmoſt expedition. Thus, "This day, &c. An Examen of Mr. Pope's Eſſay, &c. containing a ſucciné Account of the Philoſophy of Mr. Leibnitz on the Syſtem of the Fataliſts, with a Confutation of their Opinions, and an Illuſtration of the Doctrine of Free-will ‖;" [with what elſe you think proper].

It

---

* The verſes are here added from our vol. VIII. p. 486.

This lady was Bridget 3d daughter of Philip Bacon, eſq; of Ipſwich, and relict of Philip Evers, eſq; of that town. She became the ſecond wife of ſir Cordell Firebrace, the laſt baronet of that name (to whom ſhe brought a fortune of 25,000*l.*) July 26, 1737. Being again left a widow in 1759, ſhe was a third time married, April, 7, 1762, to William Campbell, eſq; uncle to the preſent duke of Argyle; and died July 3, 1782. N.

† Du Halde's Deſcription of China was then publiſhing by Mr. Cave in weekly numbers, whence Johnſon was to ſelect pieces for the embelliſhment of the Magazine. See a letter of his, ſigned *Eubulus*, vol. VIII. p. 365. N.

‡ The premium of 40l. propoſed for the beſt poem on the Divine Attributes is here alluded to. A former prize of 50l. had been determined in 1736 by three judges (we know not whether Johnſon was one), whoſe deciſions were delivered to the publick by Dr. Birch. See vol. V. p. 726. and vol. VI. p. 59. Dr. Mortimer, Sec. R. S. was aſſociated with Dr. Birch in declaring the deciſion. N.

§ The following Advertiſement from "The Weekly Miſcellany, Oct. 21, 1738," may now be conſidered as a curioſity. "Juſt publiſhed, Propoſals for printing the Hiſtory of the Council of Trent, tranſlated from the Italian of Father Paul Sarpi; with the Author's Life, and Notes Theological, Hiſtorical, and Critical, from the French Edition of Dr. Le Courayer. To which are added, Obſervations on the Hiſtory and Notes; and Illuſtrations from various Authors; both printed and manuſcript. By S. Johnſon. 1. The work will conſiſt of two hundred ſheets, and be two volumes in quarto, printed on good paper and letter. 2. The price will be 18s. each volume, to be paid half a guinea at the time of ſubſcribing, half a guinea at the delivery of the firſt volume, and the reſt at the delivery of the ſecond volume in ſheets. 3. Two-pence to be abated for every ſheet leſs than two hundred. It may be had on a large paper, in three volumes, at the price of three guineas; one to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, another at the delivery of the firſt, and the reſt at the delivery of the other volumes. The work is now in the preſs, and will be diligently proſecuted. Subſcriptions are taken in by Mr. Dodſley in Pall-Mall, Mr. Rivington in St. Paul's Church-yard, by E. Cave at St. John's Gate, and the Tranſlator, at N° 6 in Caſtle-ſtreet, by Cavendiſh-ſquare." N.

‖ This treatiſe was publiſhed, Price 2s. in November 1738, under the title of "An Examination

It will, above all, be neceſſary to take notice, that it is a thing diſtinct from the Commentary.

I was ſo far from imagining they ſtood ſtill *, that I conceived them to have a good deal beforehand, and therefore was leſs anxious in providing them more. But if ever they ſtand ſtill on my account, it muſt doubtleſs be charged to me; and whatever elſe ſhall be reaſonable, I ſhall not oppoſe; but beg a ſuſpenſe of judgment till morning, when I muſt intreat you to ſend me a dozen propoſals, and you ſhall then have copy to ſpare. I am, Sir, yours, *impranſus*,

SAM. JOHNSON.

Pray muſter up the Propoſals if you can, or let the boy recall them from the bookſellers.

8. DEAR SIR, [*No date.*]

YOU may remember I have formerly talked with you about a Military Dictionary. The eldeſt Mr. Macbean, who was with Mr. Chambers, has very good materials for ſuch a work, which I have ſeen, and will do it at a very low rate. I think the terms of War and Navigation might be compriſed with good explanations in one 8vo Pica, which he is willing to do for twelve ſhillings a ſheet, to be made up a guinea at the ſecond impreſſion. If you think on it, I will wait on you with him.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

Pray lend me Topſel on Animals.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 16.

YOUR Magazine has long been the literary ſtorehouſe for authentic fragments of eminent perſonages. In that view, you receive the following letters from Dr. Johnſon to Dr. Birch. (to whom he addreſſed a Greek epigram in the Gent. Mag. vol. VIII. p. 654.) They are tranſcribed from the originals in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

1. SIR, *Thurſday, Sept.* 29, 1743.

I HOPE you will excuſe me for troubling you on an occaſion on which I know not whom elſe I can apply to; I am at a loſs for the Lives and Characters of Earl Stanhope, the two Craggs, and the Miniſter Sunderland; and beg that you will inform [me] where I may find them, and ſend any pamphlets, &c. relating to them to Mr. Cave, to be peruſed for a few days by, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, SAM. JOHNSON.

2. SIR, *Gough-ſquare, May* 12, 1750.

KNOWING that you are now preparing to favour the public with a new edition of Raleigh's miſcellaneous pieces, I have taken the liberty to ſend you a Manuſcript, which fell by chance within my notice. I perceive no proofs of forgery in my examination of it; and the owner tells me, that, as *he* has heard, the hand-writing is Sir Walter's: If you ſhould find reaſon to conclude it genuine, it will be a kindneſs to the owner, a blind perſon †, to recommend it to the bookſellers. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, SAM. JOHNSON.

3. SIR, *Nov.* 4, 1752.

I BEG the favour that if you have any Catalogue by you, ſuch as the Bibl. Thuancana, or any other of value, that you will lend it for a few days to, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

If you leave it out, directed, he will call for it.

Examination of Mr. Pope's Eſſay on Man; containing a ſuccinct View of the Syſtem of the Fataliſts, and a Confutation of their Opinions; with an Illuſtration of the Doctrine of Free-will, and an Enquiry what View Mr. Pope might have in touching upon the Leibnitzian Philoſophy and Fataliſm. By Mr. Creuſaz, Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Mathematicks at Lauſanne, &c. Printed for A. Dodd, without Temple Bar, and ſold by the Bookſellers." See Gent. Mag. vol. VIII. pp. 608. 664. N.

"Creuſaz was a profeſſor of Switzerland, eminent for his treatiſe of Logick, and his *Examen de Pyrrhoniſme*, and, however little known or regarded here, was no mean antagoniſt. His mind was one of thoſe in which Philoſophy and Piety are happily united. He was accuſtomed to argument and diſquiſition, and perhaps was grown too deſirous of detecting faults; but his intentions were always right, his opinions were ſolid, and his religion pure. His inceſſant vigilance for the promotion of Piety diſpoſed him to look with diſtruſt upon all metaphyſical ſyſtems of Theology, and all ſchemes of virtue and happineſs purely rational; and therefore it was not long before he was perſuaded that the poſitions of Pope, as they terminated for the moſt part in natural religion, were intended to draw mankind away from revelation, and to repreſent the whole courſe of things as a neceſſary concatenation of indiſſoluble fatality; and it is undeniable, that in many paſſages a religious eye may eaſily diſcover expreſſions not very favourable to morals, or to liberty." Dr. JOHNSON.

* The compoſitors in Mr. Cave's printing-office, who appear by this letter to have then waited for copy. N.

† Mrs. Williams, probably, the perſon recommended to Mr. Garrick in No. 80. N.

4. SIR,

4. SIR, *Jan.* 26, 1753.

I BEG the favour of you to lend me Blount's "Censura Scriptorum." I shall send my servant for it on Monday. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

5. SIR, [*No date.*]

IF you will be pleased to lend me Clarendon's History for a few days, it will be a favour to, Sir, your most humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON.

6. SIR, *March* 29, 1755.

I HAVE sent some parts of my Dictionary, such as were at hand, for your inspection. The favour which I beg is, that if you do not like them you will say nothing. I am, Sir, your most affectionate humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

7. *To Mr.* SAMUEL JOHNSON.

SIR, *Norfolk street, Apr.* 3, 1755.

THE part of your Dictionary which you have favoured me with the sight of has given me such an idea of the whole, that I most sincerely congratulate the publick upon the acquisition of a work long wanted, and now executed with an industry, accuracy, and judgment, equal to the importance of the subject. You might perhaps have chosen one in which your genius would have appeared to more advantage; but you could not have fixed upon any other in which your labours would have done such substantial service to the present age and to posterity. I am glad that your health has supported the application necessary to the performance of so vast a task; and can undertake to promise you as one (though perhaps the only) reward of it, the approbation and thanks of every well-wisher to the honour of the English language. I am, with the greatest regard, Sir, your most faithful and most affectionate humble servant, THO. BIRCH.

8. SIR, *Saturday, Nov.* 8, 1755.

IF you can lend me, for a few days, Wood's Ath. Ox. it will be a favour. My servant will call for it on Monday. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

9. *March* 20, 1756.

MR. Johnson returns Dr. Birch thanks for his book, which sickness has obliged him to keep beyond the time intended; and desires his acceptance of the Life of Sir Thomas Browne, by way [of] interest for the loan.

10. SIR, *June* 9, 1756.

HAVING obtained from Mr. Garrick a benefit for a gentlewoman† of learning, distressed by blindness, almost the only casuality that could have distressed her; I beg leave to trouble you, among my other friends, with some of her tickets. Your benevolence is well known, and was, I believe, never exerted on a more laudable occasion. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON.

11. SIR, *June* 22, 1756.

BEING, as you will find by the Proposal, engaged in a work which requires the concurrence of my friends‡ to make it of much benefit to me, I have taken the liberty of recommending six receipts to your care, and do not doubt of your endeavour to dispose of them.

I have likewise a further favour to beg. I know you have been long a curious collector of books. If, therefore, you have any of the contemporaries or ancestors of Shakespeare, it will be of great use to lend me them for a short time; my stock of those authors is yet but *curta supellex*. I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 20.

THE Literary Club mentioned by Mr. Tyers in your last volume, p. 910, to have been established by Dr. Johnson, consisted of a select number of his friends, who entered very heartily into the scheme, for the pleasure of enjoying his conversation, and of contributing their quota to the general amusement. For a future number, perhaps, you may receive the "Rules" which he established; for the present, you have the names of the members, as they are placed in the book, "on the rota of indispensable "monthly attendance."

Dr. Johnson,	Mr. Barry,
* Dr. Horsley,	Mr. Wyatt,
* Dr. Brocklesby,	* Mr. Nichols,
Mr. Joddrell,	Mr. Poore,
* Mr. Cooke,	* Mr. Wyndham,
* Mr. Ryland,	* Mr. Cruikshank,
* Mr. Paradise,	* Mr. Seward,
* Dr. Burney,	Mr. Clarke§,
* Mr. Hoole,	Mr. Murphy,
* Mr. Sastres,	Mr. Bowles,
Mr. Allen [dead],	* Mr. Metcalf,
Hon. Mr. Barrington,	Mr. Botwell.

The gentlemen whose names are thus * marked attended the funeral (see vol. LIV. p. 947.). The others, by some mistake, were not invited. ALDEBARAN.

† Mrs. Williams; see p. 7. ‡ The edition of Shakespeare. § Now Lord Mayor.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

THE following epitaphs by Dr. JOHNSON have been tranſmitted to me by a friend at Lichfield; who, I am ſure, will not be diſpleaſed at their being thus communicated to the extenſive circle of the admirers of Mr. Urban's Miſcellany.

The little billets which follow will tend to illuſtrate the hiſtory of that *Opus Magnum*, Lives of the Engliſh Poets.

Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.

H. S. E.

MICHAEL JOHNSON:

Vir impavidus, conſtans, animoſus, periculorum immemor, laborum patientiſſimus; fiduciâ Chriſtianâ fortis ferviduſque; Paterfamilias apprimè ſtrenuus; Bibliopola admodum peritus; mente et libris et negotiis exculta; animo ita firmo, ut, rebus adverſis diu conflictatus, nec ſibi nec ſuis defuerit: Lingua ſic temperata, ut ei nihil quod aures vel pias vel caſtas læſiſſet, aut dolor vel voluptas unquam expreſſerit.

Natus Cubleiæ in agro Derbienſi, anno MDCLVI, obiit MDCCXXXI.

Appoſita eſt SARA Conjux,

Antiqua FORDORUM gente oriunda; quam domi ſedulam, foris paucis notam; nulli moleſtam, mentis acumine et judicii ſubtilitate præcellentem; aliis multum, ſibi parum indulgentem: Æternitati ſemper attentam, omne fere Virtutis nomen commendavit.

Nata Nortoniæ Regis, in agro Warvicenſi, anno MDCLXIX; obiit MDCCLIX.

Cum NATHANAELE illorum filio, qui natus MDCXXII, cum vires et animi et corporis multa pollicerentur, anno MDCCXXXVII, vitam brevem pia morte finivit.

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of* DR. JOHNSON.

1. In the Life of Waller, Mr. Nichols will find a reference to the *Parliamentary Hiſtory*, from which a long quotation is to be inſerted. If Mr. Nichols cannot eaſily find the book, Mr. Johnſon will ſend it from Streatham.

Clarendon is here returned.

2. You have now all *Cowley*. I have been drawn to a great length; but *Cowley* or [and] *Waller* never had any critical examination before. I am very far advanced in *Dryden*, who will be long too. The next great Life I purpoſe to be *Milton's*.

It will be kind if you will gather the Lives of *Denham*, *Butler*, and *Waller*, and bind them in half-binding in a ſmall volume, and let me have it to ſhew my friends, as ſoon as may be. I ſincerely hope the preſs ſhall ſtand no more *.

July 27, 1778. SAM. JOHNSON.

3. You have now the Life of Dryden, and you ſee it is very long. It muſt, however, have an Appendix. 1. The invocation to the Georgicks, from Milbourne. (This in the ſmall print.) 2. Dryden's Remarks on Rymer; which are ready tranſcribed. 3. Dryden's letter, from Lambeth; which is promiſed me.

Aug. 1778.

4. Mr. Johnſon will hope for Mr. Nichols's company to tea, about ſix this afternoon, to talk of the Index, and ſettle the terms.—*Monday.*

5. I am very well contented that the Index is ſettled; for though the price is low, it is not penurious. Mr. M. having been for ſome time out of buſineſs, is in ſome little perplexities, from which twelve guineas will ſet him free. This, we hope, you will advance; and, during the continuance of the work ſubject to your inſpection, he deſires a weekly payment of ſixteen ſhillings, the reſt to remain till it is completed.

Nov. 26, 1778. SAM. JOHNSON.

6. Mr. Johnſon purpoſes to make his next attempt upon Prior, at leaſt to conſider him very ſoon; and deſires that ſome volumes publiſhed of his papers, in two vols. 8vo. may be procured.

7. The Turtle and Sparrow can be but a Fable†. The Converſation I never read.

8. By ſome accident, I laid *your note* upon Duke up ſo ſafely that I cannot find it. Your informations have been of great uſe to me. I muſt beg it again; with another liſt of *our authors*, for I have laid that with the other. I have ſent Stepney's Epitaph. Let me have the reviſes as ſoon as can be. [*Dec.* 1778.]

9. I have ſent Philips, with his epitaphs to be inſerted. The fragment of a Preface is hardly worth the impreſſion but that we may ſeem to do ſomething. It may be added to the Life of Philips. The Latin page is to be added to the Life of Smith. I ſhall be at home, to reviſe the two ſheets of Milton.

March 1, 1779. SAM. JOHNSON.

---

* The firſt life that was begun at the preſs was that of Cowley, in December 1777. The progreſs made in July 1778 appears above. *Butler* was the life in which the Doctor at that time more particularly prided himſelf. Milton was begun in January 1779, and finiſhed in ſix weeks.

† This refers to a hint given him in conſequence of what is ſaid in the Life of Prior, vol. III. p. 29. tha. of his "Tales there are only four."

10. Pleaſe to get me the laſt edition of Hughes's Letters; and try to get Dennis upon Blackmore, and upon Cato, and any thing of the ſame writer againſt Pope. Our materials are defective.

As Waller profeſſed to have imitated Fairfax, do you think a few pages of Fairfax would enrich *our edition**? Few readers have ſeen it, and it may pleaſe them †. But it is not neceſſary.

May 2, 1779. SAM. JOHNSON.

11. In examining this book, I find it neceſſary to add to the Life the Preface to the *Britiſh Enchanters*; and you may add, if you will, the notes on *Unnatural Flights*. I am, Sir, &c.—*Friday*.

12. There is a copy of verſes by Fenton on the *firſt Fit of the Gout*, in Pope's Miſcellanies, and, I think, in the laſt volumes of Dryden. In Pope's I am ſure.

13. *J. N. to Dr. J.* "The Verſes *on the Gout* are printed (from *Fenton's Collection*) in the *Select Collection*, 1780, *vol. III. p.* 177‡; but ſhall be copied if Dr. J. thinks proper. From the ſame publication of *Fenton*, J. N. has copied *ſome other Poems* of Fenton, herewith ſent; which Dr. J. may like to ſee. He may depend on the *Anecdotes* of Fenton."

14. *Anſw.* "I ſhould have given Fenton's birth to *Shelton* § in Staffordſhire, but that I am afraid there is no ſuch place. The reſt I have, except his Secretaryſhip, of which I know not what to make. When Lord Orrery was in an office, Lewis was his Secretary. Lewis lived in my time; I knew him. The Gout Verſes were always given to Fenton, when I was young, and he was living. Lord Orrery told me that Fenton was his Tutor; but never thought he was his Father's Secretary ‖. Pray let me ſee the Oxford and Cambridge [Verſes], &c. [1707.] If you are ſure it was publiſhed by Fenton, I ſhall take notice of it**."

15. Mr. Johnſon deſires Mr. Nichols to ſend him Ruſſhead's Life of Pope, Pope's Works, Swift's Works with Dr. Hawkeſworth's Life, Lyttelton's Works; and with theſe he hopes to have done. The firſt to be got is Lyttelton.

16. Mr. Johnſon, being now at home, deſires the laſt leaves of the Criticiſm on Pope's Epitaphs, and he will correct them. Mr. N. is intreated to ſave the proof ſheets of Pope, becauſe they are promiſed to a Lady ††, who deſires to have them.

17. In reading Rowe in your edition, which is very impudently called mine ‡‡, I obſerved a little piece unnaturally and odiouſly obſcene. I was offended, but was ſtill more offended when I could not find it in Rowe's genuine volumes §§. To admit it, had been wrong; to interpolate it, is ſurely worſe. If I had known of ſuch a piece in the whole collection, I ſhould have been angry. What can be done?

18. Mr. Johnſon is obliged to Mr. Nichols for his communication ‖‖, and muſt have Hammond again. Mr. Johnſon would be glad of Blackmore's Eſſays for a few days.—*May* 24, 1780.

19. I have been out of order, but by bleeding and phyſic think I am better, and can go again to work. *Your note* on Broome *** will do me much good. Can you give me a few dates for A. Philips? I wrote to Cambridge about them, but have had no anſwer.—*June* 16, 1780.

20. Dr. Warton tells me, that Collins's firſt piece ††† is in the Gent. Mag. for Auguſt 1739. In Auguſt there is no ſuch thing. *Amaſius* was at that time the poetical name of Dr. *Swan*, who tranſlated Sydenham. Where to find Collins, I know not. I think I muſt make ſome ſhort addition to Thomſon's ſheet, but will ſend it to-day.

21. This Life of Dr. Young was written by a friend of his ſon [Mr. Croft]. What is croſſed with black is expunged by the author, what is croſſed with red is expunged by me. If you find any thing more that can be well omitted, I ſhall not be ſorry to ſee it yet ſhorter.

---

* This expreſſion and a ſimilar one in N° 9. are thus marked, to prepare the reader for what is thrown out in N° 17. where *your edition* refers, as theſe do, to that publiſhed by the body of booksellers in 68 volumes from a liſt repeatedly corrected by himſelf.

† It is added. ‡ Where it is aſcribed to Dr. Waldren.

§ It is now ſaid to be "near Newcaſtle." *Shelton* (near Newcaſtle underline) is to be found in Staffordſhire in the Index Villaris of 1680. EDIT.

‖ Dr. J. retracted this opinion, as F. in his Life is ſtyled "Secretary." Fenton was Secretary to Ld Orrery when he commanded a regiment in Flanders, and was diſmiſſed in 1705, four years before Dr. Johnſon was born. EDIT.

** See Lives of the Poets, vol. III. p. 111. †† Probably to Miſs Burney.

‡‡ See the note on N° 10.

§§ The epigram on a lady who —— at the tragedy of Cato, which has not only appeared in the Works of Rowe, but has been tranſplanted by Pope into the "Miſcellanies" he publiſhed in his own name and that of Dean Swift.

‖‖ Lives of the Poets, vol. III. p. 185. *** "Select Collection," vol. IV. p. 283.

††† Qu. What was it?

22. I expected to have found a Life of Lord Lyttelton prefixed to his works. Is there not one before the quarto edition? I think there is; if not, I am, with respect to him, quite aground.—*Aug.* 16.

23. I think you never need send back the revises unless something important occurs. Little things, if I omit them, you will do me the favour of setting right yourself. Our post is awkward, as you will find, and I fancy you will find it best to send two sheets at once.
Brighthelmstone, Oct. 26, 1780.

24. Mr. Johnson desires Mr. Nichols to send him a set of the last Lives, and would be glad to know how the octavo edition goes forward. *Apr.* 16, 1781.

25. An
Account of the Lives and Works
of some of the most eminent
English Poets. By, &c.
26. The English Poets
Biographically and Critically considered.
By SAM. JOHNSON.

Let Mr. Nichols take his choice, or make another* to his mind. [*May* 1781.]

27. My desire being to complete the sets of Lives which I have formerly presented to my friends, I have occasion for a few of the first volumes; of which, by some misapprehension, I have received a great number, which I desire to exchange for the latter volumes. I wish success to the new edition. Please to deliver to Mr. Steevens a complete set of the Lives in 12mo.—*June* 10, 1781.

28. Mr. Johnson, being much out of order, sent in search of the book, but it is not found. He will, if he is better, look himself diligently to-morrow. He thanks Mr. Nichols for all his favours.
Dec. 26, 1781.

29. Dear Sir, You somehow forgot the advertisement for the new edition. It was not inclosed. Of Gay's Letters † I see not that any use can be made, for they give no information of any thing. That he was a member of the Philosophical Society is something, but surely he could be but a corresponding member. However, not having his Life here, I know not how to put it in, and it is of little importance.

What will the Booksellers give me for this new edition? I know not what to ask. I would have 24 sets bound in plain calf, and figured with the number of the volumes. For the rest, they may please themselves. *Oct.* 28, 1782.

30. This is all that I can think on ‡, therefore send it to the press, and fare it well. SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN,

THE discourses of the President of the Royal Academy not only display a profound knowledge of professional theory, but also contain many general incidental principles of all the finer arts. The student of poetry or eloquence may derive from them almost equal instruction with the painter. It is therefore with the greatest hesitation I venture to examine the justness of a decision made by so accurate an observer of human nature.

In the discourse delivered Dec. 10, 1772, he cautions the young artist against aiming at the union of contradictory excellences, which must necessarily be mutually exclusive of each other. He then censures some persons *who have been fond of describing the expression of mixt passions*, which they fancied to exist in some favourite work. Such expression he pronounces *to be out of the reach of art*; and only ascribed to such works by persons, *who not being of the profession know not what can or cannot be done.*

What Sir Joshua Reynolds declares to be beyond the reach of art, it is indeed hardiness not to admit as impracticable; yet as the question does not turn on the technical skill of a painter so much as on the powers of the human countenance, it may not be improper to discuss it.

I must first observe, that the examples of false judgement taken by the President from Pliny relate to fixed, habitual, characteristic qualities, not to passions occasionally exerted.

But to come near to the question: Can it be doubted, that every indication of inward emotion which the countenance is capable of assuming, the pencil of the painter can imitate on the canvas?

If this maxim be incontrovertible, as I think it is, we have only to enquire, whether in fact the countenance ever expresses a mixture of emotions? While the soul is affected by any passion, if it be assailed by another of a different or discordant nature, the former will either give way, or contend for predominance. In the first case, there will be a moment of fluctuation, during which the expression will be uncertain; that of the former not being totally effaced, nor the other yet exclusively ascendant. Thus the lover in Lucretius viewing his mistress *in vultu videt vestigia risûs.* This transient interval resembles those points of time so happily seized by Ovid in the Metamorphoses before the entire recess of the first

* Another was made. † To the Spalding Society. See them in Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XX.
‡ The advertisement prefixed to the second edition in 8vo.

form or conſummation of the new one. Though the painter's art, confined to a ſingle inſtant, could not delineate the rapid train of paſſions, which *dimm'd the face* of Satan on the view of Eden, and *thrice chang'd with pale ire, envy, and deſpair*; yet were he even to ſelect the moment, *when his griev'd look he fixed ſad*, ſtill it muſt be Satanic ſadneſs, tinged with *deep malice and revenge*. I could almoſt conceive, that as the ſculptor in the ſtation of a ſtatue can imply its being in actual motion, ſo the magic of the painter can ſuggeſt to us, how tranſient the emotion expreſſed is intended to be. If the firſt impreſſed paſſion be firm enough to contend for ſuperiority with that ſuperinduced, does not experience prove, that the features wear a form very different from that which either paſſion ſingle would impreſs? Does not the expreſſion participate of the character of each? Is there no difference, but in degree, between the aſpect of a man oppreſſed by fear, and of one diſturbed by complexional timidity, yet ſupported againſt its influence by rational ſelf-diſcipline? The countenance of Coriolanus, during the ſupplication of his mother and wife, muſt have paſſed through a ſeries of expreſſions from that of an aſſumed cold ſtatelineſs, with which he covered his feelings, till when overpowered by natural affection *his eyes did ſweat compoſſion*. Through the whole of this conflict at no time did his countenance indicate an unmixed emotion, and even at the concluding triumph of filial duty, the great interpreter of nature hath repreſented him diſtracted almoſt to agony:

Oh, my mother, mother! oh!
You have won a happy victory to Rome:
But for your ſon——*Believe* it, oh, *believe* it——
Muſt dangerouſly you have with him prevail'd,
If not moſt mortal to him. But let it come.

Andromache δακρυόεν γελάσασα (6 Iliad, 484.) readily occurs as a beautiful illuſtration of the power of the countenance to expreſs blended feelings *; it does not however appear to me to come ſo near the eſſence of this queſtion as to be competent to ſupport the deciſion of it. A variety of ſoft images ruſhed at once upon the mind of Andromache; her heart was melted with a recollection of the many tender circumſtances that form the aggregate of domeſtic happineſs; and Hector's perilous ſtation excited a fear of loſing him who ſupported this happineſs; the little incident of infant terror quickened this maſs of tenderneſs; yet theſe ſeveral emotions, being of a kindred nature, eaſily coaleſce into one united charity. Mingled tears and ſmiles are often marks of the affectionate feeling, though on moſt occaſions they denote contrary paſſions.

Perhaps the following may be a more appoſite inſtance: Junius Brutus is graphically deſcribed by Livy as preſiding at the capital puniſhment of his ſons, whom he had condemned to die; *et qui ſpectator erat amovendus, cum ipſum fortuna exactorem ſupplicii dedit . . . . . quum inter omne tempus pater, vultus et os ejus ſpectaculo eſſet . . . . .* But what appearance in the countenance of Brutus ſo ſtrongly intereſted the attention of the beholders? They ſurely ſaw ſomething more than the expreſſion of a father's heart wounded by the ſufferings of his ſons. They traced a ſevere internal conflict; they obſerved viſibly charactered in his face the vigorous but ineffectual efforts of nature to burſt the reſtraints with which ſtern republican juſtice had fettered her yearnings; *eminente patrio animo inter publicæ pœnæ miniſterium*.

Were the great maſter, who harrowed our ſouls with ſympathy for the woes of Ugolino, to delineate this awful ſcene, the power of his pencil would prove, that in *one* inſtance his deciſion had been ill-founded. RAPOTENSIS.

* In like manner "Death (in Par. Loſt) *ſmil'd horrible a ghaſtly ſmile.*"

MR. URBAN,

ONE of the articles in the much-canvaſſed book called "Rowley's Poems," is intituled, "The *Accounte* of W. Canynge's Feaſt;" and, to the beſt of my remembrance, the word *Accounte* was offered as an objection to the antiquity of that little hiſtorical paper, it being confidently aſſerted, that thus early the word was merely applied to numbers and calculation. But this is a miſtake, for the word is to be met with uſed in a more extended ſenſe by Caxton in the Introduction to the tranſlation of Tully of old age by Wyllyam de Wyrceſtre, printed in 1481. "Sir Johan Faldſtoff," he tells us, "was governour of the dy-"chye of Angeou and the countee of "Mayne; captayne of many townys, "caſtellys, and fortreſſys in the ſayd "Royame of France, havyng the charge "of ſaufgarde of them dyverſe yeres; "occupyeng and rewlynge thre hundred "ſperes, and the bowes accuſtomed "thenne, and yeldyng good *accompt* of "the forſayd townes, caſtellys, and for-"treſſeys to the feyd kynges, &c." See Lewis's Life of Caxton, p. 52. W. & D.

B 1-

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF FRANK NICHOLLS, M. D.

DR. Frank Nicholls was born in London, in the year 1699. His father was a barriſter at law. Both his parents were of good families in Cornwall. They had two other ſons and a daughter. The eldeſt ſon, William, was bred a merchant, but never purſued buſineſs. The youngeſt ſon and the daughter both died young.

Frank, after receiving the firſt rudiments of his education at a private ſchool in the country, where his docility and ſweetneſs of temper endeared him equally to his maſter and his ſchoolfellows, was in a few years removed to Weſtminſter, and from thence to Oxford, where he was admitted a commoner (or ſojourner) of Exeter College, under the tuition of Mr. John Haviland, on March 4, 1714. There he applied himſelf diligently to all the uſual academical ſtudies, but particularly to natural philoſophy and polite literature, of which the fruits were moſt conſpicuous in his ſubſequent lectures on phyſiology. After reading a few books on anatomy, in order to perfect himſelf in the nomenclature of the animal parts then adopted, he engaged in diſſections, and then devoted himſelf to the ſtudy of nature, perfectly free, and unbiaſſed by the opinions of others.

On his being choſen Reader of Anatomy in that Univerſity, he employed his utmoſt attention to elevate and illuſtrate a ſcience, which in this country had been long depreſſed and neglected, and by quitting the beaten track of former lecturers, and minutely inveſtigating the texture of every bowel, the nature and order of every veſſel, &c. he gained a high and a juſt reputation. He did not then reſide at Oxford, but, when he had finiſhed his lectures, uſed to repair to London, the place of his abode, where he had determined to ſettle. He had once an intention of fixing in Cornwall, and for a ſhort time practiſed there with great reputation; but being ſoon tired of the fatigues attendant on that profeſſion in the country, he returned to London, bringing back with him a great inſight, acquired by diligent obſervation, into the nature of the miliary * fever, which was attended with the moſt ſalutary effects in his ſubſequent practice at London.

About this time he reſolved to viſit the Continent, partly with a view of acquiring the knowledge of men, manners, and languages, but chiefly to acquaint himſelf with the opinions of foreign naturaliſts on his favourite ſtudy. At Paris, by converſing freely with the learned, he ſoon recommended himſelf to their notice and eſteem. Winſlow's was the only good ſyſtem of phyſiology at that time known in France, and Morgagni's and Santorini's of Venice in Italy, which alſo Dr. Nicholls ſoon after viſited. On his return to England, he repeated his phyſiological lectures in London, which were much frequented, not only by ſtudents from both the Univerſities, but alſo by many ſurgeons, apothecaries, and others. Soon after, his new and ſucceſsful treatment of the miliary fever, then very prevalent in the Southern parts of England, added much to his reputation. In 1725, at a meeting of the Royal Society, he gave his opinion on the nature of Aneuriſms *, in which he diſſented from Dr. Freind, in his *Hiſtory of Phyſic*.

At the beginning of the year 1728 he was choſen a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he afterwards communicated the deſcription of an uncommon diſorder (publiſhed in the Tranſactions) viz. a polypus reſembling a branch of the pulmonary vein (for which Tulpius has ſtrangely miſtaken it) coughed up by an aſthmatic perſon. [He alſo made Obſervations (in the ſame volume of the Tranſactions) on a treatiſe by M. Helvetius, of Paris, on the Lungs.]—Towards the end of the year 1729, he took the degree of M. D. at Oxford.—At his return to London he underwent an examination by the Preſident and Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians, previous to his being admitted a candidate, which every practitioner muſt be a year before he can apply to be choſen a fellow. Dr. Nicholls was choſen into the College on June 26, 1732, and, two years after, being elected Gulſtonian Reader of Pathology, he made the ſtructure of the heart, and the circulation of the blood, the ſubject of his lectures.—In 1736, at the requeſt of the Preſident,

* So called from the eruptions reſembling ſeeds of millet-ſeed.

* A diſeaſe in the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakneſs of any part of them, they become exceſſively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravaſated amongſt the adjacent cavities. *Sharp.*——In the orifice there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneuriſm*. *Wiſeman.*

he

he again read the Gulstonian lecture, taking for his subject those parts of the human body which serve for the secretion and discharge of the urine, and the causes, symptoms, and cure of the diseases occasioned by the stone.—In 1739 he delivered the anniversary Harveian oration.—In 1743 he married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead, by whom he had five children, two of whom died young. Two sons and a daughter survived him. [The eldest son, John Nicholls, Esq. of Goring, Oxfordshire, and Ockley, Surrey, is member in the present parliament (as he was also in the last) for Blechingley. He married a grand-daughter of Bp. Gibson.]—In 1748 Dr. Nicholls undertook the office of Chirurgical Lecturer, beginning with a learned and elegant Dissertation on the *Anima Medica* *. About this time, on the death of Dr. John Coningham, one of the Elects of the College, Dr. Abraham Hall was chosen to succeed him, in preference to our author, who was his senior, without any apparent reason. With a just resentment, he immediately resigned the office of Chirurgical Lecturer, and never afterwards attended the meetings of the fellows, except when business of the utmost importance was in agitation.

[In 1751 he took some revenge in an anonymous pamphlet, intituled, "The "Petition of the Unborn Babes to the "Censors of the Royal College of "Physicians of London," in which Dr. Nesbitt [*Pocus*], Dr. Maule [*Maulus*], Dr. Barrowby [*Barebone*], principally, and Sir William [Browne], Sir Edward [Hulse], and the Scots, incidentally, are the objects of his satire.]

In 1753, on the death of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. in his 94th year, Dr. Nicholls was appointed to succeed him as one of the King's physicians, and held that office till the death of his royal master in 1760, when this most skilful physician was superseded to make way for one † who, not long before, had been an army surgeon, of the lowest class. By this exchange the upstart rose to dignity and riches.

Quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
Extollit quoties voluit Fortuna jocari.

The offer of a pension, which, it was suggested, he might have had if he would ask it, Dr. Nicholls rejected with disdain.

* On Dr. Stahl's system. See Dr. Cullen's Preface to his "First Lines of Physic," xii. &c.

† Sir W. D.

The causes, &c. of the uncommon disorder of which the late King died, viz. a rupture of the right ventricle of the heart, our author explained in a letter to the Earl of Macclesfield, president of the Royal Society, which was published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. L. *

[In 1772, to a second edition of his treatise *De Animâ Medicâ* he added a dissertation * *De motu cordis et sanguinis, in homine nato et non nato*, inscribed to his learned friend and coadjutor the late Dr. Lawrence.]

Tired at length of London, and also desirous of superintending the education of his son, he removed to Oxford, where he had spent, most agreeably, some years in his youth. [It is remarkable that he resided in the house that had been occupied by Bp. Berkeley, and for the same purpose.] But when the study of the law recalled Mr. Nicholls to London, he took a house at Epsom, where he passed the remainder of his life in a literary retirement, not inattentive to natural philosophy, especially the cultivation of grain, and the improvement of barren soils, and contemplating also with admiration the internal nature of plants, as taught by Linnæus.

His constitution never was robust. In his youth, at Oxford, he was with difficulty recovered from a dangerous fever by the skill of Doctors Frampton and Frewen; and afterwards at London he had often been afflicted with a catarrh, and an inveterate asthmatic cough, which, returning with great violence at the beginning of the year 1778, deprived the world of this valuable man on January 7, in the eightieth year of his age.

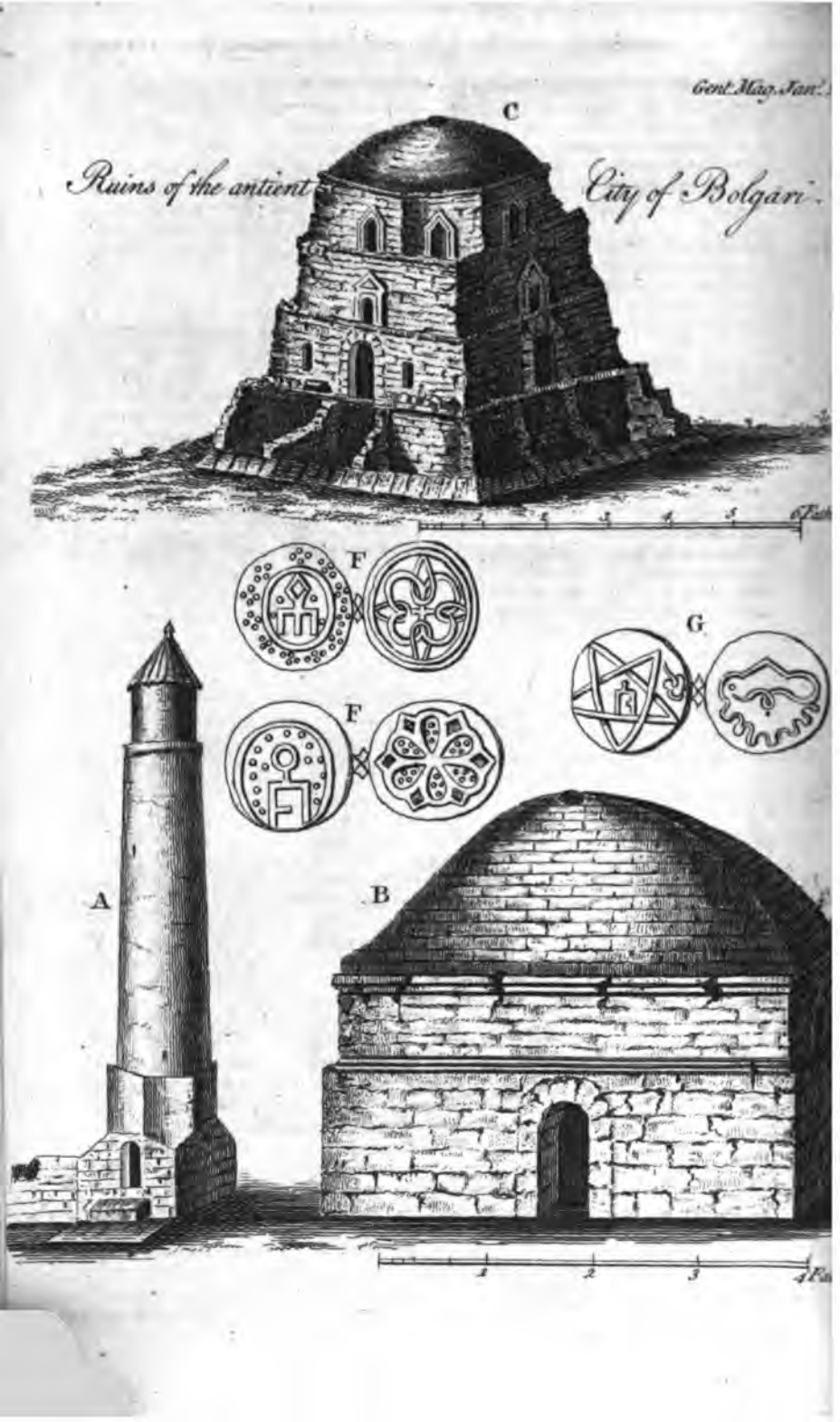
Dr. Lawrence, late President of the College of Physicians, who gratefully ascribed all his physiological and medical knowledge to his precepts, and who, while he lived, loved him as a brother, and revered him as a parent, two years after printed, and gave to his friends, a few copies of an elegant Latin Life †

* See it also in our vol. XXXII. p. 520.

† "Franci Nichollsii, M. D. Georgii Secundi, Magnæ Britanniæ Regis, Medici Ordinarii, Vita, cum Conjecturis ejusdem de Natura et Usu Partium Humani Corporis Similarium. Scriptore Thoma Lawrence, M. D. e Collegio Sanctæ Trinitatis, Oxon, et Collegii Medicorum Londinensis Socio, Lond. 4to. 1780, pp. 106."

of

Ruins of the antient City of Bolgari.



of Dr. Nicholls (with his head prefixed, a striking likeness, engraved by Hall, from a model of Gosset, 1779,) from which the above particulars are chiefly extracted. The few that are added are inclosed within crotchets, thus [ ].

MR. URBAN, *Tetjuschi, Sept.* 1, 1784.

AS I perceive a number of your correspondents delight in the study of antiquities, I send you an account of some I have picked up in my travels.—If you esteem it a favour *, you owe it to the accident of my meeting with some numbers of your Magazine at the house of a German officer at Simbirsk, who understands English, and interests himself in our manners and pursuits. Indeed I have found them in several other parts, where one would have least expected them; and you have a right, if any man, to say, *Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?* If the engravings are executed with accuracy from the drawings I herewith transmit, and the narrative faithfully given, I may be occasionally induced to send you more, as often as my warfare in this world, which is very various, will allow me avocation.

Tetjuschi, in the stadthalterschaft, or viceroyalty, of Simbirsk, is in itself but a miserable spot. It is 97 versts, on the high road, from the town of Simbirsk, near the high grounds. The soil is of fine chalk, and on one side of it are deep cliffs cut in the shore of the Volga. The river not being near so broad as at Simbirsk, the ice had been long passable for carriages when I arrived here, though farther downwards there were still many places open. This was about the beginning of the month of December. They reckon it 20 versts from the ferry at Tetjuschi to the N. E. part of the village of Bolgari, which is built on the ruins of the old town of Briæchimof, the ancient capital of Bulgaria. The way runs partly through low grounds, which the Volga usually overflows, containing here and there some little lakes, that abound with fish, and partly through forests of pine trees, with a few birch trees intermixed, by which the village itself is almost surrounded.

Bolgari stands pretty high, by the side of a moor bestrewed with bushes and underwood. One cannot help wondering, that so considerable and so populous a town as Bolgari appears to have been, should have its situation in so bad a place with regard to water, which can be had no otherwise than by means of wells dug to a great depth, from which the place, at this time, is wholly supplied. The Volga is at least 9 versts distant, in a right line. And, though the low grounds appear to run northward from the village to that river, yet it is not at all probable that it formerly had its course nearer the town.

The present village consists of above 100 huts, and is, like all other monastic land, appropriated by the crown. It is about 90 versts from Kazan. Towards the South is pretty flat and even ground, surrounded with pines and some birch, agreeably mixed. The plain, which is now tolerably well cultivated and fruitful, is the very spot on which the old town stood.

This field is surrounded with a wall and ditch, which, notwithstanding its decay, is still, in many places, 3 fathoms wide.

This intrenchment has the form of an irregular half-oval, terminated by the declivity along which the present huts are built, and is at least six versts in length. Within the fortified spot is a deep dry cavern, situated at the east end of the village, and has all the appearance of being a natural one.

The greatest part of the remains of the old buildings are within the walls. The most remarkable of them I shall describe as particularly as the severe cold and the snow upon the ground would allow me.

At the east end of the present village is a monastic enclosure, with some wooden buildings, and a handsome stone church. Within this inclosure, which bears the name of Uspenskoi, are a considerable number of these remains. The principal of which is a tower, or misguir, which is of well wrought quarry stone, about twelve fathoms high, built in the manner and proportions of figure A in the drawing, and is yet in good preservation. There are 72 winding steps, which lead to the top, each of them about a Paris foot high.

These

* That we do "esteem it a favour," our friendly correspondent will see by its being so early inserted; which is done, we will assure him, without the most distant view to "the bear-skin boots," or "the pastilla," or "the sweet kloukva quass," or "the caviar," he so liberally promises.——The invariable rule of this Magazine is, never to receive a bribe for what is either inserted or omitted.

These steps are in complete repair. The tower is covered with a wooden roof, in the inside of which is newly cut an Arabic inscription.

A doorway is in the South side, with a strong iron hook, whereon a door has formerly hung. Here and there are small holes, through which the light is admitted to the stairs. Close to this tower are the remains of a strong piece of stone-work, with thick solid corners. It may have been a kind of fortress, or perhaps a large oratory. This piece of masonry is composed of irregular hewn stones, among which are chalk stones, sand stones, pebbles, and all the kinds of gyps stones that are found on the high shores of the Volga. The tower stands at the N. W. corner of the square. On the east of it still remains a small vaulted Tartar oratory, which is likewise of irregular, but durable, stones. The under part is square, but the upper octagon, whose circumference may be about five fathoms. This has been much repaired, and is now made into a Christian chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas Chudatvoretz, or the wonder-worker. The entrance is on the west side, and the light-hole on the south.

In another part of the same monastic inclosure are the remains of an old edifice, now converted into the cells of the monastery.

The rest of the ancient buildings, of which there are several in a tolerable state of perfection, are dispersed about the inclosure, together with a number of old foundations, crumbled walls, and pieces of habitations. There is likewise, on the outside of the intrenchment, towards the west, a pretty considerable stone-edifice, which the peasants, for what reason I know not, call Grecheskaia Polata, or, The Greek House.

Amongst other buildings, moderately entire, another tower strikes the eye, at the distance of about 50 fathoms south-west from the monastery. It is in nothing different from the afore-mentioned, otherwise than by being thicker, and only about nine fathoms high. Not far from this are the foundations of some pretty capacious buildings, amongst which may perhaps be reckoned the oratory appertaining to the monastery.

About 80 fathoms farther southwards is a small square durable edifice, of quarry stone, whose vault, however, on one side is fallen in. This is the figure marked B. Its entrance is on the west side, and has a small window on the south. Two niches, close to one another, are in the western wall, within-side, on each hand of the entrance, and two others in the north and south walls, something farther asunder. If I might be allowed to conjecture, I should suppose this has likewise been an oratory.

More important and extensive has been a building on the south side of the village, and right in the middle of the confines of the town, surrounded by the foundations of many considerable erections. The peculiar manner of its construction is worthy of description, but it is hardly possible to guess for what purpose it has been raised. The figure of it is denoted by the letter C.

The boors call it The Hall of Justice; and I have no more reason than they for calling it any thing else. The abutments on each side have never been higher than to the bottom of the door, and seem to have served to no other purpose than as supports to an entrance. There are three of them on the east side, two larger on the south, and one long one on the west.

At the north-west corner is an oblong square foundation, which only touches it by the corner. And on the north side of the main building, where the entrance is, there appears no trace of any adjoining room.

From this building, about 100 fathoms directly south, is another considerable, and pretty-well preserved, edifice, whose architecture is still more singular. The inner part, particularly, is so extraordinary, that I took a plan of it, which I am obliged to subjoin, to give you and your readers an accurate idea of it; and which the explanation of the subject absolutely demands. The north narrow part of it, and likewise the porch, is built on a foundation of chalk-stone, run up with large Tartar tiles, of which the different apartments of the whole building consist. D is the building as it appears, and E the ground plot *.

The porch has several small niches in the wall, which, by a cross-wall, is formed into a square lobby, or ante-hall, and an oblong chamber. This latter leads into the body of the building, which has no other passage. The edifice, except the pinnacle, is of smooth stones, near an arshine long, above half an arshine broad, and a span thick. The largest room is walled through as high as the vaults, so as to form four separate

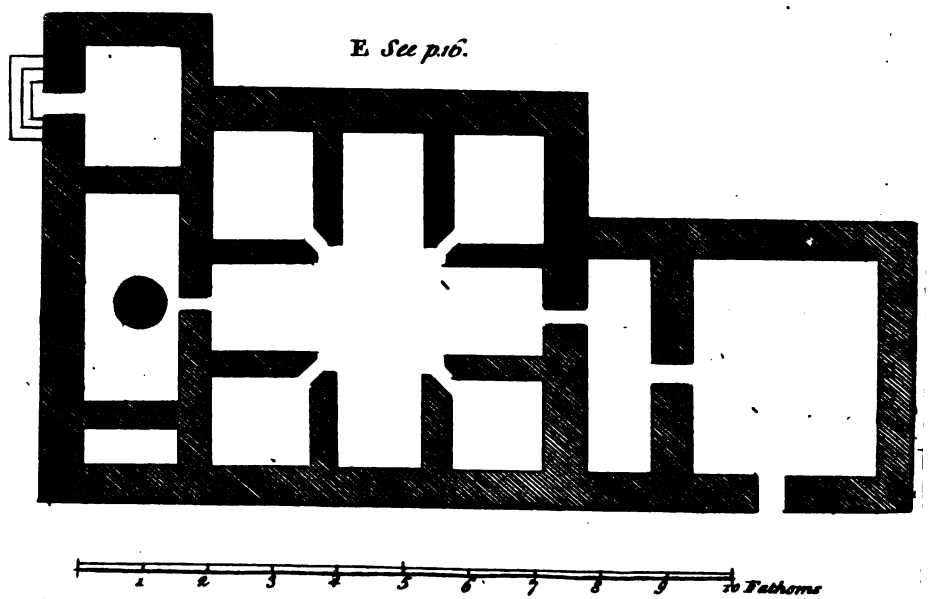
* These two figures will form a separate plate in our next Magazine.

square

Ruins of the Antient City of Bolgari P.l II.

D *See p. 16.*

E *See p. 16.*



ſquare rooms, into each of which is left a ſeparate corner entrance, that receives the light by means of a great vaulted cupola, which, in the middle point, has an octogon opening, and on each ſide a ſmall window. Round this great cupola are four others of the like kind, right over the corner rooms, by which, by a ſimilar octogon opening in the middle point, they are all lighted. Theſe cupolas from within look ſomewhat like ovals, with traces of ſtucco ornaments, which are likewiſe to be found in the large middle cupola. The corner rooms are regular ſquares. A remarkable circumſtance in them is, that the entrance is not in any of the ſtone walls, but right in one corner of each of the middle partitions.

At the ſouth end of this building are three rooms, from which that to the eaſt has no other way than one broken through the ſouth corner department of the middle room. Into this great middle one is a paſſage by a door through the tranſverſe piece of the middle room.—The weſtern one, which, with its weſtern wall, runs out about a fathom beyond the width of the whole building, has no connection with it and the middle room, but has a ſeparate entrance from the outſide, like the oratory of the Khan's monument at Kazimof, which I believe I ſhall ſend you at another opportunity. Under the building is a vault, to which is a deſcent, as to the vault at Kazimof. This vault, however, has an opening broke through to the ſouth adjoining room, but ſo ſhattered that I could not get into it. Yet, from the wooden fragments and furniture of coffins which were ſtrewed about, I conclude it muſt have been a receptacle for the dead. And, upon the whole, I am led to conjecture, that this building, as well as thoſe in Taſchkent, has ſerved, partly as a burying-place, and partly as a ſchool.

I found a great number of old monuments at Bolgari, moſtly with Arabian, but ſome alſo with Armenian, inſcriptions. Many are taken into the foundation of the Uſpenſkoi monaſtery, and many more lie ſcattered on the ground. Theſe ſtones are of different magnitudes, in form like thoſe at Kazimof, and nearly of the ſame ſize. Her Imperial Majeſty, whoſe love for the ſciences lets no opportunity eſcape for promoting them, has not only ordered exact copies to be taken, but alſo tranſlations to be made of all theſe epitaphs. Forty-nine of them are already tranſlated; of which no fewer than twenty-two are of the year of the Hegira 623. So that it is thought there muſt have been a plague, or ſome other endemial diſeaſe, a that time in the city. The reſt are of different dates. From whence it appears, that the Arabs were here only from the year of the Hegira 619 to 742, an interval of no more than 123 years; during which Batu Khan, before his attack upon the Weſt, muſt have reigned in this place.

One of the inſcriptions is as follows:

ALLA IS THE LIVING AND IMMORTAL GOD. THIS IS THE TOMB OF THE MIGHTY IN POWER AMONG THE MIGHTY IN POWER OF THE MUSSULMAN FAITH; THE MOST PIOUS COMMANDER AND PATRIARCH WHOM DEATH HATH SNATCHED AWAY FROM THE WORLD. HE WAS BORN IN THE PROVINCE OF SHIRVAN. MAY THE LORD GOD GRANT HIM THE FULNESS OF BLESSINGS, MERCY, AND THE PARDON OF ALL HIS SINS IN THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN, ACCORDING TO HIS INEXHAUSTIBLE GOODNESS!

The year in which this ſtone was laid is ſo totally effaced as to be undecypherable.

Another of theſe inſcriptions, the date of which is preſerved, runs thus:

ALLA IS THE LIVING
AND IMMORTAL GOD.
THIS IS THE TOMB OF
OMAR THE SON OF MUCHAMED.
HE DIED IN THE YEAR OF THE HEGIRA,
718.

On the other hand, there are three Armenian, one of 557, and two of 684 and 986, and likewiſe ſome of the middle of the 16th century, which comprehends a period of 429 years. They contain nothing more than a Mohammedan memorial ſentence, which the Armenian have not, with the name of the defunct, his genealogy or dignity. They are partly Bulgarian or Tartar people of rank, of both ſexes, partly clergy, and partly common people, and probably traders. Of ſome it is ſaid that they came from the province of Schamachie, and ſome from Schirdan; by which it is plain that the trade of the place muſt have drawn numbers of people from diſtant parts to ſettle there. And perhaps the pieces of money, which are ſometimes picked up from the ground by

by the children of the peaſants, may throw ſtill farther light on this ſubject. Of theſe I have ſeen many. They are chiefly ſmall thick pieces of fine ſilver, well ſtruck, with Arabian and Kufan inſcriptions. The breadth of them is ſeldom more than the thumb nail. Some pieces of ſilver coin are ſometimes alſo found that are thinner and worſe ſtruck. On one ſide of them are ſmall ſtars, or other devices; and on the other ſide only ſome ſmall dots, with a croſs, in which are the enſigns of Juſtice, ſuch as we find them at this day among the Baſchkirs, and other nations of this empire, who, being unacquainted with letters, are obliged to make uſe of ſymbols and repreſentations in their ſtead.

I have ſubjoined two of theſe coins in the drawing marked F. Theſe devices, however, are more frequently on the copper coins, and are commonly within a triangle, as in that diſtinguiſhed by a G.

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

P.S. As I hope to be at St. Peterſburg by the ſpring, if Mr. Urban will be ſo obliging as to tranſmit me the number of his Magazine that contains the above (according to the incloſed direction), he will do me a favour.

Abſtract of the Letter from the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq. Governor General of Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, dated Lucknow, April* 30, 1783.

MR. HASTINGS begins his letter with a recital of the diſordered ſtate of the country, and the revenue of the Nabob Viſier, being ſuch as to require the acceſſion of an extraneous aid to reſtore the powers and conſtitution of its government. This he repreſented to the Council at Calcutta, and offered his ſervices to go to Lucknow, whenever the Nabob Viſier ſhould require it. His offer was accepted, and on the 17th of February, though much indiſpoſed, he took leave of the Board, and happily arrived at Lucknow on the 27th of March, in a ſtate of health ſo confirmed as to promiſe an unremitted attention to the very important objects of his commiſſion. On his way he had the alarming proſpect of a ſoil ſo completely exhauſted of its natural moiſture by the failure of one entire ſeaſon of periodical rain, that, except the fields of grain kept in vegetation by the uncommon labour of the huſbandman, the country exhibited an appearance ſo barren that even the roots of the former herbage no longer exiſted, and the very beds of the rivers over which he paſſed threw up clouds of duſt from their channels. This was not peculiar to one particular ſpot. Every region of Hindoſtan had felt the ſame angry viſitation. Yet ſuch, he ſays, was his reliance on the unbounded confidence of the Nabob and his miniſters, that he dared promiſe, under every circumſtance but that of a ſecond viſitation (which, in the courſe of natural events, is very improbable), a ſucceſsful progreſs in terminating the meaſures which he had begun, unleſs counteracted, and his operations impeded, by orders which he might not reſiſt. Nor ſhould it, he ſaid, be a common obſtruction which ſhould reſtrain him from purſuing ſuch inherent advantages as, he truſted, would prove ſuperior to every ſpecies of oppoſition. Indeed, adds he, if ſuch ſprings as give the common movements to popular opinion could influence my proceedings, I have already experienced them in two inſtances; one of which I believe to have had the ſpecial ſervice I am engaged in for its object, and the other the general ruin of my authority. The firſt he alludes to is a report, fabricated at Fort George, of a diſmiſſion with diſgrace from his office; the other to a paper tranſmitted to him, ſaid to be part of a report of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons, which declares a right inveſted in the Commander in Chief of the army to oppoſe the power delegated by the government itſelf to the firſt executive member. He repeats the words of the report to which he alludes (ſee vol. LIV. p. 708); and then, impelled by a ſenſe of national duty, ſuperior to every conſideration of perſonal ſafety, he dares to denounce and to date the fall of the Britiſh empire in India from the inſtant that it ſhall be decidedly declared, or underſtood, that any Commander in Chief of the army, be his title what it will, is, or may be, by any conſtructive power, rendered independent of the government, under which the wiſdom of Parliament hath hitherto placed the army ſerving in theſe provinces. GOD forbid! exclaims he, that any future Pizarro's and Almagro's ſhould diſgrace the annals of your dominion, or mark the traces of its decline with the blood of your ſervants and ſoldiers! But the conteſt will probably be of ſhort duration; and happy will it be for the intereſt of humanity,

if

if ſuch ſhall be the iſſue, that the fatal blow ſhall be ſudden, and the ruin inſtantaneous. For himſelf, he is not apprehenſive of any evil conſequences from the partial and limited command which he poſſeſſes over the army, intending to provoke no competition. Nor, he hoped, would the province over which he preſided require any foreign aid for its internal protection; nor, of courſe, any exerciſe of powers which he might deem himſelf warranted to reſiſt.

After this ſpirited digreſſion, he proceeds to repreſent the effects which have been produced in conſequence of his commiſſion. Before his departure from Calcutta, he had applied for an immediate ſupply of money for the ſubſiſtence of the troops ſtationed in theſe provinces, and had the pleaſure to find that the acting miniſter had advanced ten lacks of rupees, which had proved a critical and effectual relief; and that, ſince his arrival, other payments had been made, to a conſiderable amount.

Here he enters into a ſtate of the debts, of the arrears and payments, and of the lenient meaſures he had purſued to obtain his ends. That he had likewiſe obtained, by his own ſuggeſtion, from Almaſs Ally Cawn, very large contributions, by way of refutation of the charges of perfidy and diſloyalty, which had been induſtriouſly urged againſt him, and had nearly driven him to abandon the country for the preſervation of his life and honour.

He here mentions the ſalutary purpoſes to which he had ordered the ſums, ſo obtained, to be applied, viz. as a fund for the payment of the intereſt on the Company's bonds, which had ſuffered ſomething in their credit before he left Calcutta.

Another article he mentions, is, the ſums due from Pyzoola Cawn, by which two lacks of his amount are now in regular courſe of payment; the remaining three are not yet due by ſtipulation; but he had intimated to his vackeel to have both payments immediately concluded; to which his maſter had conſented; and, as a farther proof of his reſpect, had ſent his ſon to Lucknow, to confirm his attachment to the Company and the Britiſh nation.

He hopes, likewiſe, that a conſiderable part of the Nabob's debt will be liquidated in the courſe of the preſent year, and the diſcharge of the remainder inſured by the engagements of creditable bankers, ſo that it may be wholly cleared before the end of the next.

He next proceeds to acquaint the Directors with the regulations he intends to eſtabliſh before he leaves Lucknow.

1ſt, To realize the amount of the Company's demands on the Nabob, and to obtain ample ſecurities for the payment.

2dly, To induce the Nabob's miniſters to appoint bodies of regular troops for the ſupport of his collections, and for the internal defence of his country. This will preclude the neceſſity of calling for the aid of the Company's troops, and will releaſe him from the extraordinary and undefined ſubſidy which he now pays for the regiments ſcattered throughout his dominions; and will confine the Nabob Vizier of Oude's payments to the brigades ſtationed at Cawnpore, and to the ſubſidy paid by treaty for its expence.

3dly, Theſe objects obtained, his wiſh is, that their wiſdoms will put a final period to the ruinous ſyſtem of interference in the affairs of the Nabob Avewed, and to withdraw, for ever, that influence by which it was maintained.—This country, ſays he, excepting the factory at Tonda, has no inlets of trade by which it can ſupply the iſſues which are made from it; therefore, every rupee, which is drawn from its circulation into your treaſury, muſt accelerate the period at which its ability muſt ceaſe to pay even the ſtipulated ſubſidy. By the eſtabliſhment of this regulation you maintain an acceſſion of more than half the military force required for the defence of your own dominions, without any charge to your revenue; and you oppoſe a wide and powerful frontier to your eventual enemies, without diſtreſſing the country by its maintenance, becauſe the ſpecie, thus applied, will of courſe flow back into its circulation; and it is a tribute which it ought to pay, as its whole wealth would not, in any other way, yield an adequate mode of protection. Few, he concludes, are the advocates of the national intereſt, and their voice will be faintly heard amidſt the numerous and loud exclamations of private rapacity; but I humbly aſſume to rank myſelf with the former, and to aſſure you, that, if you ſeek for a permanent and profitable ſyſtem of connection with this country, you muſt confine your claims upon it to the line I have recommended. If you tranſgreſs it, you may extend the

diſtribution

diſtribution of patronage, and add to the fortunes of individuals, and the nominal riches of Great Britain. But your own intereſts will ſuffer by it, and the ruin of a great and once flouriſhing nation will be recorded as the work of your adminiſtration, with an everlaſting reproach to the Britiſh name.

To this reaſoning I ſhall join the obligations of juſtice and good faith, which cut off every pretext for your exerciſing any power or authority in this country while the Sovereign of it fulfills the engagements which he contracted with you.

I have the honour to be, &c &c.

(The Poſtſcript of this Letter, which is very intereſting, ſhall be inſerted in our next Magazine.)

MR. URBAN,

THE great oppoſition which the Preſbyterian Divines of the laſt age made to Milton's celebrated Treatiſe on the *Doctrine and Diſcipline of Divorce*, provoked his indignation in return; and all the epithets that diſdain, mingled with rage, could ſupply, he poured out in copious ſtreams on the whole ſect. He ſays, in one of his poems, that though they *have ſeized the widow'd whore*, PLURALITY, yet that they have only *envied, not abhorred*, her *ſin*. In the ſame poem he ſingles out one Mr. Edwards as the peculiar object of his contempt, and ſays,

"Men whoſe life, learning, faith, and
"pure intent,
"Would have been held in high eſteem
"by Paul,
"Muſt now be nam'd and printed He-
"retics
"By *ſmallow Edwards*, &c.
[Vid. Poems, XVIII.]

The biſhop of Briſtol, the late Editor of Milton's Works, obſerves in a note, that "Mr. Thomas Edwards was Author of the *Gangræna*." Some account of this work, and of the *particular* reaſons which provoked the great Poet to "*damn*" the author "*to everlaſting fame*" (for this muſt be his doom ſince he is mentioned with ſcorn by Milton), may poſſibly afford ſome amuſement to your readers. Its general title is "GANGRÆNA, or a Catalogue and Diſcovery of many of the Errors, Hereſies, Blaſphemies, and pernicious Practices of the Sectaries of this time, vented and acted in England in theſe four laſt years: as alſo, a particular Narration of divers Stories, remarkable paſſages, Letters, &c. &c." To this was added a ſecond part, conſiſting of a Vindication of the preceding Treatiſe from the Animadverſions of John Goodwin, Saltmarſh, and others; and containing "a freſh and further Diſcovery of Errors, Hereſies, Blaſphemies, and dangerous Proceedings of the Sectaries of this time." 4to. Printed in the year 1646, ſecond edition.

In peruſing this work, I frequently thought of the great heroes of Hudibras.

—— Petulant capricious ſects,
The maggots of corrupted texts.

But he well underſtood the perſons of whom he was writing. Edwards is one of the Knight's *own Saints* to a hair; but dreadful in his wrath againſt the Saints of Squire Ralpho, and, like Hudibras, "*ſmells a rat*" in every thing they ſay or do. He was, in truth, the old cat of the Preſbyterians, and always on the watch for prey.

As he put Milton's tract into his *Gangræna* (the *Index Expurgatorius* of the Roundheads), it is not to be wondered at, that the great writer (whoſe diſpoſition was ſo *irritable*) ſhould have been highly offended, or that he ſhould have revenged the inſult. This he hath effectually done: for what could not a ſingle ſtroke of Milton's pen execute! He had ſomething of the diſpoſition of another great man of the ſame "*irritable genus*."

"Whoe'er offends—in ſome unlucky time
"Slides into verſe, or hitches in a rhyme."
POPE.

In a liſt of the "*many errors of the Sectaries*," there is the following account of "*Milton's Doctrine of Divorce*;" to which an *expreſs* reference is made in the margin. "No. 154, That it is lawful for a man to put away his wife upon indiſpoſition, emptineſs, or contrariety of mind ariſing from a cauſe in nature unchangeable, and for diſproportion and deadneſs of ſpirit, or ſomething diſtateful and averſe in the immutable bent of Nature; and Man, in regard of the freedom and eminency of his creation, is a law to himſelf in this matter, being head of the other ſex which was made for him; neither need he hear any judge therein above himſelf."

The error immediately added to this, and which, it ſeems, had ſome Sectaries of that diſtracted period for its abettors (as it hath had *more lately*), is thus mentioned. "No. 155. That it is lawful for one man to have two wives at once."

But

But the paſſage which probably gave Milton the greateſt offence, is the ſecond part of the *Gangræna*, where the licentious tendency of his *Doctrine of Divorce* is illuſtrated and confirmed by the example of a very ſcandalous woman, one Mrs. Attaway, a female preacher among the Oliverian enthuſiaſts, who left her huſband under the pretence of religion, and aſſociated with another man, who quitted his wife with the ſame *godly* plea. "There are (ſays Edwards) "two gentlemen of the Inns of Court, "civil and well diſpoſed, who, out of "novelty, went to hear the woman "preach, and, after Mrs. Attaway, the "lace-woman, had finiſhed her exerciſe, "theſe two gentlemen had ſome diſcourſe "with her: and among other paſſages "ſhe ſpake to them of *Maſter Milton's* "*Doctrine of Divorce*, and aſked them "what they thought of it; ſaying, it "was a point to be conſidered of; and "that ſhe, for her part, would look "more into it, for ſhe had an unſatisfied "huſband that did not walk in the way "of Zion, nor ſpeak the language of "Canaan. And how *accordingly ſhe* "*hath practiſed it* in running away with "another woman's huſband is now ſuf-"ficiently known to Mr. Goodwin and "Mr. Saltmarſh."

Mrs. Attaway's *pious* gallant takes leave of his wife exactly on the principles of Milton's book. The *Gangræna* hath publiſhed part of his letter, in which he ſays, "becauſe ſhe hath been "rather a diſturber of his body and ſoul "than a help-meet for him, he ſhall "never come to her any more;" but, in order to make that look like ſanctity, which was in fact cruelty and perfidy, he prays that "God would direct her, "and keep her as one of his creation." This is ſomething like the reverend Divine mentioned by Pope, who, though he would not curſe the poor, yet would not relieve them, but *piouſly left them with the Lord!* Mrs. Attaway's letter is a curious ſpecimen of that ſpiritual cant which was ſo much in faſhion at that unhappy period, when every thing that was infamous was diſguiſed with the maſque of religion, and the moſt villainous actions were thought to be "ſanctified by the word of God and prayer." In a Letter to William Jenney (for that is the name of her "*well-beloved in the Lord*)," ſhe ſays, "I am unſpeakably "ſorry in reſpect of thy ſufferings, I "being the object that occaſioned it;" [i.e. *his wife's uneaſineſs at her huſband's being always with Mrs. Attaway*]. "I "need ſuch love, and ſhall deſire to de-"dicate my ſpirit to the Lord to ſeek "him in thy behalf, that he would be "pleaſed to *ſet thee at liberty*. Me-"thinks thy ſufferings ſhould be almoſt "at the higheſt, they are ſo great. "When the people of Iſrael's *bondage* "was the greateſt, then the ſame day "the Lord delivered them. Let us look "to the Lord, believing confidently in "him with the faith of Jeſus, and no "queſtion but *we ſhall be delivered*. In "the mean ſeaſon I give up my heart "and affections to thee in the Lord, and "*whatſoever I have* or am in him "which is our head, thou ſhalt command "it; and while thou art abſent I ſhall "reſt in the poſſeſſion of thy love, "which I ſhall not be ſo injurious as to "queſtion."

It muſt have highly provoked Milton to have had a doctrine, which he appears to have had ſo much at heart, expoſed both to ridicule and more ſerious abhorrence by ſo diſguſting and ſo atrocious an example.

The great poet ſays that,

"Men whoſe *life, learning*, &c.
"Muſt now be *nam'd* and *printed*
"Heretic,
"By ſhallow Edwards."

I am in doubt whether Milton could with *his whole heart* pay ſuch a compliment as this to *any* of the Heretics of the *Gangræna*. In general they were obſcure ſectaries of the loweſt abilities, and whoſe names have been buried in total oblivion for more than a century. Hugh Peters, though engaged with Milton in the ſupport of rebellion, could never, I ſhould imagine, have poſſeſſed any great ſhare of his eſteem. John Goodwin embarked, body and ſoul, in the ſame *righteous* cauſe; and, together with Milton, was particularly proſcribed after the Reſtoration (though they had the good fortune of eſcaping, while Hugh Peters was hanged), yet he never could have been ſo great a favourite with the poet as to draw forth the higheſt encomium that was perhaps ever beſtowed on any man. I mention Hugh Peters and John Goodwin, becauſe I have not obſerved any names but theirs in the *Gangræna* that appear to have been of any diſtinguiſhed note or conſequence, even at that period of which it immediately treats. Who ever heard or read of Paul Beſt, Henry Denn, John Hitch, Clement

the parochial clergy, is a mirror in which he may have been used to behold himself; which, from long and familiar use, hath perhaps so sufficiently impressed upon his own mind the striking image of a modern saint, that he hath now no longer occasion for it; and having found it useful in reflecting the reason of his own dislike to virtue, he is willing to extend its use. But, not so happy in his discernment as in his desire to serve his lordship, he mistook the object of his friendly wishes, and lent that *speculum* which would have been useful to his brethren, the methodistical declaimers *against* virtue, to a character who both loves and inculcates, recommends and delights in the practice of it.

I am almost inclined to pity the unlucky use this *Lay Member of the Church of England*, as he calls himself, hath made of his story; which, like the invention of the fatal composition it speaks of, hath furnished his adversaries with the means of his own destruction. "No wonder," quoth he, "our fleets and armies are so unsuccessful against the common foe, when our officers have such an antipathy to the smell of powder." No wonder our morals are so depraved, when our bishops and our clergy are so averse to teach; and take such pains to decry the need of virtue; when a character so high and respectable as the Bishop of Sarum hath spent so many pages to depreciate it! Excellent teacher! What a pity that his Lordship had not foreseen the wish of this witty genius, and, to adapt his conduct to the humour of the vale, really decried, instead of taking so much pains to recommend, the exercise of virtue. I have long suspected the reason of the dislike these zealots have to virtue, but never could find one honest enough to confess, or till now weak enough to betray, the real cause.

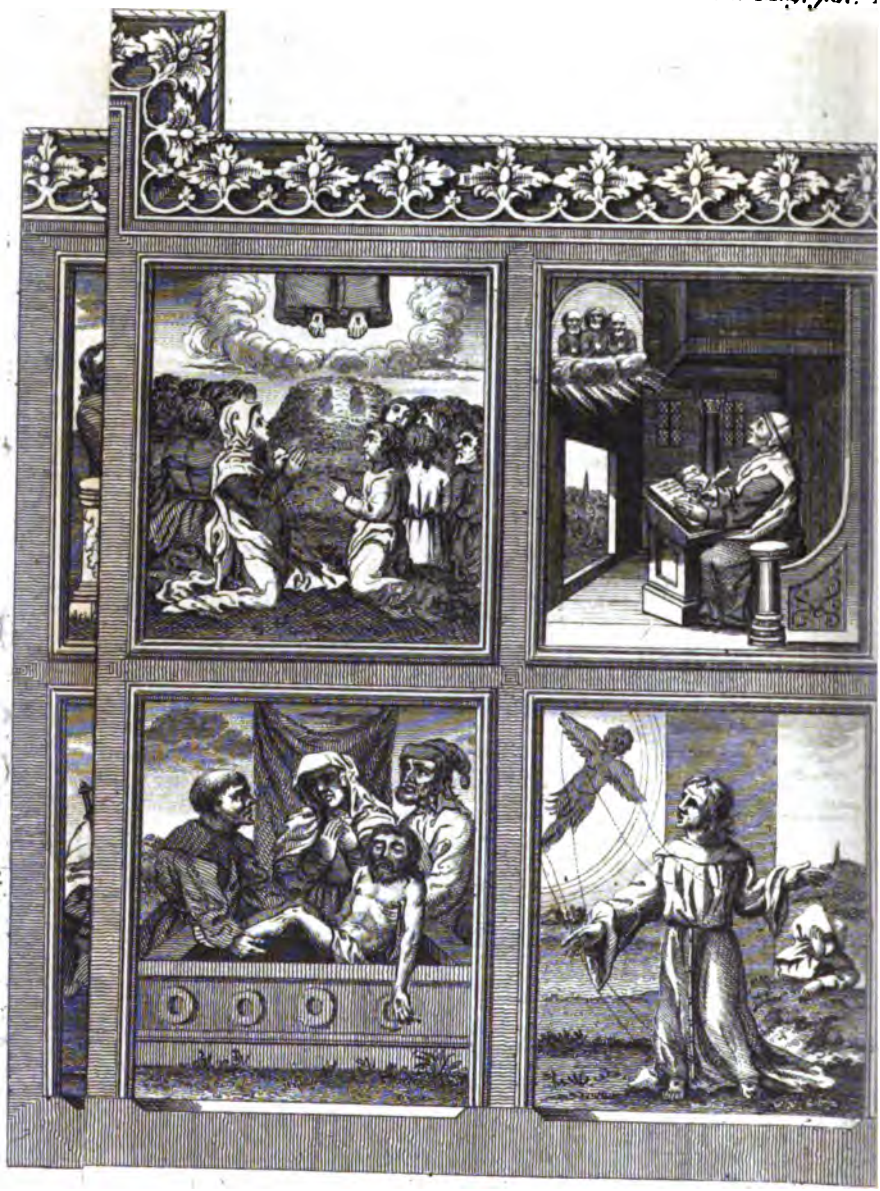
In my earlier years, I was inclined to give them credit for good intentions, and to believe they did not mean, in their zeal for speculative opinions, to discard the moral virtues. I had conceived we only differed in our mode of teaching; they making the mercies of the Gospel the topic of their sermons, on the supposition that, these once impressed upon the affections of their hearers, the virtues of course would follow; we pressing upon ours, the need of virtue, together with the need of those mercies which their own conscious defects must then concur with our reasonings to convince them as not less necessary or important than the most zealous of these *Gospel teachers* can believe them. A longer acquaintance with the world, and some observations that I have been able, situated among them, to make upon their morals, have obliged me to think less favourable both of their principles and their practice than I had been used to do.

The contemptuous and unguarded style in which they speak of the duties of morality I was always aware might lead their weaker disciples to think them of little consequence, and therefore wholly to despise, or pay very little attention to the practice of them. This effect I have too frequently had occasion to observe; and not only to find them very deficient in the duties of charity, integrity, and such plain virtues, but to hear them talk in the most contemptuous language of their more conscientious neighbours, who have thought it not beneath them to aim at least at the character of *moral men*. Nay, I am sorry to add, that the clergy (whether it be that such characters stand in the way of their increase, and that they cannot so easily seduce our people to separate from us where this is the case), in proportion as they are more active in their duty; and more exemplary in their lives, are the objects of their greater resentment and dislike. If there were not some reason for their dislike to virtue, they would surely love and honour it wherever it should be found. However they should differ in principle, they would at least so far accord with us as our practice should be right. They would revere the prelate who should in these times of profligacy with so much zeal and ability inculcate the duties of a Christian; they would unite their prayers with ours for the increase of that spirit which his pastoral address so evidently breathes; and for the success of those endeavours which he so affectionately and seasonably exerts to stimulate his clergy, and induce them to co-operate with him in the pious work of amending the morals, and saving the souls of those who are committed to their care.

I hope I do not transgress the bounds of charity when I add, that the writer who could sit down with a disposition to depreciate a Charge so evidently written with the best intentions, and so obviously calculated to do good, cannot himself be possessed of that spirit which it breathes, but must, whatever may be his zeal or his attainments in other respects, be very deficient in some of the first duties and brightest ornaments of a Christian.

No LAYMAN.

MR.



2 M.r Greene at Lichfield.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Nov.* 25.

FOR the uſe of your antiquarian correſpondents, and for the ornament of your excellent Miſcellany, I incloſe you a faithful and elegant drawing of the ancient Altar-piece now in the hands of Mr. Greene of this city, the collector and poſſeſſor of a muſeum that (Sir Aſhton Lever's, ſo ſoon to be diſmembered, excepted) has not perhaps its equal in this kingdom. An account of this antique painting was given in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1783, p. 396, but a miſtake was made in the deſcription of that compartment of which *St. Anthony* is the ſubject, who is there deſcribed as "relieving a diſtreſſed pilgrim;" but upon a ſketch of this compartment being ſent by Mr. Greene to Mr. Pegge of Whittington, that worthy and eminent antiquary remitted the following quotation from Caxton (fol. CXV.), which gives a clear and ſatisfactory explanation of that particular pannel in this curious piece of antiquity:

"There was an hermyte that had "renounced the world, and not per- "fightly, for he had ſomwhat propre "to hymſelf, whom St. Anthonye ſent "to the market to bye fleſshe; and as "(he) was comynge and brought the "fleſshe, the dogges aſſayled hym, and "alſo tare hym, and toke the fleſshe "from him. And whan he came to "St. Anthonye, he told him what was "happed to hym. And thenne ſaid "Saynt Anthonye to hym: Thus as the "houndes have doon to the ſo doo the "devyllis to monkes that kepe money, "and have ſome propre to theymſelf."

'The lump under the hermit's garment in the drawing repreſents the 'fleſh he had bought; and the dog 'reared on his hinder legs means to 'expreſs the hounds mentioned in the 'legend above.'

The drawing comprehends the *whole* of the Altar-piece, and is an advantageous ſpecimen of the untutored pencil of our ingenious artiſt Mr. Stringer.

Yours, &c. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

AS I was lately looking into the LXXIIId volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, I met with the following curious paſſages in Sir Wm. Hamilton's Letter to Sir Joſeph Banks, giving an account of the earthquakes which happened in Italy from Feb. to May 1783:

"I muſt mention," ſays the elegant writer, "a moſt remarkable inſtance I "met with of animals being able to live "long without food, of which there "have been many examples during "theſe preſent earthquakes. At So- "riano, two fattened hogs that had re- "mained buried under a heap of ruins, "were taken out alive the forty-ſecond "day; they were lean and weak, but "ſoon recovered." Afterwards, in his deſcription of the effects of the earthquakes at Meſſina, he ſays, "A cu- "rious circumſtance happened here "(Meſſina) alſo, to prove that animals "can remain long alive without food; "two mules belonging to the Duke de "Belviſo remained under a heap of "ruins, one of them 22 days: and the "other 23 days, they would not eat for "ſome days, but drank water plenti- "fully, and are now recovered. There "are numberleſs inſtances of dogs re- "maining many days in the ſame ſitua- "tion; and a hen belonging to the Bri- "tiſh Vice Conſul at Meſſina, that had "been cloſely ſhut up under the ruins "of his houſe, was taken out the 22d "day, and is now recovered; it did "not eat for ſome days, but drank "freely; it was emaciated, and ſhewed "little ſigns of life at firſt. From theſe "inſtances, and thoſe related before of "the hogs at Soriano, and ſeveral o- "thers of the ſame kind that have been "related to me, but which being leſs "remarkable I omit, one may con- "clude, that long faſting is always at- "tended with great thirſt, and total loſs "of appetite."

Theſe paſſages recalled to my memory an inſtance of a ſimilar kind that happened in Derbyſhire a few years ago, which I cannot help thinking full as remarkable as any of the above related by Sir Wm. Hamilton. As the inſtance I refer to has never yet, to the beſt of my knowledge, been made public, I am perſuaded Mr. Urban will not think it undeſerving a place in his entertaining Muſeum.

During the heavy ſnow which fell in the night of the 7th of January, 1776, a parcel of ſheep belonging to Mr. John Wolley, of Matlock, in that county, which were paſtured on that part of the Eaſt Moor that lies within the manor of Matlock, were covered with the drifted ſnow; in the courſe of a day or two all the ſheep that were covered with the ſnow were found again, except two, which

which were consequently given up as lost; but on the 14th of February following (some time after the break of the snow in the valleys, and *thirty-eight* days after the fall), as a servant was walking over a large parcel of drifted snow which remained on the declivity of a hill, a dog he had with him discovered one of the two sheep that had been lost, by winding (or scenting) it through a small aperture which the breath of the sheep had made in the snow; the servant thereupon dug away the snow, and released the captive from its prison; it immediately ran to a neighbouring spring, at which it drank for a considerable time, and afterwards rejoined its old companions as though no such accident had befallen it. On inspecting the place where it was found, it appeared to have *stood* between two large stones which lay parallel with each other at about two feet and an half distance; and probably were the means of protecting it from the great weight of the snow, which in that place lay several yards thick; from the number of stones around it, it did not appear that the sheep had been able to pick up any food during its confinement. Soon afterwards its owner removed it to some low lands, but as it had nearly lost its appetite it was fed with bread and milk for some time; in about a fortnight after its enlargement it lost its sight and wool, but in a few weeks afterwards they both returned again, and in the course of the following summer it was quite recovered. The remaining sheep was found dead about a week after the discovery of the other.

Yours, &c. M. Y. R.

Mr. Urban,

I Here send you some historic matter respecting the use of coffee, tea, and chocolate in this kingdom. Little could our ancestors of two centuries back suppose that their descendants would be reduced to the necessity of sending from the East to Western Indies for the materials for a comfortable breakfast. There is a gradation in customs, which often originate from individuals. Tradition ascribes the smoaking of tobacco to Sir Walter Raleigh. It is observed by Ant. à Wood (Ath. Oxon. II. 1140.), that while Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan born, continued in Baliol College in Oxford, which he left in 1648, he made the drink for his own use called *coffee*, and usually drank it every morning, being the first, as the ancients of that house informed him, that was ever drunk in Oxon. In the year 1650, we learn from the same author (Life. 8vo. v. Index), "Jacob a Jew opened a coffey-house at the Angel in the parish of S. Peter in the East, Oxon, and there it was by some, who delighted in noveltie, drank. In 1654, Cirques Jobson, a Jew and Jacobite, borne near Mount-Libanus, sold coffey in Oxon; and in 1655, Arth. Tillyard, apothecary, sold coffey publicly in his house against All Soules Coll. This coffey-house continued till his majesties returne and after, and then they became more frequent, and had an excise set upon coffey." The author of the "New View of London" (1708, p. 30) found it recorded, "that one James Farr, a barber, who kept the coffee-house which is now the Rainbow, by the Inner Temple Gate (one of the first in England), was in the year 1657 presented by the inquest of St. Dunstan's in the West, for making and selling a sort of liquor called *coffee*, as a great nuisance and prejudice of the neighbourhood, &c. And who would then have thought London would ever have had near 3000 such nuisances, and that *coffee* would have been (as now, 1708) so much drunk by the best of quality and physicians?" The frequency of coffee-houses at and soon after the Restoration is apparent from several authorities. In the "Kingdom's Intelligencer," a weekly paper, published by authority, in 1662, are inserted four advertisements of these articles; of which I have selected the last as being the fullest; which is the paper from Monday Dec. 22, to Dec. 29, 1662. "At the coffee-house in Exchange-alley is sold by retail the right *coffee-powder* from 4 to 6s. 8d. per pound, as in goodness; that pounded in a morter at 2s. 6d. per pound; also that termed the East India berry at 18d. per pound; and that termed the right Turkie berry well garbled at 3s. per pound; the ungarbled for lesse, with directions gratis how to make and use the same: likewise there you may have *chocolatta*, the ordinary pound boxes at 2s. 6d. per pound, the perfumed from 4 to 10s. per pound; also *sherbets* made in Turkie of lemons, roses, and violets perfumed; and *tea* according to its goodness. For all which if any gentleman shall write or send, they shall be sure of the best, as they shall order, and to avoid deceit, warranted under the house seal, viz.

Morat

Morat the Great, &c. Further, all gentlemen that are customers and acquaintance are (the next New-year's day) invited at the signe of the Great Turk at the new coffee-house in Exchange-alley, where coffee will be on free-cost." *And so may be to the world's end*, was added in the preceding of Dec. 20. In the two former of Aug. 4, and Oct. 13, the terms are "*tea* or *chaa*, according to its goodness;" wherein no price is any where mentioned to this article; in the others there is considerable. Coffee in the first advertisement was from 2s. 6d. to 5s. In the second the same, a better sort at 4s. and the best of all at 6s. per pound. The right Turky berry at 2s. 8d. The India berry, sweet and good, at 18d. per pound, of which at present in divers places there is musty, bad, which the ignorant for cheapness do buy, and is the cause of such bad coffee as is drunk in divers places. Chocolatta in the first pound boxes at 2s. the perfumed at 4s. 6s. 10s. 16s. and the very best at 20s. per pound. In the second, the perfumed at 4s. to 10s. per pound. In the last, coffee rose 8d. higher than in the preceding week.

In the year 1665 appeared in 4to. a facetious poem, with the title of "The Character of a Coffee-house; Wherein is contained a description of the persons usually frequenting it, with their discourse and humours, as also the admirable vertues of coffee. By an Eye and Ear-witness." It begins:

A Coffe-house, the learned hold
It is a place where Coffee 's sold;
This derivation cannot fail us,
For where Ale 's vended there 's no Alehouse.

The author mentions the signs, the Great Morat, the Sultan, Sultaness;

John's admir'd curled pate,
Or the Great Mogul in's chair of state,
Or Constantine the Grecian,
Who fourteen years was th' onely man
That made Coffee for the great Balhaw,
Although the man he never saw:
Or if you see a Coffee-cup
Filled from a Turkish pot, hung up
Within the clouds, &c.

He then proceeds to the company, and the several liquors;

The Gallant he for Tea doth call,
The Usurer for nought at all;
Pragmatic he for Sack intreat,
That they will shift him some Beau-chear;
The Virtuoso he cries hand me,
Some Coffee mixt with Sugar-candy;
Phanaticus (at last) says, come,
Bring me some Aromaticum;
The Player bawls for Chocolate:
All which the Bumpkin wond'ring at,
Crys Ho, my Masters! what d'ye prate,
D'ye call for drink in Heathen Greek?
Give me some good old Ale or Beer,
Or else I will not drink, I swear.

That these houses soon became places of general resort is very evident;

Of all some and all conditions,
Even Vintners, Surgeons, and Physicians,
The Blind, the Deaf, and Aged Cripple,
Do here resort, and Coffee tipple.

I shall conclude this account with one line, which carries back the liquor farther than is generally known;

Spic'd Punch (in bowls) the Indians quaff.

Let us come now to tea with eggs. (Sir Kenelm Digby's Book of Receits, Lond. 1669, 8vo. p. 255.)

The Jesuite that came from China, ann. 1654, told Mr. Waller, that there they use sometimes in this manner: "To near a pint of the infusion, take two yolks of new-laid eggs, and beat them very well with as much fine sugar as is sufficient for this quantity of liquors when they are very well incorporated, pour your tea upon the eggs and sugar, and stir them well together. So drink it hot. This is when you come home from attending business abroad, and are very hungry, and yet have not convenience to eat presently a competent meal. This presently discusseth and satisfieth all rawnesse and indigestion of the stomach, flyeth suddenly over the whole body, and into the veins, and strengthneth exceedingly, and preserves one a good while from necessity of eating." Mr. Waller findeth all those effects of it thus with eggs."

It is certain that it was a favourite liquor with this poet, as we may infer from his verses on it:

The Muse's friend, Tea, does our fancy aid;
Repress those vapours which the head invade;
And keeps that palace of the soul serene.

King William, it has been said, was fond of this beverage; and from the same authority of report, in his time it was three pounds a pound.

Yours, &c. B.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 20.

THE inclosed extract from an ancient record may be esteemed curious and interesting by those who have entered into the spirit of Mr. Walpole's Historic Doubts, for the following reasons:

1. This

1. This record is unnoticed in any of our hiſtories, ancient or modern, that I can recollect.

2. It aſcertains the individual charge on Sir William Stanley, for which he ſuffered: this our hiſtorians, and their commentators, have either affected not to be clear in, or been defective in purſuing the direct means to come at it; (which, by the way, is now open to the reſearches of thoſe whoſe leiſure, talents, inclinations, and love of truth, are adequate to the purpoſe of inveſtigation, by acceſs to the public records, in the dark times of Edward the Fourth, Edward the Fifth, Richard the Third, and Henry the Seventh.)

3. It aſcertains another fact, which ſeems hitherto perfectly unknown, either to the one or to the other, that Sir Robert Clifford was arraigned and convicted for the ſame offence.

4. It ſhews that Sir William Stanley and Sir Robert Clifford were both arraigned and convicted on one and the ſame indictment, and both adjudged to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. And

5. That this identical record, whatever is now become of it, as well at of other intereſting records [extracts of ſome, if this is well received, may be occaſionally communicated] about the ſame period, was under the inſpection of all the judges, poſt terminum Trinitatis, anno regni Caroli Regis Primi.

Of this record, Sir Thomas More, under-ſheriff, in his junior years, or that great luminary Lord Bacon, could hardly be ignorant; and, if the latter was not, he muſt have been wanting in his endeavours, or have ſuppreſſed his knowledge of it for political reaſons, greatly to his diſcredit as an hiſtorian and a man of veracity.

Misol. Decimo Henrici Septimi. Willielmus Stanley, miles, et Robertus Clyfford, miles, ad invicem inter ſe communicaverunt, et interlocuti fuerunt, de quodam Petro Warbeck de Thornaco, ſub obedientia Archiducis Auſtriæ et Burgundiæ, inimico Domini Regis, &c. falſo nuncupante ſe fore Richardum, ſecundum filium Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis Angliæ, Quarti, in partibus exterioribus ultra mare exiſtent. ac mortem, &c. Regis, ac ſubverſionem regni Angliæ, proditorie conſpiraverunt, &c. Et eundem Regem, per guerram, &c. in regno Angliæ levandum, de corona, &c. deponendum, &c. Et ad illud perimplendum, &c. prædicti Willielmus Stanley et Robertus Clyfford proditorie, &c. inter ſe aggregati fuerunt, quod ipſe Robertus ad partes exteras prædictas, ad præfatum Petrum Warbeck, &c. tranſfretaret, et in ipſius Petri adventum ad guerram levandum exſpectaret. Et ipſum Petrum, in regnum Angliæ, cum toto poſſe ſuo introduceret, et ipſum in Regem erigeret, &c. Et ulterius, dictus Willielmus Stanley præfato Roberto Clyfford proditorie promiſit, &c. ad quodcunque et quotieſcunque ipſe Robertus Clyfford aliquos ad dictum Willielmi Stanley a partibus exterioribus, per privatum ſignum inter ipſos habitum, deſtinaret, pro ipſius ac dicti Petri Warbeck, inimicorum Regis, &c. adjuvamine; ipſe Willielmus Stanley eos cum toto poſſe adjuvare vellet, &c. Quorum, &c. prætexte, dictus Robertus Clyfford iter ſuum ad partes exteras, præfato Petro Warbeck, arripuit, &c. Et ſic fuerunt adhærentes, &c.

Judgement, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

Yours, &c. J. E.

Mr. Urban, *Jan. 6.*

Mr. Coxe's very inſtructive Travels into Poland, Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, have afforded me much pleaſure. They are the travels of a man of letters, and form a very pleaſing exception to that crowd of publications written by men, who as the *umbræ* of our young noblemen have been admitted into the courts of Europe, and who ſeem to think they cannot better entertain their fellow countrymen than by relating the particular civilities and even private converſations with which they had been honoured by perſonages not leſs diſtinguiſhed by their elevated ſtation than by their politeneſs and hoſpitality. Theſe gentlemen ſeem to forget that many of theſe courts are little more than the country-ſeats of our nobility; and that it is as improper to print what they ſaw and heard there, as to publiſh in your entertaining Miſcellany an account of one of their laſt viſits to the country-ſeat of any of their noble acquaintance. The German nobility indeed do complain of this abuſe, and one of their princeſſes lately ſaid to an Engliſh gentleman, "but I muſt be cautious "what I ſay to you,—you are perhaps "an author."

But, thus prejudiced in favour of Mr. Coxe, you will believe me it was not without great regret and even ſurprize, that I read his reflections on the penal laws of Ruſſia; and, in particular, his vindication of capital puniſhments. If Mr. C's concluſions are juſt, the Emperor Joſeph has done ill in adopting the wiſe and humane principles of the Marquis Beccaria; and London may continue to behold its citizens expiring in

in crowds on a ſcaffold before Newgate, inſtead of cleanſing its ſtreets from filth, repairing roads, digging canals, improving the navigation of rivers, or working in our mines as in Siberia. Mr. C. tells us, "that the horror of "diſſolution has been repeatedly ob- "ſerved in the generality of mankind "to preponderate beyond any other "terrors." Were it the dread of death that impelled the robber or murderer to commit their reſpective crimes, I ſhould yield myſelf an eaſy convert to Mr. C's reaſonings. But to preſerve a certain rank in ſociety, or to continue the enjoyment of vicious indulgences, to which they had been too long habituated, appear to me to be the motives which induce them to hazard an exiſtence, which, it ſhould ſeem, without thoſe gratifications is of no value to them. What then is the moſt heavy puniſhment we can inflict on them, or hold out as a warning to others? Shall we allot them death, which they had ſo lately braved with raſhneſs, and often with intrepidity? Let us rather deny them what they ſought. Let us degrade them from the rank they aimed to preſerve by injuſtice, and let the labour of the remainder of their lives be appropriated to relieve the diſtreſſes of thoſe who though poor revere thoſe laws which have ſecured to them their perſonal ſafety, and which have generouſly promiſed they ſhall never want. Mr. C. adds, "that if we could deviſe a "puniſhment more terrible than death, "this new puniſhment ought to be in- "flicted within the reach of vulgar ob- "ſervation, and not in the remoteſt re- "gions of Siberia." To the latter clauſe I entirely accede, and wiſh much to ſee our criminals employed as they are at Vienna, where ſix or eight of them, connected to one chain, and guarded by a ſoldier, ſweep the ſtreets. They behave with decency, and no one can be ſo ungenerous as to inſult them. In London the criminal encourages his companions in iniquity by the ſpirit with which he braves death, or confeſſing his crimes melts the ſpectators into tears, who, commiſerating his fate as a man, almoſt forget the crime for which he ſuffered, and are ready to reproach the laws as too ſevere. *Breaking on the wheel* is a puniſhment which, it ſhould ſeem, will meet Mr. C's ideas. "*It is more terrible than death.*" But will he propoſe the introduction of it into our own country? I ſhall only remark, that murders are much more frequent in Paris*, in ſpite of its boaſted police, than either in London or Vienna.

But Mr. C. urges, that the lenity of the Ruſſian laws is illuſive, and that, "upon a general calculation, it will "perhaps be found, that notwithſtand- "ing the apparent mildneſs of the pe- "nal code, not fewer malefactors ſuffer "death in Ruſſia, than in thoſe coun- "tries where that mode of puniſhment "is appointed by the laws." It could have been wiſhed that ſo intelligent a traveller as Mr. C. inſtead of reſting on the caſual remark of a "foreign gentleman †," had made uſe of the excellent opportunities which her Imperial Majeſty granted to him ‡, to aſcertain a point of ſo much importance to his argument and to mankind, before he had attempted to refute the excellent remarks of Judge Blackſtone. He tells us, that ſome die under the knoot, ſome are exhauſted by fatigue on the journey, and that the remnant periſh prematurely from the "unwholeſomeneſs of the mines." If they die under the knoot, or on the journey, we can only lament that their ſentence is ill-adminiſtered; and if the mines of Siberia were unwholeſome, which as there are none of quickſilver I cannot believe to be the caſe, by whom ought they to be worked —by the innocent—or the guilty?

I cannot take leave of this ſubject without making one remark on the application made by her Imperial Majeſty to the Government here, to receive the criminals condemned to death and tranſportation. To ſend thoſe of the latter denomination to our own colonies, as we formerly did, was not diminiſhing our own ſtrength. Habits of labour and induſtry changed the refuſe of Gr. Britain into uſeful citizens; and numbers who had broken the laws of this country, have voluntarily riſked their lives in the armies of the United States, in defence of a conſtitution equally free with our own. Let us not give ſuch acceſſions of ſtrength to an empire already too vaſt, which is every day becoming more and more formidable to the reſt of Europe, and which, poſſeſſed as ſhe is of the command of three ſeas, bids fair to become in the courſe of leſs than a century the firſt maritime power

* See Tableau de Paris, and the opinions of the moſt enlightened inhabitants of that pleaſing but vicious capital.

† Travels, vol. I. p. 81. Note. ‡ Ib. p. 84.

in

in the world. Sailors, mechanics, coiners, are often found in the lists of the condemned. Will not the Empreſs avail herſelf of ſuch means of improving her ſubjects? Will ſhe not reward the ingenious with that eaſe or affluence which they ſought at the hazard of their lives? Will not ſuch invite the aſſociates of their crimes to partake of the rewards of their boldneſs? Siberia will loſe its horrors, and robberies may be committed, without dread of perpetual ſlavery.

P. S. Can any of your ingenious correſpondents favour the public with an account of the origin and *fall* of that excellent plan for the building of Penitentiary Houſes, in which the late Dr. Fothergill intereſted himſelf ſo much, whoſe ſteady perſeverance, I doubt not, would have completed what his benevolence and judgement had induced him to undertake? How much does ſociety loſe by the death of one virtuous citizen! Yours, &c. S.

Mr. Urban, *Jamaica, Aug* 1784.

THE following letter, never before publiſhed, was extracted from an old book of manuſcripts in the Iſland of Jamaica, containing alſo Venables' Narrative, with colonial and political diſcuſſions and memoirs during the laſt century. Mr. Long, in his valuable ſurvey of Jamaica, has made copious quotations from this book.

The tranſlation is bald and inaccurate; but, as the Spaniſh original is not before me, I have not ventured to make any material alterations.

[This letter of Columbus, which bears evident marks of authenticity, appears to have been written during his fourth and laſt voyage, when he lay in a moſt deplorable ſituation on the coaſt of Jamaica, where, after having completed his richeſt and moſt valuable diſcoveries of Veragua, Mexico, and the whole coaſt of Terra Firma, from the Gulph of Honduras to the mouth of the river Oronoque, he was forced to run his ſhips on ſhore, being ſo rotten and worm-eaten that he could no longer keep them above water. Here he ſuffered the extremeſt miſery. Seized with the moſt excruciating pains of the gout, deſerted by moſt of his crew, his proviſions exhauſted, and the natives his enemies, he had no reſource but to the bare chance of a truſty ſervant's finding his way to St. Domingo in an Indian canoe, which he providentially accompliſhed, contrived, as it ſhould ſeem, with the following letter, and the papers therein mentioned. Whether this letter ever found its way to the Spaniſh Court, does not appear. Editor.]

Letter from Christopher Columbus *to the King of* Spain.

"Sir, *Jamaica*, 1503.

Diego Mendes, and the papers I ſend by him, will ſhew your Highneſs what rich mines of gold I have diſcovered in Veragua; and how I intended to have left my brother at the River Berlin, if the judgements of Heaven, and the greateſt misfortunes in the world, had not prevented it. However, it is ſufficient that your Highneſs and ſucceſſors will have the glory and advantage of all, and that the full diſcovery and ſettlement are reſerved for happier perſons than the unfortunate Columbus. If God be ſo merciful to me, as to conduct Mendes to Spain, I doubt not but he will make your Highneſs and my great miſtreſs underſtand that this will not only be a Caſtle and Law; but a diſcovery of a world of ſubjects, lands, and wealth, greater than man's unbounded fancy could ever comprehend, or avarice itſelf covet. But neither he, this paper, nor the tongue of mortal man, can expreſs the anguiſh and afflictions of my mind and body, nor the miſery and dangers of my ſon, brother, and friends. For here already we have been above ten months lodged on the open decks of our ſhips, that are run on ſhore and laſhed together. Thoſe of my men that were well have mutinied under the Perras of Seville; my friends that were faithful are now ſick and dying. We have deſtroyed the Indians proviſions, ſo that they abandon us all; therefore we are like to periſh by hunger; and theſe miſeries are accompanied with ſo many aggravating circumſtances, that it renders me the moſt wretched object of misfortune this world ſhall ever ſee; as if the diſpleaſure of Heaven ſeconded the envy of Spain, and would puniſh as criminal theſe undertakings and meritorious ſervices. Good Heaven, and you holy ſaints that dwell in it, let the King Don Ferdinand, and my illuſtrious miſtreſs Donna Iſabella, know that I am the moſt miſerable man living, and that my zeal for their ſervice and intereſt hath brought me to it, for it is impoſſible to live and have afflictions equal to mine. I ſee and with horror apprehend my own, and (for my ſake) theſe unfortunate and deſerving people's deſtruction. Alas! Piety and Juſtice have retired to their regions

regions above; and it is a crime to have done, or have promiſed, too much. As my miſery makes my life a burthen to myſelf, ſo I fear the empty titles of Perpetual Vice-roy and Admiral render me obnoxious to the Spaniſh nation. It is viſible enough that all methods are made uſe of to cut the thread that is breaking; for I am *in my old age* oppreſſed with inſupportable pains of the gout, and am now languiſhing and expiring with that, and other infirmities, among ſavages, where I have neither medicines nor proviſions for the body; prieſt or ſacrament for the ſoul: my men mutinying, my brother, my ſon, and thoſe that are faithful, ſick, ſtarving, and dying; the Indians have abandoned us, and his Grace of Saint Domingo, Obando, has ſent rather to ſee if I am dead, than to ſuccour us, or to bury me alive here; for his boat neither delivered a letter, or ſpoke, or would receive any from us. I therefore conclude your Highneſs's officers intend that here my voyage and life ſhould end. Oh bleſſed Mother of God! who compaſſionates the moſt miſerable and oppreſſed! why did not Cenell * Bovadilla kill me, when he robbed me and my brother of our dearly purchaſed gold, and ſent us to Spain in chains, without trial, crime, or ſhadow of one? Theſe chains are all the treaſures I have, and they ſhall be buried with me, if I chance to have a coffin or grave; for I would have the remembrance of ſo unjuſt and tragical an act die with me, and for the glory of the Spaniſh name be eternally forgotten. Had it been ſo (oh bleſſed Virgin), Obando would not have found us for ten or twelve months periſhing through malice as great as our misfortunes. Oh, let it not bring a further infamy on the Caſtilian name, nor let future ages know there were wretches ſo vile in this as to think to recommend themſelves to Don Ferdinand by deſtroying the unfortunate and miſerable Chriſtopher Columbus, not for his crimes, but for his pretences to diſcover and give to Spain a new world! It was you, oh Heaven, that inſpired and conducted me to it! do you therefore weep for me, and ſhew pity; let the earth, and every ſoul in it that loves juſtice and mercy, weep for me; and you, oh glorified Saints of God, who know my innocence, and ſee my ſufferings, have mercy on this preſent age, which is too envious and obdurate to weep for me! Surely thoſe who are unborn, will do it, when they are told that Chriſtopher Columbus with his own fortune, at the hazard of his own and brothers' lives, with little or no expence to the crown of Spain, in twenty years and four voyages, rendered greater ſervices than ever mortal men did to prince or kingdom; yet was ſuffered to periſh without being charged with the leaſt crime, poor and miſerable, all but his chains being taken from him: ſo that he, who gave Spain another world, had neither in that, nor in the old world, a cottage for himſelf, or his wretched family. But ſhould Heaven ſtill perſecute me, and ſeem diſpleaſed with what I have done, as if the diſcovery of this new world would be fatal to the Old, and as a puniſhment bring my life in this miſerable place to its fatal period; yet, oh good angels, you that ſuccour the oppreſſed and innocent, bring this paper to my great Miſtreſs; ſhe knows how much I have ſuffered for her glory and ſervice, and will be ſo juſt and pious as not to let the ſons and brothers of him who has brought Spain immenſe riches, and added to it vaſt and unknown kingdoms and empires, want bread or live on alms! She, if ſhe lives, will conſider that cruelty and ingratitude will provoke Heaven, and that the wealth I have diſcovered will fit up all

* This man, a Spaniſh knight, and a favourite at court, when Columbus was governor of Hiſpaniola, was ſent out with a commiſſion to enquire into his conduct. He had been repreſented to his Sovereigns, Ferdinand and Iſabella, as cruel, covetous, corrupt, ambitious, and tyrannical; but it was thought his greateſt crime was, that of being immenſely rich. He was therefore charged with working the gold mines within his juriſdiction, clandeſtinely, and concealing from the officers of the crown thoſe that were the moſt valuable. As his ruin was predetermined, it was eaſy to find accuſers. He was ſeized, diveſted of his government, put in irons, his whole property confiſcated, and, thus impoveriſhed he was ſent priſoner to Spain. Here he found means to get admittance to the royal preſence, and was again taken into favour, probably on a promiſe of making ſtill more valuable diſcoveries. In purſuit of which, on the 9th of May, 1502, he ſet ſail with four ſmall barks, and touching at the port of St. Domingo on the apprehenſion of an approaching tempeſt, he was there refuſed entrance; his knowledge of the coaſt enabled him to eſcape its fury by taking timely ſhelter in a commodious creek; where he had the ſatisfaction to learn, before his departure, that his inveterate enemy Bovadilla, with 19 ſhips, chiefly laden with the property of which he (Columbus) had been robbed, had periſhed miſerably. EDIT.

mankind

mankind to revenge and rapine, so that the nation may chance to suffer hereafter for what envious, malicious, and ungrateful people do now."

A letter of Sir William Herbert *of* St. Julian's *in* Monmouthshire *(father in law to the famous* Lord Herbert *of* Cherbury), *to a gentleman of the name of* Morgan *in the same County.*

SIR,

PERUSE this letter in God's name, Be not disquieted. I reverence your hoary hair. Although in your son I find too much folly and lewdness, yet in you I expect gravity and wisdom. It hath pleased your son, late at Bristol, to deliver a challenge to a man of mine, on the behalf of a gentleman, he said, as good as myself. Who he was he named not, neither do I know. But if he be as good as myself, it must either be for virtue, for birth, for ability, or for calling and dignity: for virtue, I think he meant not; for it is a matter that exceeds his judgment; if for birth, he must be the heir male of an Earl, the heir in blood of ten Earls (for in testimony thereof I bear their several coats): besides he must be of the blood royal; for by my grandmother Devereux I am lineally and legitimately descended out of the body of Edward IV. If for ability, he must have a thousand pound a year in possession, a thousand pound a year more in expectation, and must have some thousands in substance besides; if for calling and dignity, he must be a Knight, a Lord of several seignories in several Kingdoms, a lieutenant of his county, and a counsellor of a province.

Now to lay all circumstances aside, be it known to your son, or to any man else, that if there be any one, who beareth the name of a gentleman, and whose words are of reputation in his country, that doth say, or dare say, that I have done unjustly, spoken an untruth, stained my credit and reputation, in this matter, or any matter else, wherein your son is exasperated, I say he lieth in his throat, and my sword shall maintain my word upon him in any place or province, wheresoever he dare, and where I stand not sworn to observe the peace. But if they be such as be within my governance, and over whom I have authority, I will for their reformation chastise them with justice, and for their malapert misdemeanour bind them to their good behaviour. Of this sort I account your son, and his like, against whom I will shortly issue my warrant, if this my warning doth not reform them. And so I thought fit to advertize you hereof, and leave you to God. W. HERBERT.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

A Paragraph has appeared in many London news-papers this month, copied doubtless from the country ones, and purporting, that "The Society of Antiquaries having had undoubted information that the remains of King Alfred the Great, who died in the year 901, were deposited in the parish church of Driffield, about 20 miles from Hull in Yorkshire, deputed two of that learned body (accompanied by some other gentlemen) to take up and examine the same. Accordingly, on Tuesday the 20th of September last, the above gentlemen with proper assistants entered the church for that purpose, to be directed to the identical spot by a secret history; after digging some time, they found a stone coffin, and, on opening the same, discovered the entire skeleton of that great and pious prince, together with most part of his steel armour, the remainder of which had probably been corroded by dust, and length of time. After satisfying their curiosity, the coffin was closed as well as the grave, that every thing might remain in the state as when found. In the history above alluded to, it appears, that King Alfred being wounded in the battle of Stamford Briggs, returned to Driffield, where he languished of his wounds 20 days, and then expired, and was interred in the parish church thereof; during his sickness he chartered four fairs at that place, which are now annually held." You may be well assured, that if the discovery aforesaid was made, it was not conducted by any deputation from the learned body referred to, however much it were to be wished they would occasionally appoint such deputations, and publish reports from them, but was the result of mere private curiosity. Nor is this the least error in the account, for the body deposited in Driffield church was not that of Alfred the *Great*, who died 901, but that of Alfred king of Northumberland, who died at Driffield *two centuries* before him, A. D. 704 or 705, after a reign of 20 years, not distinguished by any remarkable events. See Rapin, I. 175, 176; and the authors there cited. Saxon Chronicle, sub anno. Bede, V. 19. Flor. Wigorn. sub anno.

Yours, &c, D. H.

SKETCH

SKETCH *of the* LIFE *and* CHARACTER *of the late Captain* COOK. *(Copied from Vol. III. of* COOK'S *Voyage, written by Captain* KING.)

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK was born at Whitby in Yorkshire, in the year 1727, and, at an early age, was put apprentice to a shopkeeper in a neighbouring village. His natural inclination not having been consulted on this occasion, he soon quitted the counter from disgust, and bound himself, for nine years, to the master of a vessel in the coal trade. At the breaking out of the war in 1755., he entered into the King's service, on board the Eagle, at that time commanded by Capt. Hamer, and afterwards by Sir Hugh Palliser, who soon discovered his merit, and introduced him on the quarter-deck.

In the year 1758 we find him master of the Northumberland, the flag-ship of Lord Colville, who had then the command of a squadron stationed on the Coast of America. It was here, as I have often heard him say, that, during a hard winter, he first read Euclid, and applied himself to the study of mathematics and astronomy, without any other assistance than what a few books and his own industry afforded him. At the same time that he thus found means to cultivate and improve his mind, and to supply the deficiencies of an early education, he was engaged in most of the busy and active scenes of the war in America. At the siege of Quebec Sir Charles Saunders committed to his charge the execution of services of the first importance in the naval department. He piloted the boats to the attack of Montmorency; conducted the embarkation to the Heights of Abraham; examined the passage, and laid buoys for the security of the large ships in proceeding up the river. The courage and address with which he acquitted himself in these services, gained him the warm friendship of Sir Charles Saunders and Lord Colville, who continued to patronise him, during the rest of their lives, with the greatest zeal and affection. At the conclusion of the war he was appointed, through the recommendation of Lord Colville and Sir H. Palliser, to survey the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the Coast of Newfoundland. In this employment he continued till the year 1767, when he was fixed on, by Sir Edward Hawke, to command an expedition to the South Seas, for the purpose of observing the Transit of Venus, and prosecuting discoveries in that part of the globe.

From this period, as his services are too well known to require a recital here, so his reputation has proportionably advanced to a height too great to be affected by my panegyric. Indeed he appears to have been most eminently and peculiarly qualified for this species of enterprize. The earliest habits of his life, the course of his services, and the constant application of his mind, all conspired to fit him for it, and gave him a degree of professional knowledge which can fall to the lot of very few.

The constitution of his body was robust, inured to labour, and capable of undergoing the severest hardships. His stomach bore, without difficulty, the coarsest and most ungrateful food. Indeed temperance in him was scarcely a virtue, so great was the indifference with which he submitted to every kind of self-denial. The qualities of his mind were of the same hardy, vigorous kind with those of his body. His understanding was strong, and perspicuous; his judgment, in whatever related to the services he was engaged in, quick and sure. His designs were bold and manly, and both in the conception and in the mode of execution bore evident marks of a great original genius. His courage was cool and determined, and accompanied with an admirable presence of mind in the moment of danger. His manners were plain, and unaffected. His temper might perhaps have been justly blamed, as subject to hastiness and passion, had not these been disarmed by a disposition the most benevolent and humane.

Such were the outlines of Capt. Cook's character; but its most distinguishing feature was that unremitting perseverance in the pursuit of his object, which was not only superior to the opposition of dangers, and the pressure of hardships, but even exempt from the want of ordinary relaxation during the long and tedious voyages in which he was engaged. His eagerness and activity were never in the least abated. No incidental temptation could detain him for a moment; even those intervals of recreation which sometimes unavoidably occurred, and were looked for by us with a longing that persons who have experienced the fatigues of service will readily excuse, were submitted to by him with a certain impatience whenever they could not be employed in making further provision for

for the more effectual profecution of his defigns.

It is not neceſſary here to enumerate the inſtances in which theſe qualities were diſplayed during the great and important enterprizes in which he was engaged. I ſhall content myſelf with ſtating the reſult of thoſe ſervices, under the two principal heads to which they may be referred—thoſe of Geography and Navigation, placing each in a ſeparate and diſtinct point of view.

Perhaps no ſcience ever received greater additions from the labours of a ſingle man than Geography has done from thoſe of Capt. Cook. In his firſt voyage to the South Seas he diſcovered the Society Iſlands; determined the inſularity of New Zealand; diſcovered the ſtraits that ſeparate the two iſlands, and are called after his name; and made a complete ſurvey of both. He afterwards explored the Eaſtern coaſts of New Holland, hitherto unknown, an extent of 27 degrees of latitude, or upwards of 2000 miles.

In his ſecond expedition he reſolved the great problem of the Southern Continent, having traverſed that hemiſphere between the latitudes of 40 and 70 degrees, in ſuch a manner as not to leave a poſſibility of its exiſtence, unleſs near the Pole, and out of the reach of navigation. During this voyage he diſcovered New Caledonia, the largeſt iſland in the Southern Pacific, except New Zealand; the iſland of Georgia, and an unknown coaſt, which he named Sandwich Land, the *Thule* of the Southern hemiſphere; and having twice viſited the Tropical Seas, he ſettled the ſituations of the Old, and made ſeveral New diſcoveries.

But his laſt voyage is diſtinguiſhed above all the reſt, by the extent and importance of its diſcoveries. Beſides ſeveral ſmaller iſlands in the Southern Pacific, he diſcovered, to the North of the Equinoctial Line, the groupe called The Sandwich Iſlands, which, from their ſituation and productions, bid fairer for becoming an object of conſequence in the ſyſtem of European navigation than any other diſcovery in the South Sea. He afterwards explored what had hitherto remained unknown of the Weſtern coaſts of America, from the latitude of 43 to 70 degrees North, containing an extent of 3500 miles; aſcertained the proximity of the two great continents of Aſia and America; paſſed the ſtraits between them, and ſurveyed the coaſts on each ſide to ſuch a height of Northern latitude as to demonſtrate the impracticability of a paſſage in that hemiſphere from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean, either by an Eaſtern or Weſtern courſe. In ſhort, if we except the Sea of Amur, and the Japaneſe Archipelago, which ſtill remain imperfectly known to Europeans, he has completed the hydrography of the habitable globe.

As a navigator, his ſervices were not perhaps leſs ſplendid, certainly not leſs important and meritorious. The method which he diſcovered, and ſo ſucceſsfully purſued, of preſerving the health of ſeamen, forms a new æra in navigation, and will tranſmit his name to future ages amongſt the friends and benefactors of mankind.

Thoſe who are converſant in naval hiſtory need not be told at how dear a rate the advantages which had been ſought through the medium of long voyages at ſea have always been purchaſed. That dreadful diſorder, which is peculiar to this ſervice, and whoſe ravages have marked the tracks of diſcoverers with circumſtances almoſt too ſhocking to relate, muſt, without exerciſing an unwarrantable tyranny over the lives of our ſeamen, have proved an inſuperable obſtacle to the proſecution of ſuch enterprizes. It was reſerved for Capt. Cook to ſhew the world, by repeated trials, that voyages might be protracted to the unuſual length of three, or even four years, in unknown regions, and under every change and rigour of climate, not only without affecting the health, but even without diminiſhing the probability of life in the ſmalleſt degree. The method he purſued has been fully explained by himſelf in a paper which was read before the Royal Society in the year 1776; and whatever improvements the experience of the preſent voyage has ſuggeſted are mentioned in their proper places.

With reſpect to his profeſſional abilities, I ſhall leave them to the judgement of thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the nature of the ſervices in which he was engaged. They will readily acknowlege, that, to have conducted three expeditions of ſo much danger and difficulty, of ſo unuſual a length, and in ſuch a variety of ſituations, with uniform and invariable ſucceſs, muſt have required not only a thorough and accurate knowlege of his buſineſs, but a powerful and comprehenſive genius, fruitful in reſources, and equally ready in the application of whatever the higher and inferior calls of the ſervice required.

Having

Having given the moſt faithful account I have been able to collect, both from my own obſervation and the relations of others, of the death of my ever-honoured friend, and alſo of his character and ſervices, I ſhall now leave his memory to the gratitude and admiration of poſterity, accepting, with melancholy ſatisfaction, the honour * which the loſs of him hath procured me, of ſeeing my name joined with his, and of teſtifying that affection and reſpect for his memory which, whilſt he lived, it was no leſs my inclination than my conſtant ſtudy to ſhew him.

To the Memory of Capt. JAMES COOK, the ableſt and moſt renowned Navigator this or any Country hath produced.

[Suppoſed to be by a Naval Officer grown old in the ſervice of his country.]

He raiſed himſelf, ſolely by his merit, from a very obſcure birth, to the rank of Poſt-Captain in the Royal Navy, and was unfortunately killed by the Savages of the Iſland of Owhyhee, on the 14th of February, 1779; which Iſland he had, not long before, diſcovered, when proſecuting his Third Voyage round the Globe.

He poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, all the qualifications requiſite for his profeſſion and great undertakings, together with the amiable and worthy qualities of the beſt men.

Cool and deliberate in judging; ſagacious in determining; active in executing; ſteady and perſevering in enterprizing, from vigilance and unremitting caution; unſubdued by labour, difficulties, and diſappointments; fertile in expedients; never wanting preſence of mind; always poſſeſſing himſelf, and the full uſe of a ſound underſtanding.

Mild, juſt, but exact in diſcipline; he was a father to his people, who were attached to him from affection, and obedient from confidence.

His knowledge, his experience, his ſagacity rendered him ſo entirely maſter of his ſubject, that the greateſt obſtacles were ſurmounted, and the moſt dangerous navigations became eaſy and almoſt ſafe under his directions.

He explored the Southern Hemiſphere to a much higher latitude than had ever been reached, and with fewer accidents than frequently befal thoſe who the coaſts of this Iſland.

By his benevolent and unab tention to the welfare of his ſhip pany, he diſcovered and intro ſyſtem for the preſervation of h of ſeamen in long voyages, w proved wonderfully efficacious; his ſecond Voyage round the which continued upwards of thr he loſt only one man by diſtemp 118, of which his company con

The death of this eminent a able man was a loſs to mankin neral, and particularly to be de every nation that reſpects uſeful pliſhments, that honours ſcien loves the benevolent and amia tions of the heart. It is ſtill m deplored by this country, wh juſtly boaſt of having produce hitherto unequalled for nautical and that ſorrow is farther aggra the reflection, that this country prived of this ornament by th of a people from whom indeed have been dreaded, but from was not deſerved. For, actuate by the moſt attentive care an compaſſion for the Savages in this excellent man was ever al endeavouring, by kind treatmen ſipate their fears, and court the ſhips; over-looking their th treacheries, and frequently int at the hazard of his life, to pro from the ſudden reſentment of injured people.

The object of his laſt miſſion diſcover and aſcertain the boun Aſia and America, and to pene the Northern Ocean by the N Cape of Aſia.

Traveller! contemplate, adm vere, and emulate this great M his profeſſion, whoſe ſkill and have enlarged natural philoſop extended nautical ſcience, and cloſed the long-concealed and a arrangement of the Almighty in mation of this globe, and at time the arrogance of mortals in ing to account, by their ſpecula the laws by which He was p create it.—It is now diſcovered all doubt, that the ſame great B created the univerſe by his fia ſame ordained our earth to be poiſe, without a correſponding continent, and it does ſo! "He "out the North over the emp "and hangeth the Earth u "thing." JOB.

---

* Capt. King went out ſecond lieutenant of the Reſolution, but, by the deaths of the Captains Cook and Clerke, came home captain of the Diſcovery. He, alas! has not long ſurvived the fame acquired by this publication. EDIT.

If the arduous but exact researches of this extraordinary man have not discovered a new world, they have discovered seas unnavigated and unknown before; they have made us acquainted with islands, people, and productions, of which we had no conception; and if he has not been so fortunate as Americus to give his name to a continent, his pretentions to such a distinction remain unrivalled; and he will be revered while there remains a page of his own modest account of his Voyage, and as long as mariners and geographers shall be instructed, by his New Map of the Southern Hemisphere, to trace the various courses and discoveries he has made.

If public services merit public acknowledgments; if the man who has adorned and raised the fame of his country, is deserving of honours; then Captain COOK deserves to have a monument raised to his memory by a generous and grateful nation.

"*Virtutis uberrimum elementum est* "*honor.*" Val. Max. lib. II. cap. VI.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

IN the first volume of Warton's History of English Poetry, I find the following passage: "Nicola, Uxor Gerardi "de Canvill, reddit computum de cen- "tum marcis pro maritanda Matildi "filia sua cuicumque voluerit exceptis "*Mimicis Regis.*" 'Nicola, wife of 'Gerard of Canville, accounts to the 'King for 100 Marks for the Privilege 'of marrying her Daughter Maud to 'whatever person she pleases, the King's '*Mimics* excepted.' — Whether or no *Mimici Regis* are here a sort of players kept in the King's houshold for diverting the Court at stated seasons, at least with performances of mimicry, I cannot indeed determine; yet we may remark an error, not unlikely to be made from the similarity of the *I* to the strokes that form the *N M* and *U* in manuscripts of that date. If so, the mistake must have arisen by reading *mimicis* instead of *inimicis regis*; and the king's *enemies* were the persons excepted. Y. Z.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 13.

I OFTEN meet with observations, in the course of my reading, the truth of which can only be demonstrated by the concurrence of a number of people. The following is one which (not having the opportunity to communicate to a numerous circle) I have sent you, begging if any of your correspondents can adduce an instance to the contrary, they will do through the channel of your Magazine.

It is asserted, to prove the difference of an animal and a rational being, that there never was an instance of a person having dreamt of an animal that was dead, though we often dream of a man or woman deceased. J. A. T. C.

A Gentleman in Antigua* is desirous of being informed who was the real author of the Life of John Bunkle†; and, as he pretends his stories are founded on fact, whether any of those wonderful scenes in the North of England have been visited or described by any modern Tourist, or any of the houses, &c. ever had a real existence‡. He thinks an assertion in the well-written Life of Garrick, concerning the coaches filling up the space from Whitechapel to Temple-bar, knowing the distance and width of the streets, ought to rank in the line of credibility with the marvels of Bunkle.

ANTIQUARIUS informs us, that the parish-church of *Harlow* in Essex being accidentally burnt down, 1711, the workmen, who were digging on the foundation of the vestry, found an iron chest, and in it a large crucifix and a bottle, with this inscription, "*Sanguis Sci Catherine.*"

LEICESTRENSIS, who declares himself much gratified with the gleanings of Thirlby's life which have already appeared in the last volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 260, which he admired before he had the least idea that Dr. Johnson (p. 893,) had furnished so many of the anecdotes, expresses the warmest wish that still farther particulars of him may be brought to public notice.—He would be happy also to see some account of Mr. Kilby, a famous schoolmaster at Leicester.

H. J. conjures our biographical correspondents to communicate what they happen to know of the Life of Markland, one of the most learned as well as pious men that ever adorned literature and religion. Some anecdotes of him have appeared in the Life of Mr. Bowyer, that excellent friend to virtue and science, who must have had frequent opportunities of knowing his character.—Even the slightest additional anecdotes of him (our correspondent observes) must be highly pleasing, until a more regular history of his life can be digested.

* Who would have done well to have sent his query at a less enormous expence. Letters from abroad should be post-paid. EDIT.

† The author in question was Mr. Amory, the son of a physician at Wakefield in Yorkshire. EDIT.

‡ The lakes have been visited and described; the "houses, &c." are probably *in nubibus.* EDIT.

1. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions. Volume LXXIV. For the Year* 1784. *Part II.* 4to.

ARTICLE XIX. *On the remarkable Appearances, at the Polar Regions, of the Planet* Mars, *the Inclination of its Axis, the Position of its Poles, and its spheroidical Figure; with a few Hints relating to its real Diameter and Atmosphere. By* William Herschel, *Esq. F. R. S.*

For settling the inclination and nodes of this planet's axis a good theory is here obtained by measures taken of the situation of some remarkable luminous spots*, by which its poles are distinguished †. But the "result of the con-"tents of this paper" will best be given in the author's own words:

"The axis of Mars is inclined to the Ecliptic 59° 42'.

"The node of the axis is in 17° 47' of Pisces.

"The obliquity of the Ecliptic on the globe of Mars is 28° 42'.

"The point Aries on the Martial Ecliptic answers to our 19° 28' of Sagittarius.

"The figure of Mars is that of an oblate spheroid, whose equatorial diameter is to the polar one as 1355 to 1272, or as 16 to 15 nearly.

"The equatorial diameter, reduced to the mean distance of the earth from the sun, is 9" 8".

"And that planet has a considerable but moderate atmosphere. So that the inhabitants probably enjoy a situation in many respects similar to ours."

ART. XX. *A Description of the Teeth of the* Anarrhichas Lupus Linnæi, *and of those of the* Chætodon Nigricans *of the same Author. To which is added, An Attempt to prove that the Teeth of Cartilaginous Fishes are perpetually renewed. By Mr.* William André, *Surgeon.*

The teeth of fishes have an amazing variety, and none are more singular than those of the *Anarrhichas Lupus*, or Sea-wolf, and those of the *Chætodon Nigricans*, a species of Angel-fish, of which "the former have been but imperfectly "described, and never represented dis-"tinct from the fish."—"The Sea-wolf "is a fierce and ravenous fish, found in "the Northern parts of the Globe, "where it frequently grows to the "length of four feet, and upwards." The annexed description of its teeth cannot well be understood without a diagram. We shall therefore only add, that "they are not fixed in sockets, but "fastened to the jaw; are formed of a "hard bony matter, and are admirably "calculated for seizing its prey."—The *Chætodon Nigricans*, whose teeth are also described, "was brought from the West "Indies, and measured about 5 inches "in length;" and, from examining the teeth of sharks, sting-rays, and other cartilagenous fishes, the author concludes, that their renovation is frequent and perpetual during their lives. And thus it appears, that fishes have not only great longevity, but some of them "re-"tain, in the article of teeth, a perpe-"tual juvenility, being apparently "strangers to edentulous old age."

ART. XXI. *Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at* Lyndon *in* Rutland, 1783. *By* Thomas Barker, *Esq.*

The most remarkable circumstance here observed is, "a continued three "days rain, May 27 to 30, in which "there fell 3¼ inches; the most," Mr. Barker thinks, "that has come in one "unceasing rain since July 1736, when, "in about the same time, there came "5 inches," and "an uncommon ha-"zeness." This, which began during the showery time in June, and continued the rest of the summer, is here well described, and was generally observed, not only in England, but "all "over Europe, and even to the top of "the Alps."—"This haze," our author adds, "was very like Virgil's de-"scription of the summer after Julius "Cæsar's death, which was probably "the same case,

"*Cum caput obscurâ nitidum ferrugine*
"*texit* *;

"for rusty iron is a very good descrip-"tion of the colour the sun shone;" with this difference, that, according to Plutarch, it then "gave very little "heat," whereas with us "the summer "was in general hot and dry, and in "some countries very much so." Mr. Barker "never knew more mischief "done by thunder than there was in "different places this year."—On the meteors he has advanced nothing new.

* A bright spot near the Southern Pole, appearing like a polar zone, has also been observed by *M.* Maraldi. See *Dr.* Smith's Optics, § 1094.

† These white spots at each pole Mr. Herschel, from analogy, supposes to be snow accumulated (as on the earth) in those very cold regions.

* "In iron clouds conceal'd the public
"light." DRYDEN.

ART.

ART. XXII. *On the Periods of the Changes of Light in the Star* Algol. *By* John Goodricke, *Esq.*

For Mr. Goodricke's former observations on this star, see our last volume, p. 837. By the calculation here given he thinks "the period of its variation "is ascertained, within ten or fifteen "seconds, to be, on a mean, 2 days, 20 "hours, 49 minutes, and 3 seconds." Its duration now appears to him "about "eight hours." Flamsteed, he adds, "has in two places * marked Algol as "of less magnitude than at other "times."

ART. XXIII. *Experiments and Observations on the* Terra Ponderosa, *&c. By* William Withering, *M. D.*

This substance (*terra ponderosa aërata*), which is not unlike that of a lump of alum, was found in a lead-mine at Alston-Moor, in Cumberland. Experiments shew that it contained a large proportion of the *terra ponderosa* united to fixed air. Its more obvious properties are described, and also those of *terra ponderosa vitriolata*, found in the same mines, and elsewhere in England, and in Scotland, with experiments and observations on both.

ART. XXIV. *Observations on the Transit of* Mercury *over the Disk of the Sun, on* November 12, 1782, *made at the Royal Observatory at* Paris, *with some Reflections on an Effect which was perceived in those Observations similar to that of a Refraction in the Atmosphere of* Mercury. *By* John William Wallot, *Member of the Electoral Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at* Mannheim, *&c.* [In French †.]

"The use that may be made of the "Transits of Mercury is, their enabling "astronomers to determine, with more "exactness, the position of the nodes of "its orbit, and the difficulty of seeing "that planet, in its other aspects with "the Sun, renders them the more pre-"cious. This transit was rendered "particularly disadvantageous by the "Sun's proximity to the horizon, and "Mercury's passing too near its edge. "But all the 12th of November was so "clear as to give us great encourage-"ment, and the exactness with which "our observations were made now au-"thorises us to have a better opinion of "them."

	True Time.
"The external contact	h ′ ″
"of its entrance was at	4 56 28,8
"The centre of Mercury	
"was on the edge of the Sun	5 58 28,8
"The inner contact	7 1 3,8
"Mercury absolutely de-"	
"tached from the Sun	8 3 45,8

"Mercury, twice mea-"sured, was found both "times exactly the same, "viz. 9 parts of the objec-"tive micrometer, which "are equal to 9″,532 of a "great circle.

"Inner contact of its exit	17 10,4
"The centre of Mercury on the edge of the Sun	20 16,4
"The external contact "of its exit. Mercury to-"tally out of sight	22 53,2

M. Wallot "saw not the least ap-"pearance of an atmosphere of nebulo-"sity round Mercury." Yet he is "not "the less convinced of its existence, as "round all the celestial bodies, and "that it might have been perceived in "this transit in a sky more pure and "clear than that of Paris." For the calculation formed from his observations we must refer those astronomers who understand French to the article.

ART. XXV. *Thoughts on the constituent Parts of* Water, *and of Dephlogisticated Air: with an Account of some Experiments on the Subject. By Mr.* James Wall, *Engineer.* [*of* Birmingham.]

ART. XXVI. *Sequel to the above. By the same.*

The author here abandons an opinion (which he had formerly entertained), that "air is a modification of water;" observes, experimentally, that, "if any "of the acid of nitre enters into the "composition of the dephlogisticated "air, it is a very small part," &c.—But for his other observations and experiments, as they cannot be abridged, we must refer to the articles.

ART. XXVII. *An Attempt to compare and connect the Thermometer for strong Fire, described in Vol. LXXII. of the Philosophical Transactions* [see our Vol. LIII. p. 857], *with the common Mercurial ones. By Mr.* Josiah Wedgwood, *F. R. S. Potter to her Majesty.*

This thermometer has been found, from extensive experience, to answer

Mr.

* "*Historia Cœlestis*, vol. II. edit. 1725, "p. 284 and 534."

† As some of our astronomers and philosophers understand no language but English, surely this, and all foreign articles, should be translated by the foreign secretary.

Mr. Wedgwood's expectations "as a "measure of all degrees of common "fire above ignition."—"To connect "it with one which long use has ren-"dered familiar to us," is all that is wanting.—This desirable and important object, however difficult, seems likely to be obtained by the experiments here communicated. But those, with the means employed for obtaining an intermediate thermometer, the species of gage used on this occasion, the method of taking the boiling heat of mercury, the apparatus for using ore in these experiments, &c. require diagrams. We shall therefore only add, that it appears that an interval of 4 degrees, on Mr. Wedgwood's thermometer, is equivalent to an interval of 52° on Fahrenheit's, consequently 1 to 13, and that the 0 of the one corresponds to the 1077½° of the other.

ART. XXVIII. *On the Summation of Series, whose general Term is a determinate Function of Z, the Distance from the first Term of the Series.* By Edward Waring, *M. D. Lucasian Professor of the Mathematics at* Cambridge, *and Fellow of the Societies of* London *and* Bononia.

This paper is intelligible only to algebraists. Dr. Waring, at the conclusion, says, that he has been able to carry his algebraical improvements into geometry; for from thence, with some geometrical principles added, he has (unless he is deceived) deduced as many new properties of conic sections and curve lines as have been published by any one since the great geometrician Apollonius.—For this very curious article, Sir Godfrey Copley's medal for the year 1784 has been adjudged to the author.

ART. XXIX. *An Account of a remarkable Frost on the 23d of* June, 1783. *By the Rev. Sir* John Cullum, *Bart. F. R. S. and S. A.*

The ground near Hardwick-house, in Suffolk, at three o'clock that morning, was covered with a white frost; and at Barton, about three miles off, between three and four, ice was seen in some shallow tubs of the thickness of a crown-piece, which was not melted before six. Some remarkable effects on the corn, trees, and shrubs, produced by this unseasonable frost, are accurately described.

ART. XXX. *On a new Method of preparing a Test Liquor to shew the Presence of Acids and Alkalies in Chemical Mixtures.* By Mr. James Watt, *Engineer.*

Syrup of violets, we are told, was formerly the principal test of the point of saturation of mixtures of acids and alkalies. The infusion of tournesol, or of a preparation called litmus, has since been substituted in its stead. After giving the results of its being mixed with acids, alkalies, &c. Mr. Watt mentions a fact which seems to call in question its being always a test, &c. as above supposed, and has now discovered that red cabbage (*brassica rubra*) furnishes the best test, and in its fresh state has more sensibility, both to acids and alkalies, than litmus.—Annexed are different methods of extracting the colouring matter, and of preserving its virtues whilst kept in a liquid state.

ART. XXXI. *An Account of a new Plant, of the Order of Fungi.* By Thomas Woodward, *Esq.*

This extraordinary vegetable was first discovered by Mr. Humphreys, of Norwich. After giving its generical description, Mr. Woodward informs us, that "it arises from a volva, which is buried "six or eight inches deep in dry sandy "banks, and consequently is very diffi-"cult to be detected in its earliest state. "To its perfect state it makes a rapid "progress. It is not the *agaricus pro-"cerus*, but approaches nearly the "*genus Lycoperdon.*" Several plants that have some affinity with the fructification of this plant, are mentioned. And by late observations Mr. Woodward is convinced that it "frequently "comes to a state of perfection before "it reaches the surface."

ART. XXXII. *Experiments to investigate the Variation of Local Heat.* By James Six, *Esq.*

These experiments were made with thermometers of Mr. S.'s own new construction, placed in 3 different stations, viz. one on the top of the high tower of Canterbury Cathedral, about 220 feet from the ground; another at the bottom of the same tower, at about 110 feet; and a third in Mr. Six's own garden, not more than six feet from the ground, and all carefully exposed to the open air, in a shady Northern aspect. "The "heat of the days always exceeded that "at the middle, and still more the heat "at the upper station." This "differ-"ence might have been expected." Not so the finding the cold of the night at the lowest, not only equal to, but, very frequently, exceeding the cold at the

the higheſt ſtations.——To diſcover "whether theſe variations would con- "tinue the ſame in winter," &c. on Dec. 19, 1783, Mr. Six placed one thermometer in his garden, one on the top of the high tower, as before, and the third on the top of St. Thomas's Hill, about a mile diſtant from the city, where, at 15 feet from the ground, it was nearly on a level with that on the cathedral tower. His obſervations are annexed, in two tables. "In the day- "time the ſeveral thermometers nearly "agreed, but in the night the cold at "the lower ſtation exceeded the cold at "the higher ones rather more than it "did in September, when the weather "was warmer."—The different diſpo- ſitions of the atmoſphere in other re- ſpects, and the various ſtate of the wea- ther at the time of making thoſe obſer- vations, with its effects on the inſtru- ments, are alſo noted. The moſt extra- ordinary is the circumſtance above ob- ſerved, viz. that "whenever the ſky "became clear, the cold ſeemed to ariſe "from the earth, and to be found in "the greateſt degree, as long as it con- "tinued clear, in the loweſt ſituation." Mr. Six then deſcribes the valley in which Canterbury Cathedral ſtands, and ſuggeſts ſome uſeful diſcoveries which may poſſibly reſult from experiments of this kind.

ART. XXXIII. *Account of ſome Obſervations tending to inveſtigate the Conſtruction of the Heavens. By* William Herſchel, *Eſq. F. R. S.*

In this article, after deſcribing the conſtruction of his lately-completed teleſcope *, Mr. Herſchel gives his rea- ſons for conſidering the heavens as an expanded firmament of three dimen- ſions (rather than the concave ſurface of a ſphere, as uſual,) relates the effect of applying the teleſcope to a part of the milky way, and his method of eſtimat- ing the number of the ſtars ſeen; com- pares different obſervations of Meſſrs. Meſſier and Mechain with his own; examines the nebulæ and cluſters of ſtars lately given in the *Connoiſſance des Temps* for 1783 and 1784; and has diſ- covered (he ſays) "466 new nebulæ and "cluſters of ſtars," none of them (to his knowledge) "ſeen before by any "perſon."—Nebulæ and cluſters of ſtars (he adds) "are arranged into "ſtrata, which ſeem to run on to a "great length;" has obſerved "double "and treble nebulæ," with others of various ſhapes and lights; explains what he means by *gaging the heavens*, with its uſe; adds a ſhort table, ex- tracted from his gages, "by which it "appears, that the number of ſtars in- "creaſes very faſt on approaching the "milky way;" with ſome conjectures concerning the motions of the ſolar ſyſtem, "if (as he ſurmiſes) the ſun "be placed in the great ſidereal ſtratum "of the milky way," and ſome cir- cumſtances attending the "detecting of "nebulæ."—"The well-known nebula "of Cancer, viſible to the naked eye," he ſays, is probably one belonging to a certain ſtratum, whoſe ſituation he de- ſcribes. He alſo forms ſome conjec- tures concerning the extent of another ſtratum, which he calls "that of *Coma* "*Berenices*," and concludes with pro- miſing more obſervations on this new and important ſubject, *the interior Conſtruction of the Univerſe*, which he hopes we ſhall in time faintly know, and be able partly to delineate, by the improve- ment of teleſcopes, which he thinks are "yet in their infant ſtate." The whole (of which we can give only a very im- perfect idea) is, in truth, a moſt curious article, and does honour to the genius and reſearches of Mr. HERSCHEL, from whom more important diſcoveries may be expected, and who may juſtly be deemed among aſtronomers what COOK is among navigators, the firſt of his profeſſion, the explorer of worlds unknown, and the illuſtrator of the celeſtial, as our great navigator was of the terreſtrial, globe:

"*Extra anni Soliſque vias, ubi cæliſer*
"*Atlas*
"*Axem humero torquet ſtellis ardentibus aptum* †."

ART. XXXIV. *An Account of a new Species of the Bark-Tree, found in the Iſland of* St. Lucia. *By Mr.* George Davidſon.

Of this bark-tree Sir Joſeph Banks gives the following botanic character: "*Cinchona floribus paniculatis, glabris;* "*lacinis, linearibus, tubo longioribus;* "*ſtaminibus exſertis; foliis ellipticis,* "*glabris.*" It was diſcovered in the woods, in 1779, by Mr. Alexander Anderſon, is undoubtedly a ſpecies of the Cinchona, is of a lighter red than the

* "The object ſpeculum is 20 feet fo- "cal length, and its aperture 18 feet 7/8 "inches," &c.

† Virg. Æn. VI. 796.

red

red bark, rather inclining to a cinnamon colour, and is manifestly more bitter and astringent than either of the other barks. A drawing of it is annexed.

ART. XXXV. *An Account of an Observation of the Meteor of* August 18, 1783, *made on* Hewitt Common, *three Miles from* York. *By* Nathaniel Pigott, *Esq. F. R. S.*

The time here mentioned is "about "ten o'clock P. M.;" the motion "from W. N. W. towards the S. S. E.;" the length of the tail "15 or more "degrees;" the apparent diameter of the nucleus "one-third or one-fourth "of the full moon's diameter;" its altitude, when formed, "about 30°," and when it became extinct, "about 19 "or 20°," the interval "nearly twenty "seconds." To this observer "it ap-"peared to vanish, or gently die away," without dividing. "Nine or ten mi-"nutes after its dissipation" he heard a noise, like the report of a very distant cannon. Supposing this to be exact (which, however, he does not warrant), and arguing from the known velocity of sound, "its distance at its extinction "must have been about 120 miles, and "its perpendicular altitude about 40." A scheme and a small sketch are annexed.

ART. XXXVI. *Observations on the Comet of* 1783. *By* Edward Pigott, *Esq.*

This comet was discovered by Mr. Pigott at York, Nov. 19, 1783, (as mentioned in our last volume, p. 839.) This article contains a table of observations from Nov. 19 to 24, and Dec. 3, and also one by Mr. John Goodricke. This comet had exactly the appearance of a nebula. Its light was so faint, that it could not be seen in a good opera-glass. In the night telescope the nucleus was scarcely visible, and the diameter of the surrounding coma was about three minutes of a degree. M. de Mechain discovered it on the 26th of November.

ART. XXXVII. *Experiments on mixing Gold with Tin. By Mr.* Stanesby Alchorne, *of his Majesty's Mint.*

In opposition to the general opinion of metallurgists, as expressed by Dr. Lewis, that "tin has a property of de-"stroying the ductility of gold, on be-"ing melted with it, even in very "small quantities," this writer shews, by several experiments, some of which are here recited, that "tin, in small "quantities at least, may be added to "gold, either pure or alloyed, without "producing any other effect than what "might easily be conceived, *à priori*, "from the different texture of the two "metals." From the above experiments this conclusion seems to be fairly drawn, that, "though tin, like other "inferior metals, will contaminate gold "in proportion to the quantity mixed "with it, yet there does not appear any "thing in it specifically inimical to "this precious metal."

ART. XXXVIII. *On a Method of giving a Direction to Aërostatic Machines. By the Count de* Galves. [In French*.]

This article is a certificate, signed at Madrid, March 2, 1784, by five persons †, attesting that the above-named Count, the day before, sailed on the Canal of Manzanares, in a boat which he had prepared, 25 feet long, and four and a half broad, with a machine (here described) of his own invention, against the wind and stream, 150 feet in a minute, besides 60 feet before it could be stopped, after its ceasing to move its wings; and with the wind and stream it went 243 feet in a minute, by the same continued motion of the wings. The principle on which this machine is constructed is drawn from that by which birds fly, and fishes swim, and is therefore thought applicable to the new aërostatic machines. But we cannot give an idea of it without a diagram, for which we have not room.

ART. XXXIX. *An extraordinary Case of a Dropsy of the* Ovarium, *with some Remarks. By Mr.* Philip Meadows Martineau, *Surgeon to the* Norfolk *and* Norwich *Hospitals.*

Sarah Kippus, the pauper here mentioned, was 80 times tapped, and in all had taken from her 6631 pints of water, or upwards of 13 hogsheads. She was first tapped in 1767, and died in August 1783. Lady Page, whose famous case is mentioned by Dr. Mead, collected faster, but lost much less, viz. 1920 pints. The superabundant quantity, more than she drank, "must have been "taken into the body by absorption," and life, it appears, may thus be protracted "a long time without much "pain, and often with intervals of "great ease and comfort."

* See note on ART. XXIV.

† One of them is "D. Ricardo Wesley;" probably our baronet of that name.

ART. XL. *Methodus inveniendi Lineas Curvas ex proprietatibus Variationis Curvaturæ. Auctore* Nicolao Landerbeck, *Mathe. Profess. in Acad.* Upsaliensi *Adjuncto* *.

The Ist part of these theorems was published in the former volume. This is the IId. But it is only for mathematicians, and they must consult the article, which (with the List of Presents) concludes the volume.

2. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. No XXV. *Containing an Historical Account of that venerable Monument of Antiquity, the* Textus Roffensis; *including Memoirs of the learned* Saxonists *Mr.* William Elstob *and his Sister. By* Samuel Pegge, *M. A. To which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of Mr.* Johnson, *Vicar of* Cranbrook; *and Extracts from the Registers of that Parish.* 4to.

ERNULF, a Norman, bishop of Rochester from A. D. 1114 to A. D. 1124, is supposed, by Mr. Wharton, to have compiled this famous MS. (which is written in a very elegant hand), Mr. Pegge thinks, with Mr. Hearne, in 1122, at the age of 82. The 13 later archbishops of Canterbury, and the 15 later bishops of Rochester, with a few other matters, are by a more modern hand. It "consists of two parts; the "Ist containing the laws and constitu-"tions of the Anglo-Saxon kings, in "Latin and Saxon, transcribed from "ancient copies; and the IId giving us "a register, or chartulary, of the church "of Rochester, from the autographs, "with some other matters relating to "that cathedral, written in the times of "Ernulf and his successors; but these "last in a later hand." The above short account of the contents is taken from Mr. Wanley, who has also given an exact list of all the articles that compose the Ist part, with a general representation of those in the IId, which have been abbreviated by Mr. Wharton and Bp. Nicolson. Next follow "the fate, history, transcripts, and im-"pressions of this book, and its parts." "The first person that made any use "of" this MS. was Laurence Nowell, dean of Lichfield, preceptor, in the Saxon tongue, to the Kentish antiquary, Lambarde, and, after him, Lambarde, Abp. Parker and his assistant Josceline, Selden, Sir Henry Spelman, the first Sir Edward Dering, Somner, &c. &c. The MS. appears, by this account, to have been in perils, not only *by land and water, but also by false brethren*, having, in particular, been purloined and detained by a Dr. Leonard, a physician, in 1632, from whom it was recovered by a chancery suit, and being "tarnished" by a fall into the salt water in its return from London (whither it had been sent) to Rochester.—For the various transcripts and impressions of it, we must refer to the work before us, adding only, that the very accurate transcript of its unpublished parts, finished in 1712 at the expence, and by the care, of the Rev. Mr. William Elstob, rector of St. Swithin's, London Stone, and now in the possession of our author, gives occasion to some memoirs of that learned Saxonist and "his accomplish-"ed sister," of which we will subjoin his account of the latter, and the rather, because as she was living in 1752, when Mr. Ballard published his *Memoirs of the learned Ladies of Great Britain*, though he was well acquainted and corresponded with her, there is no account of her in that work.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Elstob was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle upon Tyne, Sept. 29, 1683, so that she was ten years younger than her brother. Her mother, [descended from the old kings or princes of Wales,] who was a great admirer of learning, especially in her own sex, observed the particular fondness which her daughter had for books, and omitted nothing that might tend to her improvement so long as she lived; but, alas! she was so unfortunate as to lose her mother when she was about eight years of age, and had but just gone through her Accidence and Grammar. A stop was now put to her progress for a time, through a vulgar mistaken notion of her guardian, *that one tongue was enough for a woman.* However, the force of natural inclination still carried her to improve her mind in the best manner she could; and as her propensity was strong towards languages, she with much difficulty obtained leave to learn the French tongue. But her situation in this respect was happily much altered when she went to live with her brother, who, being impressed with more liberal sentiments concerning the education of women, very joyfully assisted and encouraged her in her studies for the whole time he lived. Under his eye she translated and published *An Essay on Glory*, written in French by the celebrated Mademoiselle de Sondery. But what characterises Mrs. Elstob most, she, as she intimates in her Dedication to the Saxon Homily, was the first English woman that had ever attempted that ancient and obsolete language, and I suppose is

* See note on ART. XXIV.

is also the last. But she was an excellent linguist in other respects, being not only mistress of her own and the Latin tongue *, but also of seven other languages. And she owed all her skill in the learned tongues, except what may be ascribed to her own diligence and application, to her brother. She was, withal, a good antiquary and divine, as appears evidently from her works, which I must now recite."

These our limits oblige us reluctantly to omit.

"But this excellent woman, her profound learning, and masculine abilities notwithstanding, was very unfortunate in life.—— After the death of her brother, and the ill success of her studies, she was obliged to depend upon her friends for subsistence, but did not meet with that generosity she might reasonably expect, Bp. Smalridge being the only person from whom she received any relief. After being supported by his friendly hand for a while, she at last could not bear the thoughts of continuing a burthen to one who was not very opulent himself; and being shocked with the cold respect of some, and the haughty scorn of others, she determined to retire to a place unknown, and to try to get her bread by teaching children to read and work; and she settled, for that purpose, at Evesham in Worcestershire.

"At Evesham she led at first but an uncomfortable and penurious life, but growing acquainted afterwards with the gentry of the town, her affairs mended; but still she scarce had time to eat, much less for study †. She became known after this to Mr. Ballard ‡, whom I have so often mentioned; and about the year 1733, one Mrs. Capon, the wife of a clergyman § of French extraction, who kept a private boarding-school at Stanton in Gloucestershire, and was herself a person of literature, enquired of him after her, and being informed of the place of her abode, made her a visit. Mrs. Capon, not being in circumstances to assist her herself, wrote a circular letter to her friends, in order to promote a subscription in her behalf. This letter, which was extremely well written, describing her merit, her extensive learning, her printed works, her ease and affluence till her brother's death, her multiplied distresses afterwards, and the meekness and patience with which she bore them, had the desired effect, and an annuity of twenty guineas was raised for her. This enabled her to keep an assistant, by which means she could again taste of that food of the mind from which she had been so long obliged to fast. A lady, soon after, shewed Mrs. Capon's letter to Queen Caroline, who, recollecting her name ||, and delighted with the opportunity of taking such eminent merit into her protection, said, she would allow her twenty pounds per annum; but, added she, as she is so proper to be mistress of a boarding-school for young ladies of a higher rank, I will, instead of an annual allowance, send her one hundred pounds now, and repeat the same at the end of every five years. On the death of Queen Caroline, anno 1737, a most unlucky event, in appearance, for poor Mrs. Elstob, she was seasonably recommended to the present Duchess-dowager of Portland; and her Grace, to whose father, the Earl of Oxford, she had been well known, was pleased of her goodness to appoint her governess to her children. This was in the year 1739; and from this period the letters she wrote to Mr. Ballard, which are now in the Bodleian Library, are observed to have a more sprightly turn, and she seems to have been exceedingly happy in her situation. To be short, she died in an advanced age, in her Grace's service, May 30, 1756, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster. I am obliged to my much-esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas Seward, residentiary of Lichfield, for the above very particular account of the latter part of Mrs. Elstob's life; and as this gentleman knew

* "Epist. Fratris ad eam citat. supra."

† "Her own account of her situation at Evesham goes thus: 'I had several other designs, but was unhappily hindered by a necessity of getting my bread, which, with much difficulty, labour, and ill health, I have endeavoured to do for many years, with very indifferent success. If it had not been that Almighty God was graciously pleased to raise me up, lately, some gracious and good friends, I could not have subsisted; to whom I always was, and will, by the grace of God, be most grateful.' MS. Life."

‡ "Ballard's Memoirs, p. 249. This Mr. Ballard was a most extraordinary person. He was bred in low life, a woman's taylor, at Campden in Gloucestershire, but having a turn for letters, and in particular towards the Saxon learning, he became acquainted, from a similarity of study, with Mrs. Elstob, after she was settled at Evesham. By the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Talbot, vicar of Keinton in Warwickshire, and a recommendation to the President of Magdalen College, Oxon, he removed to that University. The President appointed him one of the eight clerks of his college, which furnished him with chambers and commons; and thus being a *Gremial*, he was afterwards elected, by the procurement of the President, one of the beadles of the University. See more of him in the Anecdotes of Bowyer, pp. 10, 500."

§ Was not this "clergyman" also minister of Cheltenham; and, if so, did he not change his name to *Clapone*, a name now well known to the literary world? EDIT.

|| On account of the Dedication to the Queen (when Princess) of her *Saxon Grammar*, in 1715.

The copious display of Oriental literature in the Lectures is illustrated in a Supplement by Notes and Authorities, among which are large extracts from the spurious gospel of Barnabas, never before printed.

In these Sermons we observe, with pleasure, that new ground is taken; it is occupied exactly in the point it should be; the design is sublime, the execution is worthy of the design. Of course there is imagination, sentiment, diction, a perpetual combination of novelty and importance; the art of painting facts and drawing characters; much knowledge of original books, and yet more knowledge of men in the original. In a word, learning, science, taste, and truth, strong eloquence, and eloquence strong on the right side, conspire to exalt these Sermons very high indeed!—very high even among the *few classics* we have of divinity discourses in England. As such, for the sense of the publick is right if it be well excited, the author's gains, we may venture to pronounce, will not be very inferior to his desert. He will receive no inconsiderable sum of money; in money's worth, *fair fame*, beyond all estimate; and (if we augur right) no small ecclesiastical preferment.

The second edition (for they have already been long out of print — and what wonder if such a book should pass through twenty editions?) is to be inscribed, by permission, to his Grace of Canterbury, one of the first friends who directed the author's studies to the Oriental languages, and who is still his invariable patron.

5. *The Female Guardian. Designed to correct some of the Foibles incident to Girls, and supply them with innocent Amusement for their Hours of Leisure. By a Lady. sm.* 8vo.

TREADING in the laudable steps of Mad. de Genlis, Mrs. Barbauld, Miss More, and other *Female Guardians*, the present anonymous writer has made a very acceptable present to mothers, and those who are engaged in education, in the little volume before us. Mrs. *Teachwell* (the name she assumes) having been well educated, but deprived of her fortune by the death of her father (his estate being entailed), many years ago undertook (she tells us) the office of instructing girls, in which she was liberally assisted by the generosity of a "Dowager Duchess," who bestowed to her her house (*The Grove*) and grounds for life, "on condition "that she should make it her place of "residence."—"The house," therefore, as one of her pupils expresses it, "is a palace, and the grounds a para-"dise," of which, and the amusements and employments of the fair inhabitants, a glowing description is annexed. But more interesting are the lights and shades, or pictures, of their susceptible minds, which, with many pleasing anecdotes and *historiettes*, all with some moral end in view, are here exhibited in XXXIII numbers, or little chapters, as the reader may judge by the contents, viz. "*Family Anecdotes*." Mrs. T. here gives her own history, abridged above. "*Improving Exercises*." Containing her method of inculcating advice, and rendering 'medicine palatable.'—"*Man-*"*ner of living. Scenes at the Grove.*" Communicated in two letters by one of the elder misses.—"*The Mother.*" A good comment on a picture of one drawn by Mad. Genlis.—"*Unassuming Beauty.*" The description of Eliza Finch, a former pupil.—"*The Christian Woman.*" Pourtrayed by a former pupil.—"*Sensi-*"*bility.*" The improved character of Lady Betty Shapely.—"*Parental Watch-*"*fulness.*" From this we will select the following, as to many of our readers it may be new: we recollect having heard it.

"The memory of Q. Caroline is revered for the excellence of her domestic character.

"As a mother, she shone in a conspicuous manner, by the attention which she paid to cultivating the dispositions of her children.

"Of her Majesty's superior talent for that tender office, of her adroitness in seizing the happy moment to instill virtuous principles, the following anecdote records an instance, which ought never to be forgotten.

"The Princess Royal was accustomed, at going to rest, to employ one of the ladies of the court in reading aloud to her, till she should drop asleep.

"It happened, one evening, that the lady who was appointed to perform this office, being indisposed, could not, without great inconvenience, endure the fatigue of standing; yet the Princess was inattentive to her situation, and suffered her to continue reading, till she fell down in a swoon.

"The Queen was informed of this the next morning.

"Her Majesty said nothing upon the subject; but at night, when she was in bed, sent for the Princess, and, saying that she wished to be lulled to rest, commanded her Royal Highness to read aloud.

"After some time, the Princess began to be tired of standing, and paused, in hope of receiving

receiving an order to seat herself.—"Pro-"ceed," said her Majesty. In a short time a second step seemed to plead for rest.—"Read "on," said the Queen.—Again the Princess stopped; again she received an order to proceed; till at last, faint and breathless, she was forced to complain.

"Then did this excellent parent exhort her daughter to forbear how she indulged herself in ease, while she suffered her attendants to endure unnecessary fatigue.

"An illustrious example to mothers, how to create and improve occasions for forming the dispositions of their children."

And thus, by example, does this *Female Guardian* teach. As a farther *trait* of this princess's character, it may be added, that with the same *hauteur*, when Princess of Orange, she set out with requiring the like *standing* homage from the Dutch ladies, but soon finding her error, she corrected it, and, by an opposite conduct, engaged their esteem. "*Erroneous Management.*" The pride, avarice, and profusion of Miss Haughty, Miss Riches, and Miss Squander.—"*Thoughtless Cruelty.*" Tenderness to animals recommended and exemplified.—"*Inadvertent Deceit.*" The amiable character of Miss Franklin.—"*Depravity.*" The care required in tilling the mind.—"*Partiality.*" The parental mismanagement of Miss Wrangle.—"*Gentleness.*" Recommended by precept, and enforced by the example of Miss Finch.—"*Timely Obedience.*" Exemplified from a letter in the Spectator, No 263.—"*The Negligent Mother.*" Mrs. Sly and her daughter.—"*Concealment.*" Its sin and wickedness.—"*The Scourge.*" Miss Pert's tongue.—"*Early Rising.*" Its advantages.—"*Anger.*" Miss Touchwood and Miss Sullen.—"*Condescending Affection.*" Molly Friendly and Polly Lovely.—"*The Morning.*" Its beauties and glories.—"*Refined Morality.*" From *The Castle of Otranto*.—"*Heroic Sentiments.*" From the same. The concluding moral, however, (if such it may be called,) of that work, of "visiting the sins of the "parents on the children," as a Christian, Mrs. T. will not approve.—"*Physiognomy. The judicious Choice.*" The history of Miss Pride, Molly Lovewell, and Sir Thomas Carmine, which gives a subject (well executed) for the frontispiece.—"*Hospitality. Reverence. The Storm. The grateful Return.*" Benevolence displayed, in various instances, by Sir James Worthy.—"*Confession.*" Inculcated and exemplified.—"*Heedlessness.*" Early to be corrected.

The whole concludes with advice to children in general, and a particular address to the author's nieces, her "im-"mediate objects," *for whom* "this "little book," she says, "was expressly "written.—Annexed is a "Library for "her young Ladies," which consists, in general, of such books as all parents and guardians must approve, though we are a little surprised that Bossuet's *Discourse on Universal History* should be the only historical work admitted, and *Robinson Crusoe* and *Telemachus* the only romances. Not that we object to the latter, but only wonder at its being recommended in English, as some *French* plays, *Ami des Enfans*, &c. are introduced. It is needless to repeat, that we much approve both the plan and execution, think it well adapted to the purpose designed, and, as such, recommend it to the seminaries of female education.

6. *A Tour in the United States of America. By J. F. D. Smyth, Esq. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

(Concluded from our last volume, p. 921.)

MR. SMYTH gives the following concise description of the province of Virginia:

"The houses are almost all of wood, covered with the same; the roof with shingles, the sides and ends with boards, and not always lathed and plastered within; only those of the better sort are finished in that manner, and painted on the outside. The chimneys are sometimes of brick, but more commonly of wood, coated on the inside with clay. The windows of the best sort have glass in them; the rest have none, and only wooden shutters.

"There is no distinction here between inns, taverns, ordinaries, and public-houses; they are all in one, and are known by the appellation of taverns, public-houses, or ordinaries, which, in the general acceptance of the names here, are synonymous terms.—They are all very indifferent indeed, compared with the inns in England; and three-fourths of them are in reality little better than mere shelter from the weather; yet the worst of them is by no means deficient in charging high.

"When a person arrives at Richmond, his ears are continually assailed with the prodigious noise and roaring of the falls, which almost stuns him, and prevents him from sleeping for several nights, it being a considerable time before he becomes habituated to it.

"My principal amusement was walking. I took great delight in wandering alone among the rocks and solitary romantic situations around the falls. In these excursions I alw

always carried a book in my pocket, and when I came to any place that commanded my attention, either from the wildneſs and grandeur of the perſpective, or from the obſervation of the raging torrent below, after admiring the beauties of the ſcene, I would frequently lie down in the ſhade, and amuſe myſelf with reading, until I inſenſibly dropped aſleep. This was my daily recreation, which I never neglected.

"But I was once extremely ſurpriſed at beholding, as ſoon as I opened my eyes, a prodigious large ſnake within a few feet of me, baſking himſelf in the ſun. He was jet black, with a copper-coloured belly, very fine ſparkling eyes, and at leaſt ſeven feet long. However he did me no injury, for I did not diſturb him, nor did he moleſt me; but as ſoon as he heard the ruſtling of the leaves, on my moving, he went off with great precipitation and ſpeed.

"Nothing is more common here than the black ſnake. He is very bold and daring: yet, to the human race, entirely harmleſs and inoffenſive; nor is his bite poiſonous, and is as readily cured as the ſcratch of a briar. Notwithſtanding which, it is ſaid, and I believe with truth, that he is maſter of all other ſnakes; even the rattle-ſnake ſubmits to him. This ſuperiority ariſes from the ſtrength and power of his muſcles, for he inſinuates himſelf in ſpiral wreaths around his antagoniſt, and then contracting, by that means conquers or kills him. His prey he ſwallows whole.

"It is confidently reported, and univerſally credited, that they devour ſquirrels, and that they have been found with ſquirrels whole in their bellies. I myſelf have ſeen them ſwallow frogs of a very large ſize. After the frog is almoſt wholly in, if you ſtrike the ſnake, he will inſtantly diſgorge it, and the frog will leap away.

"The black ſnakes are particularly ſerviceable in deſtroying rats and mice, which they ſeek after very eagerly, and devour for food; for this purpoſe they are even more uſeful than cats, becauſe, by their ſlender form and peculiar make, they are enabled to purſue theſe vermin into their lurking holes and hiding places, which they generally do, and thereby at once deſtroy the whole progeny.

"I have heard many ſtrange relations of the power of ſnakes in charming birds, and drawing them down out of the air, to devour them, by a certain faſcination in their eyes. To theſe tales I formerly gave no credit; but I have now had conviction of their truth, by frequent ocular demonſtration.

"I have obſerved a little bird, fluttering in the air, within a ſmall compaſs, gradually deſcending until it came down on a buſh, then hopping from ſpray to ſpray, every time lower, continually ſending forth a tremulous doleful note, expreſſive of dread and ſurpriſe, until at length it would drop into the jaws of a ſnake on the ground, that was gaping open ready to devour it.

"On ſuch occaſions I always ſtruck the ſnake, and the inſtant he moved, the bird became liberated from his faſcination, flying away with the greateſt alerteſs, and would chirp and ſoar over my head in the air, for ſome little diſtance, as if grateful for its deliverance from ſo formidable an enemy.—This very extraordinary circumſtance I have taken particular notice of ſeveral different times.

"Squirrels of many various kinds abound prodigiouſly, but the grey fox-ſquirrels are the moſt plenty and moſt common. You may ſee them any where in the woods, and at any time, jumping from tree to tree, and making moſt aſtoniſhing leaps, often fifteen, twenty, or thirty feet, from one branch to another. Theſe are the largeſt, but the flying-ſquirrel, though much ſmaller, jumps twice as far, and indeed takes ſuch prodigious vaults that he ſeems to fly, and appears to have wings, but they are only an expanſion of ſome looſe ſkin on each ſide of him, which affords him ſome little ſupport in the air, and breaks his fall when he miſſes his hold, which indeed is very ſeldom.

"The moſt beautiful of the whole ſpecies is the ground ſquirrel, which is ſmall, and moſt delicately ſtriped with contraſts of darker and lighter ſhades."

7. *A Letter to the* Roman Catholics *of the City of* Worceſter, *from the late Chaplain of that Society* [*Mr.* Charles Henry Wharton], *ſtating the Motives which induced him to relinquiſh that Communion, and become a Member of the* Proteſtant *Church. The IId Edition.* 8vo.

THE firſt edition of this work was printed at Philadelphia, where the author now reſides. It is written with a ſpirit of moderation and liberality which does him honour, and therefore we do not wonder at its having been eagerly ſought after and read. Without entering into the controverſy, the candid and ſincere, of both religions, will, we doubt not, be diſpoſed to think favourably of a man, "who" (to uſe his own words) "with"out any proſpect of emolument, or "promiſe of attention, from the com"munion he embraces, has ſacrificed a "certain and comfortable ſubſiſtence, "and hazarded a tolerable character a"mongſt his neareſt connections, rath"than incur the reproaches of his own "mind, or the guilt of hypocriſy." The authors whoſe works (he ſays) have been of moſt uſe to him are, Chillingworth, Abp. Uſher, F. le Courayer, Albertinus, J. Claude, and Bp. Hurd, in his *Diſcourſes on the Prophecies.*

8. *Hiſt*

History of the Political Life and Public Services, as a Senator and a Statesman, of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox. 8vo. 1783.

THIS, like *The Man in the Moon*, (reviewed in our last volume, p. 922,) escaped our notice at the time of its publication. Though between the two there is a great difference, this being as much *outré* in its panegyric, as that is in its satire. And here it may not be amiss to add, on the subject of "that innocent risibility" to which Mr. Fox's foibles have been exposed, this panegyrist's opinion of that performance:

"The editor of *The Man in the Moon* has set a dangerous example of this freedom to inferior writers, who, without any of that genuine humour which renders his severest sarcasms exquisitely palatable, will probably have the audacity to copy only the harshness of his strictures."

But, as we are not disposed to fight the battles over again, with this writer, either in the senate or in the field, or to retail the parliamentary debates, of which this volume is in great measure composed, we shall only say, that all Mr. Fox's words and actions, from his birth to his famous coalition treaty, are here set in a most brilliant and exaggerated point of view. Undazzled, however, by this fictitious lustre, and professing ourselves much more pleased with Mr. Fox as a poet than a politician, we will only extract two of his poems, here inserted, which we do not remember having seen in our Magazine. We agree with this historian in finding, in the first of these, "exquisite justness and delicacy, both "of thought and expression," and in the second "a vein of beautiful poetry."—(See some other verses by Mr. Fox in vol. LI. p. 584.)

"To Mrs. Crewe.

"Where the loveliest expression to features is join'd,
By Nature's most delicate pencil design'd;
Where blushes unbidden, and smiles without art, [the heart;
Speak the softness and feeling that dwell in
Where, in manners enchanting, no blemish we trace,
But the soul keeps the promise we had from the face;
Sure philosophy, reason, and coldness must prove
Defences unequal to shield us from love.
Then tell me, mysterious enchanter, O tell,
By what wonderful art, by what magical spell,
My heart is so senc'd, that for once I am wise,
And gaze without rapture on Amoret's eyes;
That my wishes, which never were bounded before, [no more?
Are here bounded by friendship, and ask for
Is 't reason? No; that my whole life will belye,
For who so at variance as reason and I?
Is't ambition, that fills up each chink of my heart,
Nor allows any softer sensation a part?
O, no! for in this all the world must agree,
One folly was never sufficient for me.
Is my mind on distress too intensely employ'd,
Or by pleasure relax'd, by variety cloy'd?
For, alike in this only, enjoyment and pain
Both slacken the springs of those nerves which they strain.
That I've felt each reverse that from fortune can flow, [know,
That I've tasted each bliss that the happiest
Has still been the whimsical fate of my life,
Where anguish and joy have been ever at strife. [pleasure and pain,
But, though vers'd in th' extremes both of
I am still but too ready to feel them again:
If, then, for this once in my life I am free,
And escape from a snare might catch wiser than me,
'Tis, that beauty alone but imperfectly charms,
For, though brightness may dazzle, 'tis kindness that warms.
As on suns in the winter with pleasure we gaze, [splendor we praise;
But feel not their warmth, though their
So beauty our just admiration may claim,
But love, and love only, our hearts can inflame."

"An Invocation to Poverty.

"O Poverty, of pale consumptive hue,
If thou delight'st to haunt me still in view,
If still thy presence must my steps attend,
At least continue, as thou art, my friend!
When Scotch example bids me be unjust,
False to my word, or faithless to my trust,
Bid me the baneful error quickly see,
And shun the world to find repose with thee.
When Vice to wealth would turn my partial eye,
Or Int'rest shut my ear to Sorrow's cry,
Or courtiers' custom would my reason bend,
My foe to flatter, or desert my friend,—
Oppose, kind Poverty, thy temper'd shield,
And bear me off unvanquish'd from the field.
"If giddy Fortune e'er return again,
With all her idle, restless, wanton train;
Her magic glass should false Ambition hold,
Or Avarice bid me put my trust in gold;
To my relief then, virtuous Goddess, haste,
And with thee bring thy daughters, ever chaste,
Health, Liberty, and Wisdom; sisters bright,
Whose charms can make the worst condition light;
Beneath the hardest fate the mind can cheer,
Can heal affliction, and disarm despair;
In chains, in torments, pleasure can bequeath,
And dress in smiles the tyrant hour of death."

7

9. *A Discourse on the Institution of a Society for enquiring into the History, Civil and Natural, the Antiquities, Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia, delivered at* Calcutta, Jan. 15, 1784: *A Charge to the Grand Jury at* Calcutta, Dec. 4, 1783: *And a Hymn to* Camdeo, *translated from the* Hindee *into* Persian, *and from the* Persian *into* English. *By Sir* William Jones. *4to.*

IN the regions of the East, this learned judge and elegant scholar seems as much *at home* (to use a cant phrase) as Addison and Middleton were in Italy. From such an institution as is here recommended, and such a president, a rich mine of Oriental literature, arts, and antiquities, may reasonably be expected. Truly animated and interesting is the whole of this Discourse, and no part of it more so than the beginning, which leads us at once into *medias res*:

"When I was at sea last August, on my voyage to this country, which I had long and ardently desired to visit, I found one evening, on inspecting the observations of the day, that India lay before us, and Persia on our left, whilst a breeze from Arabia blew nearly on our stern. A situation so pleasing in itself, and to me so new, could not fail to awaken a train of reflections in a mind which had early been accustomed to contemplate with delight the eventful histories, and agreeable fictions, of this Eastern world. It gave me inexpressible pleasure to find myself in the midst of so noble an amphitheatre, almost encircled by the vast regions of *Asia*, which has ever been esteemed the nurse of sciences, the inventress of delightful and useful arts, the scene of glorious actions, fertile in the productions of human genius, abounding with natural wonders, and infinitely diversified in the forms of religion and government, in the laws, manners, customs, and languages, as well as in the features and complexions, of men. I could not help remarking how important and extensive a field was yet unexplored, and how many solid advantages unimproved; and when I considered with pain, that in this fluctuating, imperfect, and limited condition of life, such enquiries and improvements could only be made by the united efforts of many, who are not easily brought, without some pressing inducement or strong impulse, to converge in a common point, I consoled myself with a hope, founded on opinions which it might have the appearance of flattery to mention, that if in any country or community such an union could be effected, it was among my countrymen in Bengal; with some of whom I already had, and with most was desirous of having, the pleasure of being intimately acquainted.

"You have realised that hope, Gentlemen, and even anticipated a declaration of my wishes, by your alacrity in laying the foundation of a Society for enquiring into the History, Civil and Natural, the Antiquities, Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia."

Sir William then proceeds to consider, 1. the limits of their enquiries, viz. the very wide boundaries of Asia, from China and Japan to Persia and Arabia, (and even Egypt and Abyssinia), preferring the epithet of *Asiatic*, as "classical and proper," to that of *Oriental*; and 2. their intended objects, viz. "Man and Nature—whatever is "performed by the one, or produced "by the other;" or, in other words, "History, Science, and Art." As to the conduct of it, he wishes "to establish at present but one rule, namely, "to have no rules at all," thinking an infant society should be perfectly free and unfettered by form, constraint, or expence. The curious and learned should be invited to send their tracts; they should be read (he thinks) in the Hall once a week; a miscellany should be printed once a year; all questions should be decided by ballot, by a majority of two thirds; nine members should make a board, &c.—From these promising beginnings the publick may reasonably conceive high expectations; and we doubt not but that the fruits and flowers thus collected will adorn and embellish our future volumes.

Sir William's "Charge to the Grand "Jury at Calcutta" was inserted in our last volume, p. 627.

The "Hymn to Camdeo," the Indian Cupid, which we are confident has not lost by his translation, gives us a very favourable idea of the poetry and allegories of the East. "The descrip-"tion of his person and arms, his fa-"mily, attendants, and attributes, has "new and peculiar beauties. His bow "of sugar-cane or flowers, with a string "of bees, and his *five* arrows, each "pointed with an Indian blossom of a "heating quality, are allegories equally "new and beautiful," &c. The two first stanzas and the last will confirm and illustrate the above.

"What potent God, from Agra's* orient bowers, [flowers
Floats through the lucid air, whilst living
With sunny twine the vocal arbours wreath,
And gales enamour'd heavenly odours breathe?

* "His favourite place of resort is a large tract of country round Agra."

Hail,

Hail, power unknown, for at thy beck
Vales and groves their bosoms deck,
And every laughing blossom dresses
With gems of dew his musky tresses.
I feel, I feel thy genial flame divine,
And hallow thee, and kiss thy shrine.

"Know'st thou not me?" Celestial sounds I hear!
"Know'st thou not me?" Ah, spare a mortal ear!
"Behold"—My swimming eyes entranc'd I raise,
But Oh! they shrink before th' excessive blaze.
Yes, Son of Maya*, yes, I know
Thy bloomy shafts and cany bow†,
Cheeks with youthful glory beaming,
Locks in braids ethereal streaming,
Thy scaly‡ standard, thy mysterious arms,
And all thy paint, and all thy charms."

"O thou for ages born, yet ever young,
For ages may thy Bramin's lay be sung!
And, when thy lory§ spreads his emerald wings,
To waft thee high above the towers of kings,
Whilst o'er thy throne the moon's§ pale light
Pours her soft radiance through the night,
And to each floating cloud discovers
The haunts of blest or joyless lovers,
Thy mildest influence to thy bard impart,
To warm, but not consume, his heart."

Sir William Jones, in this publication, has assumed the three different, but not inconsistent, characters of a naturalist, a judge, and a poet, and has acquitted himself admirably in them all.

30. Eden Vale. *A Novel. Dedicated, by Permission, to Lady* Shelburne‖. *By Mrs.* Catherine Parry. 2 *Vols. sm.* 8vo.

THESE interesting letters display great knowledge of the human heart, and are written in an animated, easy style, but to us would have been much more pleasing, and, we think, more consistent with those virtuous principles which the fair writer wishes to inculcate, if the conclusion had been different, if the catastrophe had not been tragical. In this Mrs. Parry seems to have split on the same rock with her admired friend Mrs. Brooke, in her *Julia Mandeville*. A character, uniformly well principled, and by profession respectable, cannot suddenly, from an example, become a warning. Temptations of any kind cannot be represented as overpowering the firmest and most virtuous minds, without making virtue and religion mere shadows or bubbles, which, when touched or tried, vanish and dissolve. As they have no connection with the story, and may therefore be easily detached, we will insert the following verses:

"Hid from the world, from malice and deceit,
Deep in the centre of yon neighbouring grove,
The sad Almeria finds a safe retreat,
And mourns in secret o'er her hapless love.

"Soon as the milder shade of night draws near,
And Phœbus has withdrawn his scorching beam,
The maid in sorrow to the vale repairs*,
To count the murmurs of the passing stream.

"Often, to sooth her sorrows, will she try
With music's charms to chase away her pain;
While, as she sings, sweet Philomel draws nigh,
Who thinks she listens to her own sad strain.

"Say, can his pulse with equal cadence beat,
Whose deep designs her easy faith betray'd;
Who, skill'd in all the practice of deceit,
First won her love, then left the gentle maid?

"Perhaps at midnight, when the good repose
In peaceful slumbers, on their pillows blest,
With troubled dreams the sad Almeria's woes
Shall strike reflection to his guilty breast.

"A pang more sharp his tortur'd breast shall feel;
Her woes redoubled shall false Damon prove;
Remorse has daggers far more sharp than steel,
Or lost Almeria bears from slighted love."

* "According to the mythology of Hindostan, he was the son of Maya, or the general attracting power."

† See above.

‡ "The foremost dancing girl, or nymph, bears his colours, which are a *fish* on a red ground."

§ "Sometimes riding by moonlight on a parrot or lory."

‖ Now Marchioness of Lansdown.

* The rhyme requires "repair."

11. *A Journal of a Voyage to* The South Seas, *in his Majesty's Ship the* Endeavour, *faithfully transcribed from the Papers of the late* Sydney Parkinson, *Draughtsman to Sir* Joseph Banks, *Bart. in his Expedition, with Dr.* Solander, *round the World; and embellished with Twenty-nine Views and Designs, engraved by capital Artists. To which are now added, Remarks on the Preface by the late* John Fothergill, *M. D. F. R. S. And an Appendix, containing an Account of the Voyages of Commodore* Byron, *Captain* Wallis, *Captain* Carteret, *Monsr.* Bougainville, *Captain* Cook, *and Captain* Clerke. 4to.

THERE were some circumstances attending the first publication of the Journal of Sydney Parkinson, which, as they were reported in the Preface, *seemed* nearly to affect the moral characters of three gentlemen who then stood high in the public estimation; but as that Preface was written by a gentleman* whose pen, on the slightest provocation, was remarkable for its asperity, there is reason to believe the aspersions with which these gentlemen were loaded were greatly aggravated; and as the editor of the present edition has given his testimony, that with respect to one of the gentlemen, the suspicions were unmerited, let us hope, that with respect to the other two, they were not better grounded.

It must, however, be acknowledged, that the powerful opposition which was injuriously made against the publication, though it could not affect the intrinsic merit of the work, yet greatly contributed to retard the sale. The work was ready for publication long before that of Dr. Hawkesworth, who, though patronised by the then Lords of the Admiralty, and supported by their liberality, filed a bill in Chancery, with a view, not only to retard the publication, but to suppress the work entirely. Those who were competent to judge, and those who were friends to the oppressed, beheld these acts with detestation, and encouraged the editor to proceed with spirit. The work came forth, and was approved. With respect to authenticity, it remains unquestioned.—Whatever the journalist reports of the manners, customs, employments, pastimes, arts, genius, temper, and civilization of the inhabitants of the several islands at which he touched, he collected, not from the books and relations of others, but from his own attentive observation and judicious remarks.

But by far the most valuable part of his labours, and what was never before executed with equal judgment and fidelity, is that characteristic distinction observable in the portraits of his chiefs, their dresses and ornaments, which marks their originality, and brings them home to the view of the attentive observer, with all their distinctive features most strongly expressed. Who can look upon the two New Hollanders advancing to combat without being struck with their ferocity? Or who, at the same time, can view the Otaheitean lad, Taryota, without being affected by the contrast?—It were needless to enlarge upon the accuracy of the drawings which embellish and illustrate this work, as they are universally acknowledged to be the genuine resemblance of whatever they are intended to represent. Add to these a most copious vocabulary of the languages of the natives of the islands where there was time allowed for the most indefatigable industry to make the collection.

These are the important objects that give the work before us, so far as respects the Journal of Sydney Parkinson, a superiority over those of contemporary voyagers, who, being intent on gaining the characters of fine writers and elegant artists, have departed from the simplicity of Nature to give a scope to the decorations of Art.

The judicious Abridgment of the respective voyages that preceded and followed that of the Endeavour are intended, as the editor tells us, to form "an ample history of a part of the "Southern Hemisphere hitherto but "little known;" and it must be acknowledged that a more complete compendium of such a history has not yet appeared in this or any other language.

12. *The Art of Painting of* Charles Alphonse du Fresnoy. *Translated into* English *Verse, By* William Mason, *M. A. With Annotations by Sir* Joshua Reynolds, *Knt. President of the Royal Academy.* 4to. 1783.

DRYDEN's prose translation of the above scientific poem, well known as it was before, was much more so by Pope's Epistle to Jervas.——But before such a translator, and such an annotater, as have now embellished Fresnoy, Dryden's prose and F. de Piles's remarks must "hide "their diminished heads."—The introductory Epistle to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a specimen of the poetry, notes, &c. shall be given in our next.

ODE

* Dr. Kenrick, we are assured, was the author of the Preface.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Esq.*

DELUSIVE is the Poet's dream;
Or does prophetic Truth inspire
The zeal which prompts the glowing theme,
And animates th' according lyre?

Truſt the Muſe; her eye commands
Diſtant times, and diſtant lands,
Thro' burſting clouds in op'ning ſkies
Sees, from Diſcord, Union riſe,
And Friendſhip bind unwilling foes
In firmer ties than duty knows.

Torn rudely from its parent tree,
Yon Scion, riſing in the Weſt,
Will ſoon its genuine glory ſee,
And court again the ſoft'ring breaſt,
Whoſe nurture gave its pow'rs to ſpread,
And feel their force, and lift an alien head.

The parent tree, when ſtorms impend,
Shall own Affection's warmth again;
Again its foſtering aid ſhall lend,
Nor hear the ſuppliant plead in vain;
Shall ſtretch protecting branches round,
Extend the ſhelter, and forget the wound.

Two Britains, thro' th' admiring world,
Shall wing their way with ſails unfurl'd,
Each, from the other kindred ſtate,
Avert, by turns, the bolts of fate,
And acts of mutual amity endear
The Tyre and Carthage of a wider ſphere.

When Rome's divided eagles flew,
And different thrones her empire knew,
The varying language ſoon diſjoin'd
The boaſted maſters of mankind;
But here, no ills like thoſe we fear,
No varying language threatens here;
Congenial worth, congenial flame,
Their manners and their arts the ſame,
To the ſame tongue ſhall glowing themes afford,
And Britiſh Heroes act, and Britiſh Bards record.

Fly ſwift, ye years, ye minutes haſte,
And in the future loſe the paſt;
O'er many a thought-afflicting tale,
Oblivion, caſt thy friendly veil;
Let not Memory breathe a ſigh,
Or backward turn th' indignant eye;
Nor the inſidious arts of foes
Enlarge the breach that longs to cloſe;
But acts of amity alone inſpire
Firm faith and cordial love, and wake the willing lyre.

THE POPLAR FIELD.

THE poplars are fell'd, and adieu to the ſhade
And the whiſpering ſound of the cool colon-nade.
The winds play no longer, and ſing in their leaves,
Nor the Ouſe in its boſom their image receives.
Twelve years had elapſed ſince I laſt took a view
Of my favourite field and the bank where they grew;
When behold on their ſides in the graſs they were laid,
And I ſat on the trees under which I had ſtray'd.

The blackbird has ſought out another retreat,
Where the hazels afford him a ſcreen from the heat;
And the ſcene where his notes have oft charm'd me before,
Shall reſound with his ſweet-flowing ditty no more.

My fugitive years are all haſt'ning away,
And I muſt, alas! lie as lowly as they,
With a turf on my breaſt, and a ſtone at my head,
Ere another ſuch grove riſes up in their ſtead.

The change both my heart and my fancy employs;
I reflect on the frailty of man and his joys.
Short-liv'd as we are, yet our pleaſures, we ſee,
Have a ſtill ſhorter date, and die ſooner than we.

W. C.

TO THE MEMORY OF EDWARD WYNNE*, ESQ.

"Talia fundebat lacrymans."

HE, who, enraptur'd, late the Muſe's choir
Invok'd, while gratitude attun'd his lyre,
In chearful ſtrains Wynne's virtues to relate,
Ah! ſad reverſe! now mourns his hapleſs fate.
O could I ſing like her† whoſe poliſh'd lay,
With cypreſs-wreaths beſtrew'd her COOK'S *morai*,
Then ſhould my verſe with vary'd ſoftneſs flow,
In all the melting energy of woe;
Or, were my voice like her's‡ whoſe Doric
In ſweetly-warbling elegiac note,
Sung how "the waves cloſ'd round her breaſt;"
"ther's head,
"And murmur'd, as they cloſ'd, for Lycid dead;"
Then ſhould Melpomene, from all her bowers,
To deck his urn, collect her choiceſt flowers.
Sad flow the ſtrains of grief. Farewel, bleſt ſhade!
Accept this tribute to thy memory paid.
What though thy hearſe no martial glories claim?
"The vain parade of monumental fame§;"
Far nobler honours grace thy tomb, for there
Each peaceful virtue drops a grateful tear.
Science and Art the general loſs deplore,
And mourn their friend, their patron, now no more!
Too juſt their grief; for few, like Wynne, we find,
Anxious to heal the ſick or wounded mind;
When Worth, unſeen, droop'd its neglected head,
And pin'd beneath Affliction's mildew ſhade;

* See vol. LIV.
† Miſs Seward.
‡ Mrs. Sheridan. See p. 56.
§ A line of Mrs. Carter's.

With

With tender pity glow'd his gen'rous heart,
Eager to sooth, and ready to impart;
How lov'd he liv'd, how much lamented fell,
The tears of grateful thousands best can tell.
Such late was Wynne—to whom his God had given
Each grace, each virtue, that exalt to Heaven;
And with the bright example charm'd our eyes,
"To point and lead us to his native skies."

T. W.

SONNET

SAID TO BE WRITTEN BY HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

BRING me flowers, and bring me wine!
Boy, attend thy master's call!
Round my brows let myrtles twine,
At my feet let roses fall.
Breathe, in softest notes, the flute;
Form the song, and sound the lute;
Let thy gentle accents flow,
As the whispering zephyrs blow.

Sorrow would annoy my heart,
But I hate its baneful sting;
Joys shall chase the rapid dart,
For I will laugh, and I will sing.
What avails the downcast eye!
What avails the tear! the sigh!
Why should grief obstruct our way,
When we live but for a day?

WINTER*.

THE Sun withdraws his forceful ray,
In vapoury clouds he veils his head,
And Winter, half obscuring Day,
Arises from his icy bed.
Impetuous whirlwinds form his train,
Thick clouds and darkness round him lower;
He drives his blasts o'er every plain,
And Nature shrinks aghast, and owns his conquering power.

The boisterous winds, with ceaseless roar,
Bid the rough surges proudly rise,
Impetuous beat the ravag'd shore,
And strive t' engage the frowning skies.
In snow-built car, with solemn pace,
Pale Frost glides o'er the joyless plains;
He binds the raging waters cease,
And binds the yielding waves with adamantine chains.

The trees resign their verdant hue,
And tremble at the whirlwind's sound;
The rose, bespangled o'er with dew,
No longer sheds its fragrance round;
All beauty fades, and Winter, dire,
Tremendous, holds imperial sway;
The storms proclaim their powerful fire,
And, bellowing round his throne, with horrors blast the day.

If chance the breezes cease to blow,
Deep in their rocky caverns bound,
The clouds emit the treasur'd snow,
And whiteness covers all the ground.
"Broad o'er the South," the Sun appears,
And faintly points his noon-tide rays;
A silvery brow the mountain bears,
Nor sheds his hoary locks, nor feels th' enfeebled blaze.

When, unadorn'd, the pallid morn,
Faint opening, shews the leafless grove,
Oft let me tread the whiten'd lawn,
Or thro' the frozen valley rove;
On thee, great Nature, let me gaze,
Retir'd in thy sequester'd bowers,
Till Sol resumes his brightening blaze,
And Spring, with dewy hand, awakes the vernal flowers.

F. K.

* Dr. Johnson's Ode under this title has been sent us by a correspondent who did not know that it originally appeared in our vol. XVII. p. 583.

THE THRALDOM,

ALTERED FROM

COWLEY'S MISTRESS.

I CAME, I saw, and was undone;
The lightning through my bones and marrow quick did run;
A pointed pain pierc'd deep my livid heart;
A damp, cold tremor seiz'd on every part;
My head turn'd round, nor could it bear
The poison that was whirling there.

So a destroying Angel's breath
Drives on the flying plague, and with it hasty death.

Such was the pain, did so begin,
To the poor wretch when Legion enter'd in.

"Forgive me, O!" I cry'd; for I
Flatter'd myself I was to die.

But quickly, to my cost, I found
'Twas cruel Love, not Death, had made a lingering wound.

Death a more gen'rous rage does use,
Quarter to all he conquers does refuse;
Whilst Love with barbarous mercy saves
His prisoners, to make them slaves.

Thy slave I am then; let me know,
Great Master, the hard task I must for ever do.

Who pride and scorn must undergo,
In tempests and rough seas thy galley row;
And pant, and groan, and sighing find
My sighs increase the angry wind.

Like an Egyptian Tyrant, some
Thou weary'st out, alas; in building but a tomb.

Others with sad and tedious art
Labour the quarries of a stony heart!
Of all the works thou dost assign,
Be my employ to dig the mine!

SON-

SONNET TO A YOUNG LADY ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

DEEM not, sweet rose, that bloom'st 'midst many a thorn,
Thy friend, tho' to a cloister's shade consign'd,
Can e'er forget the charms he left behind,
Or pass unheeded thine auspicious morn!
In happier days to brighter prospects born,
O tell thy thoughtless sex, the virtuous mind,
Like thee, content in every state may find,
And look on Folly's pageantry with scorn.
To steer with nicest art betwixt th' extreme
Of idle mirth, and affectation coy;
To blend good sense with elegance and ease;
To bid Affliction's eye no longer stream;
Is thine; best gift, the unfailing source of joy,
The guide to pleasures which can never cease! W. C.

WRITTEN EXTEMPORE ON LUNARDI'S ASCENSION WITH HIS BALLOON.

WITH Air Balloon,
To see the Moon,
Lunardi flew on high;
The heavenly Orb
Refus'd her face,
And downwards bade him fly.
"Presumptuous man!
"How dar'st approach
"With art my power divine!
"Return to earth,
"Which gave thee birth,
"And I'll unclouded shine."
Learn hence to know,
My friends below,
We'd better keep our station,
Than dare assume,
With air or plume,
To seek another nation.

Saffron Walden, Nov. 26. M. D

SONNET *to* GEORGE DEMPSTER, *Esq.* *On hearing that he had refused to suffer his Carriage* TO BE DRAWN BY HIS BELLOW SUBJECTS.

BRITANNIA oft indignant has beheld
The boasted champions of fair Freedom's cause,
With self-importance insolently swell'd,
O'erlook Humanity's benignant laws;
And, while they promis'd millions to defend,
Make British Subjects their ignoble Slaves.
Round thee, O Dempster, Freedom's steady friend,
No bawling mob of misled wretches raves;
But, while their hearts with gratitude o'erflow
For thy unwearied patriotic zeal,
Thy fellow subjects strive their sense to show
Of thy great labours for the public weal,
Thy generous soul does all respect disdain
That would, on Freedom's sons, impose the slightest chain.

J. BLACK.

SONNET *to the Rev.* ISAAC CLARKE, *of Woodbridge.* *Written in the Evening of the* 11*th of Nov. when the Wind was high.*

SWIFT sweep the clouds along the blackening sky,
Loud in the wind the quivering trees resound;
The sinking gale seems ready now to die,
Now stronger swells, and strews with leaves the ground.
The still and peaceful eve let others hail,
When scarce a leaf waves with the gentle breeze,
When Cynthia's beam rests on the lengthening vale,
Or glitters broken through the branchy trees.
Sweet is the mildness of the moon-light scene!
Sweet are the pleasures Stillness does inspire!
Yet dearer to thy soul, O Clarke! I ween
This solemn night, in tune to Ossian's lyre!
For now thy fancy, spurning earth and time,
With airy beings talks, and tastes the true sublime. J. BLACK.

Mrs. SHERIDAN* ON HER BROTHER'S VIOLIN.

"SWEET instrument of him for whom I
"mourn,
"Tuneful companion of my LYCID'S
"hours,
"How liest thou now neglected and forlorn,
"What skilful hand shall now call forth
"thy powers!
"Ah! none like his can reach those liquid
"notes,
"So soft, so sweet, so eloquently clear,
"To live beyond the touch, and gently float
"In dying modulations on the ear."
Thus o'er my LYCID'S lyre as I complain'd,
And kiss'd the strings where he was wont to play,
While yet in pensive sadness I remain'd,
Methought it sigh'd, and sighing seem'd to say:
"Ah! me, forlorn, forsaken, now no more
Shall fame and just applause around me wait;
No power my gentle Master can restore,
And I, alas! will share his hapless fate.
"Fled is that spirit, chill'd that youthful fire,
Which taught those strains with harmony replete,

* See her verses on her sister, in our last vol. p. 934.

And cold that hand which only can inſpire
My ſenſeleſs form to utter ſounds ſo ſweet.

"Thoſe ſounds melodious ne'er again ſhall pleaſe,
No tuneful ſtrain from me ſhall ever flow;
Save o'er my trembling ſtrings a ſighing breeze,
To call one ſad, ſoft note of tender woe.

"Elſe, ah! for ever mute let me remain,
Unſtrung, untun'd, forgotten let me be;
Guard me from curious eye, and touch profane,
And let me reſt in mournful ſympathy!"

"One fate with thee, dear Maſter, let me ſhare;
Like thee in ſilent darkneſs let me lie!
My frame without thee is not worth my care,
With thee alone it liv'd, with thee ſhall die!"

THE SAME,

ON THE DEATH OF HER UNFORTUNATE BROTHER.

O THOU whoſe vent'rous Muſe, ſublimely bright,
Above Heaven's concave wings her daring flight,
Spirit of Milton! once again deſcend,
And to my feeble Muſe thy ſuccour lend;
Teach me, like thee, to mourn the hapleſs fate
Of a lov'd LYCIDAS; like thee relate
A tale ſo piteous, and ſo like thy own,
That thou, again recalling days long flown,
Shalt o'er my LYCID's tomb thy grief renew,
And think the tears that fall are friendſhip's due.
He too, like thee, could pour ſuch melting ſtrains,
As well might pleaſe the natives of the plains;
Still in the liſt'ning ear the ſounds would ſtay,
Sweeter than oaten pipe, or Doric lay.
But when to loftier themes his ſoul aſpir'd,
When heaven-born genius all his boſom fir'd,
Whene'er in notes ſublime his voice he rais'd,
To ſing the wonders of the God he prais'd,
The harmony divine thrill'd through each breaſt,
And every brighten'd eye his zeal confeſs'd.
"In manners gentle, in affections warm,
Skill'd in each art, each pleaſing power to charm;
With native honour bleſs'd, and genuine truth,
The fire of genius, and the glow of youth,
He fell——the parting waves cloſ'd round his head,
And murmur'd, as they cloſ'd, for LYCID dead*.

Ah! Youth belov'd, how ſhall I paint the grief
Which rends thy parents' hearts, and mocks relief;
Thy ſiſter's deep diſtreſs, and that ſtill woe
Which fond remembrance long muſt cauſe to flow!
Vain, vain attempt! unequal flows the verſe
Which real ſorrow prompts me to rehearſe;
Yet will I cheriſh ſtill the pleaſing ſtrain,
And bring thee in idea back again;
Recalling every ſong and note of thine,
Each ſocial ſtrain which thou wert wont to join,
Till warm imagination ſees thee near,
And more than mortal muſic ſtrikes my ear,
Ah! gentle ſpirit, how wilt thou forgive
The weakneſs that would wiſh thee ſtill to live;
Again to tempt the ſhaft which Envy throws
At every breaſt where worth or genius glows!
Then ceaſe complaint, and ceaſe the mournful lay,
The laſt ſad tribute which my Muſe ſhall pay.
Farewell, my lov'd, loſt LYCIDAS, farewell!
Still in thy ſiſter's mem'ry ſhalt thou dwell;
And, when thy own ſweet notes again I ſing,
Hover around me on Cherubic wing,
And waft the ſounds to Angels liſt'ning near,
For Angels ſtrains like thine delight to hear,
Shall hear; and to their harps attune thy lays,
And join with thee to hymn their Maker's praiſe.

ELIZ. SHERIDAN.

ON a blue ſlab in the S. aile of the Abbey church, Bath:

H. S. E.
NATHANIEL GOWER, rector de E. Horſely, et vicarius de Batterſey, in com. Surr.
qui huc commigravit corporis ſanitatem quærens,
animæque invenit requiem:
de vitæ probitate morum integritate dicere,
mortui vetuit modeſtia;
ex iis diſce quibus cum mira erga omnes benevolentia ſumma laude
indefeſſus et incorruptus paſtor
annos pluſquam 30 vixit.
Atque nulla pietatem indicat poſteritas,
ob. Mar. XIII. MDCCXXVI. ætatis LIX.
Sub hoc etiam lapide cum avunculo jacent reliquiæ Eliz. Middlemore,
Joh'is Middlemore, armigeri, viduæ,
ob. VII° Nov. A. D. 1757, æt. 58.

On a ſmall ſlab at the foot of the above:

H. S. E.
Inter avi cineres Foote Gower, M. D.
rector de Chignal, cum Maſhbury et Woodham Walter, in com. Eſſex,
obiit 16 Maii, æt. LIII.
A. D. 1780.

* Mr. Linley was unfortunately drowned in the Duke of Ancaſter's park.

Re-

At *Neufchatel*, the ſame night, at ten o'clock, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt there, which laſted upwards of a minute. At the caſtle of Bourlemont, belonging to the Marquis d'Alſace, ſituated on the frontier of Champagne and Lorraine, half a league from Neufchatel, the motion was ſo ſenſible, that perſons ſitting in their apartments were ſtartled at it; ſome pieces of furniture were even diſplaced. That ſhock was alſo felt at Clermont, which is in the ſame line, 50 toiſes above the level of the Meuſe, which waters the baſe of both the caſtles, ſituated on the ſame hill, and eight leagues from Bourlemont, on the road from Neufchatel to Langres.

At *Barbadoes*, on Monday, the 16th of October, the inhabitants of part of St. Joſeph's pariſh were alarmed by the appearance of ſeveral fiſſures in the earth, and the ſinking of one or two tenements a little below the ſurface. On Tueſday, the cracks increaſing, ſome of them began to prepare for flight to places of greater ſafety. On the evening of the ſame day, Mr. Philips, manager of the plantation of the late Sir William Baker, was informed that the land above him was making advances towards the houſe, which induced him to quit it, and take ſhelter with his family in one of the negro huts for the remainder of the night; in the courſe of which, the kitchen and ſtorehouſe fell down, a range of offices adjoining ſunk into a deep chaſm, which was preſently filled up by a heap of mould from the ground above them. At day-light next morning, the neighbourhood in general took the alarm, and aſſembling near the ſpot were witneſſes to a ſcene affecting and terrible beyond deſcription. The country looked as if it had been torn and ſhattered by an earthquake. The cutting houſe was down; part of the manſion was ſtanding but ſtauked by a mound of earth higher than the top of it. The ground was interſected by a number of fiſſures, and in many places ſwelled and inflated into monſtrous tumours. Between ſix and ſeven the remainder of the houſe came down with a tremendous craſh. The mill, boiling houſe, and ſtable had received ſo many cracks, that every moment appeared to be equally critical with them; the former ſtood till half paſt twelve, when the wall went off in two or three immenſe flakes, and the timbers followed it with ſuch violence as to bury an arm in the earth up to the neck of the ſhaft. The wreck was ſoon univerſal, and long before the cloſe of the day many of the buildings had ſunk ſo low, that no traces of them were at ſome diſtance diſcernible. The face of the country had undergone ſo total a change that the neighbours were frequently unable to determine where many objects familiar to their remembrance ſtood before. A large piece of cocoa above the houſe had ſtuck up-right in the ſite of the manſion, and brought with it a long ſlip of the ſame kind, in the ſhape of a ſ[illegible]

2A

fire as if nothing had happened to it. Another ſlip of canes on a chalky ſoil, with two cocoa-nut-trees at the end of it, ſtill appears to have kept its ground, though every thing elſe had been in motion round it. The cocoa-nut-trees, which grew about the houſe, have been gradually carried with the maſs of ruins ſome hundred feet, if not yards, from their original ſituation. The mill itſelf has gone with the ſliding mould, though little more than an arm or a piece of the tail tree is viſible at preſent. The calamity is ſtill extending. A corn piece to the northward of the buildings towards the ſea (for the motion has been from North to South), with little or no variation, is now the theatre of this ſurpriſing ſpectacle. It has uniformly proceeded towards the ſea, which it will in all probability reach in a day or two, as it has now got to the foot of an eminence at no great diſtance from it; the two ſides of which go ſloping downwards, and form with the oppoſite ridges an eaſy paſſage to it.

A *Pietra Santa*, in Italy, on the 7th of Dec. about 11 o'clock at night, the weather being very ſtormy, the thunder fell in ſeveral places; and at Fort St. Barbe it ſet fire to the powder, which occaſioned ſo great an exploſion that all the houſes ſhook as far as Serravezza. That ſtorm has done great damage by ſetting fire to many places, but we have the ſatisfaction to hear that no lives were loſt.

In *America*, the ſtorms have been ſtill more awful and alarming. At Newhaven in New-England, the moſt violent hurricane attended with dreadful thunder and lightning, happened on the 23th of Auguſt laſt ever known in the memory of man. Its courſe was from N. W. to S. W. and its greateſt force about 300 yards wide. In one pariſh ten dwelling-houſes, five barns, two great mills, and a ſaw-mill were levelled with the ground. The parſonage demoliſhed, and the Rev. John Minor John buried in the ruins. The planks of a new bridge, formerly ſpiked down, were torn off and carried a conſiderable diſtance; the largeſt trees rooted up in the foreſts. The lightning ſet fire to many ſtacks of hay. In ſhort, deſtruction marked its progreſs.

Extract from the Regiſtry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

In the Will of John Barnard *, late of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, Eſq. deceaſed, dated Nov. 6, 1779, among other things therein contained, is as follows:

"I give to Capt. Thomas Baillie, late Deputy-Governor of Greenwich-Hoſpital, five hundred pounds, as a ſmall token of my approbation of his worthy and diſintereſted, though ineffectual endeavours to reſcue that noble national charity from the rapacious hands of the baſeſt and moſt wicked of mankind."

* Son to the late patriotic Sir J. Barnard, many years father of the city of London.

FOREIGN

off on the propoſed journey; but the gentleman very ſoon recollecting that he had left a ſmall parcel behind him of material conſequence, the carriage was ſtopped, and the maid-ſervant ſent to fetch it. Soon after ſhe was gone, the gentleman ordered the driver to go on, and the maid was left behind. After ſome ſtay in Wales, the gentleman returned in mourning, having the misfortune to loſe both wife and child. The friends of the lady becoming inquiſitive as to the circumſtances and place of her death, and not receiving any ſatisfactory information on the ſubject, formed a ſuſpicion injurious to the character of the huſband, and applied to the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, to compel him to give an account of his wife: the day was accordingly fixed for this purpoſe, and the lady's father, mother, and many other of her friends, attended, anxious to learn the particulars of the poor lady's fate—when, lo! ſhe had riſen from the dead, and was handed into court, *in propria perſona*, by the afflicted huſband. The whole court was in amazement, and the mother fainted at the apparition. She was queſtioned by the Judge, if her abſence had been voluntary? To which ſhe anſwered in the affirmative, and that ſhe had no complaint to make—Was ſhe married to her ſuppoſed huſband? This was a queſtion that ſhe did not ſee neceſſary to be anſwered—Was ſhe inclined to return with her ſuppoſed huſband; or with her father? She choſe to go with the huſband: and they retired accordingly. Their friends are ſtill at a loſs to account for ſo myſterious a conduct.

A lady in the neighbourhood of *London*, a ſhort time ſince, went to the bank to receive a dividend amounting to a conſiderable ſum, which ſhe took in bank bills, put them looſe in her pocket, and directed her coachman to drive to a tradeſman's in the city, where ſhe bought ſome goods, and took the opportunity of examining her bills and putting them in her pocket book; after which ſhe got into her coach, and ordered her ſervant to drive home. A few miles from town the carriage was ſtopped by a ſingle highwayman with a crape over his face, who demanded the lady's money and watch, which ſhe gave him: "Madam," ſays he, "you have more property about you; give me your pocket book." This was complied with, and the highwayman rode off. After a few minutes conſideration, the lady called to the coachman to turn about and drive back again to the tradeſman's where he had taken her up. On her arrival there ſhe enquired for the maſter of the ſhop, and was informed that he was gone out of town; but his return was uncertain, it might be in an hour or two, or perhaps not for two or three days. This anſwer increaſing her ſuſpicion, ſhe declared that her buſineſs was of a very particular nature; and ſhe would wait till ſhe ſaw him. About an hour afterwards the tradeſman made his appearance, when the lady deſired to ſpeak with him in private; and the moment they were alone, ſhe told him ſhe had been robbed by a highwayman that afternoon, and that he was the man. The tradeſman began to ſtorm, proteſting his innocence; but the lady replied, very coolly, that ſhe was poſitive as to his perſon and voice, though his face was covered; that, if he would quickly reſtore her property, ſhe would never diſcover him, from a regard to his family; but if he did not inſtantly comply with this requeſt, ſhe would order him to be taken into cuſtody. Upon this the tradeſman burſt into tears, and, acknowledging his guilt, reſtored the property; and the lady has ſo ſtrictly kept her promiſe, that her moſt intimate friends cannot obtain even a diſtant hint by which the penitent robber may be diſcovered:—*The fabricator of this ſtory forgot that the coachman and footman on reading this account muſt know who is meant.*

ERUPTIONS, COMMOTIONS, HURRICANES.

There is at this moment (*Dec.* 14.) a light eruption of lava from Mount Veſuvius, which, ſo far from alarming, gives univerſal ſatisfaction, as a few days ago a ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Naples. The earthquakes ſtill continue with ſome force in Calabria, ſometimes towards Catanzaro, and at other times in the neighbourhood of Reggio.

The lava continues to run gently from an opening near the Crater of *Mount Veſuvius*, without deſcending low enough to do any damage to the fertile and cultivated country at the foot of the mountain.

A ſhock of an earthquake was felt at *Briançon*, Dec. 9, at ten minutes after nine o'clock in the morning. The concuſſion was pretty ſtrong, but of ſhort duration, attended with a rumbling noiſe which reſembled the report of a cannon. There was no perceptible vibration; but, during ſeveral nights previous to the ſhock, fiery vapours were obſerved to iſſue from the earth in various parts near the coal mines.

The accounts from *Iceland* are of the moſt melancholy kind. That unhappy iſland is ſtill afflicted with violent earthquakes, the exploſion of ſubterraneous fires, and a dreadful famine. The benefactions of the Court, and the liberal donations of private perſons in Denmark, have as far as poſſible relieved the diſtreſſes of the miſerable inhabitants.

On the 29th of November, at ten minutes paſt ſix at night, ſeveral ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at *Straſbourg* and in *Alſace*; the ſhocks ſeemed to come from South-weſt to North-eaſt; they laſted five or ſix ſeconds; the motion was ſo great, as to throw down the furniture of the houſes; and ſome of them were removed from their places; otherwiſe this event has cauſed very little fear, as no fatal accident happened. The ſhocks were [illegible] in the weſtern part of that pro-

A widow, named *Ann Liddel*, at Carlisle, was, about two years since, admitted a patient in the Dispensary there, for a most excruciating pain in her face, and on the right side of the head. Many medicines were given her without relief. After several months torment, Dr. Horsham directed the maxillary antrum (or hollow part of the cheek bone) to be opened, where her pain was seated; after injecting some decoction of bark for a few days, a frightful insect was extracted, about an inch long, and thicker than a goose quill. She had a remission of her complaint for several hours; but it returned, and another insect was seen at the orifice, but could not be extracted. Two days after this, the second insect was discharged, in form and size like the first; and some time afterwards the fragments of a third, which procured her some intervals of ease, though the last accounts of Mrs. Liddel do not say she is perfectly recovered. The above narrative, however wonderful, we are assured, is strictly true. The substance of it was transmitted by Dr. Reysham, a physician of character at Newcastle, to Mr. Latham, F. R. S. at Dartford, in Kent. Mrs. Liddel is near 60 years of age, and has been accustomed to take large quantities of snuff.

Lusus Naturæ. The wife of a porter in the service of Mr. Dixie, master of the Windmill-inn, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, was delivered of a still-born child, perfect in all its parts except the extremity of one leg, which terminated in the exact resemblance of the shank of a lamb's leg with the foot and hoof, a hole appearing through the leaders, like that made in a leg of lamb by hanging it upon a butcher's hook. Only a few days before her delivery the mother asked the price of a leg of house-lamb, and was very urgent for the butcher to cut her off what he could afford for a shilling or eighteenpence, but was refused.—In consequence of some similar instances appearing in the newspapers some years ago, we were favoured with a paper on that subject by the late Mr. Samuel Sharp, a surgeon of the first eminence in his profession, who absolutely denied the possibility of any such impression on the fœtus after being fully formed. As this is a question of importance, it were to be wished, that enquiry might now be made by some of the faculty into the truth of the above relation, for which we have only news-paper authority.

Literary Intelligence, Discoveries, &c.

At the commencement of the New-year, the Theological Society at *Haerlem* proposed a prize of a gold medal, value 400 guilders, for the best treatise "On the Folly of Scepticism, the absurdity of dogmatising on theological subjects, and the proper medium to be observed between those two extremes."

The Royal Society of *Montpellier* have offered a premium of 300 livres, for the best eulogium on Peter Richer de Belleval, the first professor of Anatomy and Botany in that University, and who first established the Botanic Garden there. The compositions are to be written in Latin or French, and transmitted to M. de Ratte at Montpellier, before the 30th of Sept. 1785.

The Royal Medical Society at *Paris* has proposed a premium of 600 livres for the solution of the following question; "What are the characteristic symptoms of nervous disorders, such as hysteria, hypochondriasis, &c. What their differences; and what their principal causes, and the general indications to be observed in their treatment?" The solutions are to be sent to M. Vicq. D'Azyr, before Jan. 1, 1786.

M. *Thysbeart*, a Professor in the University of *Louvain*, has discovered a method of producing inflammable air from pit-coal, a circumstance which may be of great advantage to this country. He found, from various experiments, that 15 ounces of powdered pit-coal yielded, in about three quarters of an hour, 100 quarts of air, of so pure a quality, that on trial it was proved to raise a balloon as rapidly, and as high, as if it had been filled with the usual inflammable air.

M. *Geoffrey* formerly procured 5 ounces of water from 8 ounces of spirits of wine.—M. Levasier has lately not only converted the whole of the spirit of wine into water, but from 16 ounces has procured 18 ounces of pure water.

M. Le Roy has lately laid before the French Academy of Sciences a memoir, proposing an easy method of renewing fresh air in the holds and apartments of transport ships, and other crowded vessels. The simplicity of his proposition perhaps will make it a very salutary expedient among the maritime part of mankind. It consists of a large sail wrapped up in the form of a funnel, the wide mouth of which may be kept expanded by a circle of cane or whalebone, which is to be turned to windward, and the small end terminates in a long pipe, by which the fresh air is conveyed at pleasure to different parts of the ship.

The celebrated financier M. Neckar has published a work, intitled, "Treatise on the Finances," which he divides into three parts: The first is called, "That which was done before me;" the second, "That which I did;" and the third, "That which remains to be done." The work is in three volumes octavo.

Intelligence Extraordinary.

A few months since, a gentleman of credit and reputation in London, prepared his family for a journey into Wales; their baggage was packed up, the day fixed, and a carriage provided, which took up himself, his wife, child, and maid-servant, and they set

96; increased in the marriages 58; increased in the burials 58.

At *Liverpool*, last year, there were christened, males 1088, females 913; in all 2001.—Buried, males 748, females 722.—In all 1470.

State of the population of *Denmark* and *Norway*, as well as of that king's dominion in Germany.

In the Islands of Seelande, Moen, and Bornholm	283,466
Fionia, Lalande, and Falster	143,988
Bishopric of Aarhuus —	147,942
Ripen — —	99,925
Alburg — —	80,872
Wyburg — —	59,399
Isles of Faro — —	4,784
Norway — —	723,141
Iceland — —	46,201
Sleswick — —	243,605
Holstein — —	134,665
Gluucksbourg —	10,072
Kiel — —	75,000
	2,023,028

To this is added a state of the military force of that kingdom, viz. Marine, 25 ships of the line, and 15 frigates fit for service: Land forces,——infantry in Denmark and Holstein 25,378, Norway 31,053; cavalry 10,478. Total 66,909.

M. Maissance, a philosophical politician at *Lyons*, has just made some accurate observations on the population of 128 parishes in Auvergne, Lyons, and Rouen, and, in opposition to the general opinion, has discovered that in the space of 62 years the population has increased in those places more than one-eleventh part. In 1682, according to an accurate account taken by the famous Colbert, Paris contained 720,000 inhabitants. In 1760 the number, according to the Abbé Expley, was reduced to 600,000, or to 556,000 according to M. de Buffon; but as during the last 30 years the births have constantly exceeded the deaths, M. Maissance thinks Paris again upon the increase.

The Political Journal of *Berlin*, for December, gives the following as a correct list of the land forces of the great powers of Europe in time of peace; Austria 290,000, Russia 470,000, Prussia 224,431, France 192,000, the United Low Countries 37,000, Great Britain and Ireland 58,000, Sweden 49,000, Denmark 67,000, Poland 15,000, Turkey 210,000, Venice 8000, Naples and Sicily 30,000, the See of Rome 5000, Tuscany 3000, Sardinia 40,000, Spain 98,000, Portugal 20,000, Saxony 26,000, Brunswick 16,000, Bavaria 24,000, Wirtemburg 6000, Hesse Cassel 2000.

Among the numberless phænomena, not accounted for by naturalists, may be reckoned the migration of sea fish, a fact of unquestionable notoriety, recently confirmed on the eastern coasts of Ireland and western coasts of Scotland, which formerly abounded with a great variety of most delicious fish; but are abandoned within the last seven years to such a degree, that on the most moderate computation not more than one in ten frequent their former haunts.

Between the *Land's-end* and *Rundle-stone* lie four sunken rocks, three of which are in the fair way, and the other nearly in the same direction with the Rundle-stone, which renders that passage exceedingly dangerous at low tide. On one of the above-mentioned rocks is sixteen feet water; on a second, but four; above the third, on some low tides the oat-weed has been seen; the fourth is nearly as the third. These rocks ought to be laid down in the charts.

Medical Cases.

A prisoner in *Italy*, bit by a mad dog, had an interval of sixteen hours, in which he drank easily, and without agitation, large quantities of various liquors.—*Of nine persons in the same prison bit by the same dog, one only was attacked by the hydrophobia*; and he neither the first nor the last bitten, nor the most wounded. He fell sick after four months and died hydrophobous and convulsed, but without delirium. *Lond. Med. Jour.*

A ready vomit in cases of poison. A pinch of snuff, or a little powdered tobacco. *Ibid.*

The red bark is in much less esteem abroad than the quill-bark.—When quill-bark not two years ago sold in Italy for three shillings and sixpence a pound, the red bark sold for fourteen-pence. *Ibid.*

Mr. *Charles Noble*, who died lately at Canterbury, being opened, the largest stone was taken out of his bladder that can be remembered. It filled the whole pelvis, and the bladder was distended to an immoderate size. The stone, which was no where attached, was of a depressed oval figure with the smallest end downwards, tolerably regular in its shape, very compact, and weighed 17 ounces avoirdupoise. It measured 12 inches in circumference; was two inches thick at the broadest end, and two and a half at the narrowest, towards the neck of the bladder. From the smaller extremity a small fragment was broken off, which, with the gritty sand that accompanied it, would have weighed about half an ounce more. Mr. Noble began to feel symptoms of the stone 20 years ago; and had taken all the lithontropties that have acquired any character; but for the last five years had wholly been under the care of Dr. Benj. Chandler of Canterbury, who by an abstemious and bland diet and keeping his bowels lax, had so far succeeded as to enable him to enjoy the company of his friends every evening over a game at quadrille during the winter, and to walk abroad in the summer, till five weeks before his death; when he was in constant pain, owing, as the Doctor supposes, to the breaking off of the fragment, though he does not attribute his death to that immediate cause. *Ibid.*

A wi-

to Mr. Wood, ſhe ſaid, but merely to do juſtice. She was ſure of the day and the time, and ſure of ſeeing Mr. Wood, and paying him the trifle ſhe owed him. She was croſs-examined till ſhe grew angry. She was queſtioned by counſel about ſtaying ſo long in paying the trifle? He anſwer was, Suppoſe ſhe did? Her huſband did not find fault, and ſure he, the counſel, had no right to call her to account.

Walter Saunders, her huſband, being ſworn, confirmed his wife's evidence in *every* circumſtance, and on his croſs-examination was perfectly recollected.

Robert Ford, a working gardener, ſworn. He recollected doing up the garden on the Monday before the feaſt. He had finiſhed about four o'clock, and he met Mr. Wood in the paſſage, and told him, now his garden was ready for his company. He went into the kitchen, and while he was there he heard a voice at the bar, which he thought he knew. Says the boy, It is Mrs. Saunders come to pay my maſter her huſband's ſcore. He was croſs-examined. Believed Wood had a great coat, but was not ſure whether he had or no—Wood had been ill, but he did not know what was the matter with him.

Joſeph Marſden (a day labourer being ſworn, ſaid, He carried a bottle of ketchup to Mr. Wood's houſe on the 18th of October, ſaw and ſpoke to Mr. Wood, and the clock ſtruck five while he was in the tap-room.

Add to the above poſitive witneſſes the teſtimony of the following reſpectable perſons to his character:

Richard Maux, Eſq; brewer; Gregory Bateman, Eſq; his landlord; Rev. Mr. Whitechurch, Mr. Parker, Mr. Pere, brandy-merchant; Mr. Murrel, broker and appraiſer; Mr. Broughton, fiſhmonger.

Priſoner *Brown*'s defence.

He was ſo conſcious of his innocence, that he would challenge all mankind to charge him with one diſhoneſt act; and he moſt ſolemnly declared, he was not one of the perſons who committed the robbery with which he was charged. He truſted, that by the aid of Divine Providence, that guards the innocent, he ſhould be able to prove to the ſatisfaction of the court and jury, that on the day and at the time the proſecutors charge the robbery to be committed, he was at his mother's houſe, and could not be one of the perſons who committed it.

Edward Green, ſworn, ſaid, He had uſed the priſoner's mother's houſe, the ſign of the King's-Arms in Chapel-ſtreet, and did not ſuppoſe he had miſſed two nights theſe 20 years. He was there on the 11th of October, and well remembered ſeeing the priſoner at the bar there about five o'clock in the afternoon. He was poſitive to the hour and day. His conſtant hour of going was about a quarter after five, and he well remembered ſeeing the young man ſitting by the kitchen fire. He could not be miſtaken in his perſon, for he had known him ever ſince he was born. Being aſked, ſaid, he was a ſtay-maker, and lived at No. 40, Theobald's Row.

Nelly Owen ſworn. She lived with the priſoner's mother. She remembered the priſoner's being at home on the 11th of October, and that he went to bed early that night. He was rather a little tenſeated, and went to bed before the club met. She was certain of the day, becauſe they had a lottery club which met that night, and ſhe remembered his coming in about three in the afternoon that day when they had all dined, and having a red herring for his dinner. And his mother ſaid, He need not have a red herring to make him dry, he had had drink enough.

William Miſs ſworn. Knows the priſoner Brown well, and remembers drinking with him at his mother's houſe on the 11th of October in the afternoon. The witneſs came through the paſſage in his way to the kitchen with a halfpenny worth of apples in his hand. He aſked the priſoner, if he would eat an apple, and he knocked the apple out of his hand under the grate; this was about four o'clock. He was ſure as to the time, becauſe he went to ſee what it was o'clock, to water his horſes; ſaid, he was hoſtler to Mr. Farren, who rents ſtables on the premiſes, and keeps horſes to let out. He did not know whether the priſoner hired horſes of Mrs Farren. He knew he did not hire one of him that day.

Mr. Beggeley, Mr. Duke, Mr. Lunn, were ſworn to his character; and Mr. Garrow, counſel for the priſoners, ſaid, many more were ready if neceſſary.

Judge Aſhurſt juſt obſerved, that as the jury had been attentive to every thing that had been ſworn, he ſhould not take up their time with recapitulating the evidence. He would only remark on the great fallibility there was in ſwearing to the appearance of perſons. Sir Thomas Davenport, who is a perſon of character and reſpectability, was no doubt convinced in his own mind that the priſoners were the perſons who robbed him; yet it muſt be owned there has been ſufficient evidence to the contrary. The jury with one voice gave their verdict, NOT GUILTY.

NOTITIÆ.

At *Manchester*, in the laſt year, there were 1958 chriſtenings; 1175, burials; and 848 marriages. Increaſed in chriſtenings 343; increaſed in marriages 166; decreaſed in burials 321; married this year by licence 142; by bans 706.

At *Preſton*, laſt year, there were 142 chriſtenings; 81 marriages; 167 burials. Decreaſed in the burials 81; decreaſed in the chriſtenings 37; increaſed in the marriages 2.

At *Blackburn* there were, in the laſt year, 442 chriſtenings; 216 marriages; and 296 burials. Increaſed in the chriſtenings

[illegible]okerchiefs were brought under [illegible] of the head, across the face, [illegible] one eye was completely covered.

Court. Do you mean to swear positively that Wood was one of the robbers? His answer was, To the best of my belief he was; but I do not swear to the other.

Daniel Nash, footman to Sir Thomas, saw the prisoners stop his master's carriage; they stopt him first, and made him get off his horse; they wore large handkerchiefs about their necks, and they unbuttoned their waistcoats, and put them across their faces under their hats, so that one eye only was uncovered. He saw them with their faces uncovered by their handkerchiefs both before and after they had stopt the carriage, and should know one of them, see him where he would. The other he could not be so certain to, because his great coat came up so high, and his hat so low, that he could not see his full face. Being asked, which of the men he should know? Replied, The tallest. Do you mean to swear positively to that man? His answer was, Yes, to the best of my judgment that is the man. He then was interrogated as to the horse, and confirmed what his fellow-servant had sworn as to the identity of the horse.

Patrick Macmanus sworn. He spoke chiefly to the apprehending of the prisoners, and to the horse. He said the horse, or mare, was Wood's mare: Wood told him so himself.

There were two other witnesses examined as to their being on the road that day, but proved nothing.

Prisoner *Wood*'s Defence.

He was far, he said, from thinking that Sir Thomas Davenport had any wish to take away the lives of two innocent men. On the contrary, should it afterwards be proved, by the conviction and confession of the real robbers, that he and his fellow-prisoner were wholly innocent, Sir Thomas, he doubted not, would rejoice that they had been able to produce such a cloud of witnesses in their favour as to satisfy a merciful court and jury, that they could not be the guilty persons. For himself, though he had the misfortune to appear before the court in chains, he had hitherto gone through the world with a character fair and unsuspected. It was no unusual thing for persons to resemble each other, and many had suffered who were innocent. On his second examination at Bow-street, there were, he said, several persons attending who had been robbed on the Twickenham road, on the 12th of October, by two men of the same description disguised with handkerchiefs. They looked at him, and cleared him. It was not therefore improbable that the men, who robbed on the Twickenham road on the 12th of October, were the same men who robbed Sir Thomas Da-

that he could not be one of them. His counsel then proceeded to examine the witnesses.

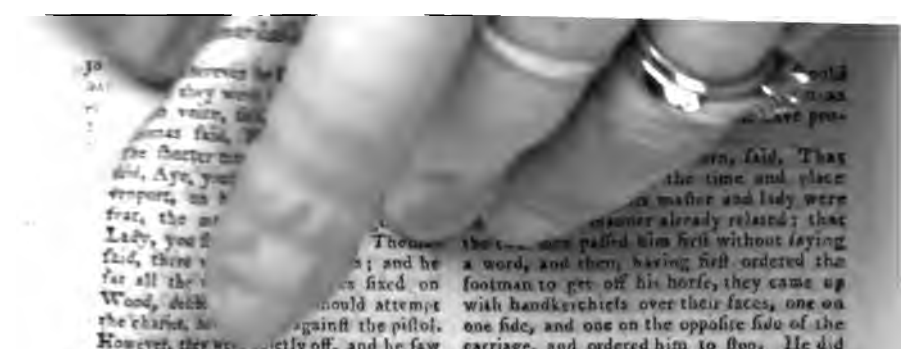
Arthur Freke, surgeon, being sworn, said that, from the 6th of October till the 9th, he had attended Mr. Wood. He had a complaint in his bowels, and had received a blow on his head with a brick. On the 9th, when he left him, he had still the mark of the wound, and his face was in some degree swelled. He advised him not to go out for some days. Believed him to be a very honest man.

Mary Wilson, being sworn, said, that on the 11th of October (she could not be mistaken in the day, because it was the day before their feast day); being asked, said, she was a companion and assistant to Mrs Wood in her business, and had been with her in that capacity for ten months; could not forget the business that Mr. Wood was employed about that day; for in the morning he was busy in bottling wine for the company till dinner time; and in the afternoon, Mrs Wood having gone to town to order provisions, he was at home to wait upon the customers. Her husband, she said, came to her about four o'clock in the afternoon, and staid till six. And during that time, she could solemnly swear, Mr. Wood was never five minutes together out of her sight. She was cross-examined by Mr. Sylvester for the prosecution, but nothing could be inferred from her replies to invalidate her positive testimony.

George Wilson, her husband, was the next witness called. He said, he was groom to Mr. Kendal the Banker; that about four o'clock on the 11th of October, he was at Mr. Wood's house at Kentish Town. He remembered the day because it was the day before Wood's feast, and Mrs Wood was writing the cards. The feast was to be on the 12th, and he saw "the 12th" on the cards. He remembered seeing Mrs. Saunders (the apothecary's wife) coming in, but could not tell what passed. On his further examination, he said, it was on the day before that he saw Mrs. Wood writing the cards—said, he did not see Mrs. Wood on that day at all. She was gone to London to buy fish.

Jane Saunders sworn: she said, she well remembered the 11th of October. It was on a Monday, and the day before Wood's feast; that about five, or a quarter after five, in the afternoon, as her husband and she were going to drink tea and spend the evening with Mr. Evans in Chapel-row, she called in at Wood's to pay a trifle she owed for rum, and while he was giving change for half a guinea, she took the liberty to tell him, that he might as well have employed her husband as Mr. Freke in his late illness. He had just before been round to Mr. Saunders for his custom. He had just taken the assembly room. She did not come out of any *prejudice*

to



...n, said, That ... the time and place ... master and lady were ... manner already related; that ... the ... were passed him first without saying a word, and then, having first ordered the footman to get off his horse, they came up with handkerchiefs over their faces, one on one side, and one on the opposite side of the carriage, and ordered him to stop. He did not pull up directly: they called him an impudent fellow, and threatened to blow his brains out. He saw his lady deliver her watch and money to Wood. He demanded her pocket-book; but, hearing her scream, he bid her not be frightened; so they made off.—Did not notice them much when they first came up; but afterwards leaning on that side when the man robbed his lady, he took more notice of Wood than of the other.—He had a drabbish great coat on, his hair about his ears, and a round hat, and a handkerchief round his face. He observed the mare he rode on, and had seen her since at Bow-street; she was a bay mare, about 15 hands and a half high, with a switch tail, a kind of blood mare, with two white feet before, a white snip and star, and rather low in flesh. Being shewn Mr Wood's mare, That, said he, is the mare to the best of my knowledge and belief the man rode upon who robb'd my mistress. He could not be so positive to Brown as he was to the other man. Information was given at Bow-street, and he went with Macmanus (an officer) to Kentish town, and saw Wood in the bar of his own house (he keeps the assembly room at Kentish Town), and said to Macmanus, That is the man that robbed my lady; so they went up stairs, and called for some rum and water, and Macmanus asked him, if he had not received a note from Bow-street? He said, He had; but his house was full of company and there was no name to the note. Being told he must go with him to Bow-street, he made no objection, but desired no notice might be taken; so he called for such a hat. Riley said, That is not the hat you robbed my lady in. Wood said, He had no other. Wood was desired to put on his great coat. He said, He had lent it. Witness beings ked, said, His master, on the 10th of November, did come home, and say he had seen the men that robbed him. And you, said the counsel, when you had seen the men, had too much modesty to contradict him? Do you remember being at the Brown-bear in Bow-street? Yes. And seeing the prisoner Brown there? Yes. Q. by Mr. Garrow. Now, I ask you, on your oath, did you or did you not say, Brown was not one of the men who robbed your master? He ...ended, giving a direct answer.

...ost ... Thom... ...; and he ... fixed on ... should attempt ... against the pistol. However, they were ...ctly off, and he saw them through the back glasses, before they came up to the footman, make a stop, but for what purpose he could not say. Sir Thomas then gave the same account of meeting the men in St. Martin's Lane, following them, and so forth, as stated by his counsel, omitting only the circumstance of identifying the horse, his attention being too strongly engaged in minding the men to think any thing about their horses; one appeared darker than the other.

Being asked how many miles it might be from the place where he was robbed to Kentish Town, said, About six or seven miles, or about three quarters of an hour's ride, with a good trotting horse.

How the men were dressed, who committed the robbery? said, They had both large horsemen's coats, buttoned—one darker than the other. He did not then see their under dress.

How the prisoners were dressed, when he met them in St. Martin's Lane? said, The shorter man had a brown coat, his hair undressed, a handkerchief about his neck, such a one as the man who robbed Lady Davenport had about his face. The other man had a darkish drab coat, and an old hat of the sort the man had on when he committed the robbery. He knew nothing of their relative situations; but meeting with three men at the office, and describing them, they soon traced them out. He had particularly marked their height: one about five feet six or seven inches; the other five feet nine or nine and a half; the taller man stooped a little, and rode lounging, the other rode erect. He thought it his duty, he said, to give as early information as possible; and these men were brought to Bow-street. He saw Brown there first, and he thought then, as he does now, that he was one of the men; and afterwards he saw Wood at the same place, and he did then, and does now, believe him to be the other man.

Q. by Mr, Garrow (counsel for the prisoners), When you went home, after tracing those men to the stables, you would naturally tell your servants the circumstance? Most certainly. So that, previously to the examination in Bow-street, you had strongly expressed conviction to your servants, that the prisoners were the men? Doubtless; but was

REMARKABLE TRIAL.

AT the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 8th of December, Thomas Wood and George Brown were indicted for feloniouſly aſſaulting Sir Thomas Davenport, on the highway, on the 11th of October laſt; putting him in fear, and taking from his perſon a gold watch, two guineas, and one ſhilling in money.

The indictment was opened by Mr Shepherd; and the caſe ſtated by Mr. Silveſter, who ſaid, that on the 11th of October laſt, about five o'clock in the afternoon, as Sir Thomas Davenport was returning home with his lady from Marlow, on the Edgeware road, two men paſſed them, who the coachman believed meant to rob them. They firſt ſtopt the ſervant on horſeback, and made him diſmount, and, after putting their handkerchiefs over their faces, returned and ſtopt the carriage. The ſhort man attacked Lady Davenport, and demanded her money; and at the ſame time the tall one, addreſſing himſelf to Sir Thomas, made the ſame demand, which was readily complied with by both: after receiving their money, they demanded their watches, and Lady Davenport making ſome heſitation, and endeavouring to conceal her watch, was obſerved by the ſhort man, who riſing upon his ſtirrups ſwore a dreadful oath, that he would get off his horſe and ſearch, and, if he found any thing concealed, he would blow her brains out. Being terrified by his threats, ſhe gave him her watch, having given him her purſe before, and then the tall man, in a low fluttering voice, ſaid, Your pocket-books! Aye, ſaid the other in a rougher tone, your pocket books: being aſſured by Lady Davenport, who was then much frightened, that they had no pocket-books, they bid her not be afraid, and turning their horſes rode deliberately away. They were about ten minutes in committing the robbery, ſeemed in no haſte, and when they paſſed the footman, the tall one was ſeen to deliver to the other the purſe and the watch which he had taken from Lady Davenport, as if the tall one had only been ſervant, and the ſhort one the maſter. As ſoon as Sir Thomas got home, he ſent to Bow-ſtreet an account of the robbery, and a deſcription of the watches, and perſons of the robbers; but no intelligence was procured of either till the 11th of November, when Sir Thomas going up St. Martin's Lane obſerved two men on horſeback, who inſtantly ſtruck him were the identical perſons who robbed him. He followed them till they came to a ſtable-yard in Chapel-ſtreet, where they put up their horſes, and having that clue, he applied to the office in Bow-ſtreet, whoſe officers ſoon took Brown into cuſtody, and afterwards ſent for Wood to his houſe, in Kentiſh-Town, who excuſed himſelf at firſt from attending; but being afterwards waited on by the coachman, attended by an officer from Bow-ſtreet, came readily, and being poſitively ſworn to, they were both fully committed. One circumſtance, the counſel ſaid, muſt not be omitted; and that was, the mare which the ſhort man rode when he committed the robbery, was ſworn to, and Wood owned that the mare ſo identified was his mare.

The witneſſes were then called. Sir *Thomas Davenport*, being ſworn, ſaid, the firſt thing he obſerved that ſtruck him was, the priſoner Brown, who, with a long horſe piſtol preſented to the coachman, bid him ſtop. They were then (about the hour and on the road as mentioned by the counſel), going home at the rate of ſix miles an hour, and on being ſtopt, the ſhorter man came to the window on that ſide where Lady Davenport ſat, and ordered it to be let down, and preſently came the taller man to his ſide, and both pretty nearly at the ſame time demanded their money. Brown had a handkerchief over the upper part of his face, ſlanting to his noſe, with his hat a little up. Wood's face had a hankerchief over it, pretty much in the ſame manner. Sir Thomas had his money looſe in his pocket, two guineas and ſome ſilver, which he gave Brown into his hand, looking attentively at him at the ſame time; and Lady Davenport gave Wood her money, in a ſmall round purſe. Lady Davenport was putting her watch behind her, which Wood obſerving, roſe upon his ſtirrups, and ſaid to Sir Thomas, I'll ſearch the chariot, and if I find any thing concealed, by God I'll blow your brains out. At that inſtant his handkerchief dropt a little. Sir Thomas looked earneſtly at him, and he ſeemed to hold it at a little diſtance from his mouth, and by the impreſſion he then made upon his mind, Sir Thomas thinks he could not be miſtaken in him; they then demanded their watches, Sir Thomas delivered his to Brown, and begged his Lady for God's ſake to give the other man hers, as he ſeemed to be a very reſolute man. Brown appeared ſomewhat in awe of the other, and, when Sir Thomas gave him his watch, ſaid, Damn you, you have more money, and felt Sir Thomas's left hand pocket. Lady Davenport's watch was a gold watch, which had an outer caſe chaſed, but at that time had only a ſeal-ſkin caſe, a ſteal chain, two ſeals, one a family ſeal, with other little trinkets. Sir Thomas's watch had gold inſide and outſide caſes, and a gold cap, a plain ſteel chain and two ſeals; it was made by Mudge, and coſt thirty-three guineas. All this while, which could not be leſs than ſeven or eight minutes (for the ſhort man ſeemed as compoſed and collected as he could have been in any the moſt deliberate act), the ſun ſhone full in their faces, and Sir Thomas had time to make ſuch obſervations as convinced him that he ſhould know the perſons of both of them

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The conteſt between the Emperor and the Dutch ſeems already in a fair way to be terminated amicably. Her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia, who, by the magnitude of her empire, and the wiſdom of her counſels, has rendered herſelf reſpectable, has thought fit to intereſt herſelf in the preſervation of the peace on this occaſion. Three days before Chriſtmas-day, her miniſter, M. Kalitchoff, at the Hague, received the following memorial from St. Peterſburg, which he immediately delivered to the preſident of the States-General:

"Her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias has never loſt ſight for a moment, ſince the beginning of her reign, of the happineſs and tranquillity of Europe in general; it was therefore with the moſt lively concern, ſhe received intelligence that the negociations between the States-General and the Emperor, her friend and ally, had been interrupted by acts of hoſtility, which would ſeem to put it out of the power of his Imperial Majeſty to take any other ſteps than ſuch as the ſupport of his dignity in the face of Europe ſhould ſuggeſt. Her Majeſty the Empreſs has given too many marks of the intereſt ſhe takes in the peace and proſperity of the Republic, not to be confident that their High Mightineſſes will conſider the invitation which ſhe now ſends them, to deviſe means for opening again the way to accommodation, as the fruit of the moſt pure and laudable deſire to reſtore tranquillity, and prevent hoſtilities that might end in open war, and diſturb the peace of all Europe. Her Majeſty therefore requeſts their High Mightineſſes will think of the means that their wiſdom may ſuggeſt, to bring the diſpute to an amicable concluſion, a conſummation as ſalutary as it is uſeful to both parties."

To the above memorial the anſwer is ſaid to be in ſubſtance, "That their High Mightineſſes were ready to renew the negociations, which had not been broken off on their ſide; and that they flattered themſelves that her Imperial Majeſty would condeſcend, by her good offices, to diſpoſe the Emperor to agree to it, in order to effect an accommodation, ſuch as would not hurt his dignity, nor the independence of the Republic, &c."

Beſides the above memorial, her Imperial Majeſty is likewiſe ſaid to have written to the King of Pruſſia; and the papers have given the following as a tranſlation of her letter:—"My advantageous ſentiments reſpecting the houſe of Pruſſia, ſentiments of which I have given efficacious proofs, permit me to hope for the ſame on their part. I expect it the more, as I have ever been convinced of their reciprocal affection. The war which is preparing between the Emperor of the Romans and the Hollanders excites the immediate attention of the cabinet of Berlin, of which the Dutch endeavour, by all ſorts of intrigues, to ſecure the acceſſion. Your wiſdom acknowledges that the pretenſions of the Emperor are equally juſt and moderate. Nature herſelf had granted to the Auſtrian Low Countries the uſe and advantage of the river in diſpute; Auſtria alone, by virtue of the law of nature and nations, is entitled to an excluſive right to the uſe of the river in queſtion. So that the equity and diſintereſtedneſs of Joſeph the IId. can only impart this right to other people, it belonging excluſively to his States. The ſentiments of Auſtria merit eſteem and attention; but the avidity of the Dutch, and the judgement which they permit themſelves to aſſume on account of the treaty of Munſter over the houſe of Auſtria, are notorious, and blameable in every reſpect.

"Nothing can be alleged with foundation in favour of Holland, therefore ſhe merits not the aſſiſtance of any foreign power. The conſequences, which theſe Republicans are drawing upon themſelves by their obſtinacy muſt be ſubmitted to the moderation of the Emperor alone. I am firmly reſolved to aſſiſt his pretenſions with all my land and ſea forces, with as much efficacy as if the welfare of my own empire was in agitation. I hope that this declaration of my ſentiments will meet with the ſucceſs which our reciprocal friendſhip deſerves, and which hath never been interrupted.

CATHARINE."

Though the above letter, neither in ſtyle, ſentiment, or propriety, appears to be genuine, yet, as it furniſhes a new argument in favour of the Emperor's claim, we have thought it fit to be inſerted. There are not a few who look upon the navigation of the Scheldt as a mere pretence to lay the foundation of a war, which, if once begun, muſt terminate in more important conſequences; and it muſt be owned, that a war once kindled, in which ſo many powers muſt inevitably be involved, cannot well be cloſed without the revival of old claims, and the regulation of new boundaries. But it is with empires as with families. Wiſe men, do not however, chuſe to bring clear and undiſputed rights into queſtion, at the riſque of acquiring other rights to which the title is ever liable to be diſputed. But this is not all; the leading powers of Europe have other objects in view to engage their attention. Her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia has the ſettlement of her newly acquired territories much at heart, and has cauſed the following account of what lately happened in Georgia to be publiſhed.

Georgia has ſuffered, time immemorial, from the hoſtile incurſions and ravages of the Tartars reſiding at the foot of Mount Caucaſus. Theſe people frequently quitted their hords, and plundered all the low country about them, ſacking towns, and carrying the inhabitants into captivity. Theſe people have of

of late united into one body, dared to paſs the river Alaſan, and make an inroad into Georgia, a country ſubject to the Ruſſian empire, but on the 14th of October laſt their temerity met with its juſt reward; they were attacked, defeated, and completely routed, by a party of troops under the command of Major General Samoilow. We loſt on this occaſion only two chaſſeurs killed, and fifteen wounded; of the latter number unfortunately was the brave Lieutenant Col. the Prince of Heſſe Reinfels, who died of his wounds the third day after the action."

The military preparations of the Turks, and the troubles which have ariſen in *Tranſilvania*, give daily more and more ſerious alarms to the court of Vienna.——Letters from *Groſwaradin* are filled with the horrors occaſioned by the Walachians. On the firſt of November a band of theſe rebels maſſacred four officers of juſtice, who attempted to arreſt one of their chiefs. On the 2d, they aſſaſſinated 25 gentlemen, as alſo the Bailiff Brad, who had retired into the village of Kriſter. The evangelic paſtor of the place and his wife were beheaded with a hatchet. On the 3d, they blew up the houſe of the receiver-general of the cuſtoms in the village of Rabitze; and Mad. Balogh was thrown down from the uppermoſt ſtory of her houſe on ſome pitchforks, held up by the barbarians. M. Balogh and a number of other gentlemen and their wives were knocked on the head. After having ſet fire to the houſe of Geo. Kolona, a Reformed preacher, they threw his two children into the flames. Mr. Criſgar was hanged and cut to pieces. His wife and children could not eſcape death. A detachment of the regiment of Croſſi arrived at the time when theſe executions were committing, killed 30, and diſperſed the reſt.

Conſtantinople, Nov. 20. M. de Boligny, miniſter from Spain, had his firſt audience the 5th of this month, in which he delivered his credentials to the Grand Seignior, and the preſents of the King his maſter: the uſual ceremonies were obſerved on the occaſion. The Spaniſh miniſter was inveſted with a magnificent peliſſe, and his ſuite with peliſſes of leſs value. Among the preſents of the court of Madrid, was the large field tent, which King Ferdinand made uſe of in the camp of Occanua; it is lined with red velvet, richly trimmed with gold lace and taſſels, divided into ſeparate apartments fit for a whole court, and is ſurrounded with a large gallery.

It is given out, that the commiſſion, with which the above miniſter is charged, relates chiefly to the mediation which his Catholic majeſty wiſhes the Porte to undertake in order to accommodate the differences that now ſubſiſt between the Spaniſh nation and the States of Barbary; and the following letter from Mr. Dutt, the Engliſh proconſul to the above States, ſeems to give ſome colour to the above report. "*Port Mahon, Dec.* 15, 1784. I have been prevented continuing my letter by the moſt cruel and diſagreeable alarm which could have occurred. Fifteen or twenty ſail of Barbary corſairs inveſt, and are every inſtant expected to land, in order to pillage, murder, and make as many ſlaves as they can; the whole town is in the utmoſt confuſion; they have neither arms nor ammunition to defend themſelves, nor have they any place to fly to for ſecurity; the Governor, however, is very diligent, and has ſent to the Continent for a ſupply. God knows what we have to expect ſhould they land while we are here, eſpecially in the night-time. The Engliſh who are here claim my protection, thinking that, being miſſioned to the States of Barbary, I might command ſome attention from the Algerines. The inhabitants of this iſland have juſtly deſerved the chaſtiſement they are now threatened with; they were traitors to the Engliſh, by encouraging ſecretly the Spaniards to beſiege as; now they have loſt our protection, they feel the change, and bitterly lament it. They had enriched themſelves by the trade with the Algerines, and they took the firſt opportunity of ſhewing their ingratitude, by a general petition to go volunteers in the late expedition. What have they at preſent or ought to expect from that uncivilized nation, who from knowledge of their unfriendly intention towards them, are reſolved to invade them; indeed, I think, there will be as bloody a ſcene as imagination can paint. The Minorquins, when they now ſee an Engliſhman, follow him, and queſtion to know if their dear Johns (by which epithet they formerly were pleaſed contemptuouſly to diſtinguiſh our nation) will ever return. They pray for the Ruſſians; nay, even the Turks, to take the iſland in preference to its remaining in the poſſeſſion of Spain.

By other letters it appears that the Algerine corſairs are growing formidable to the Spaniards in every quarter.

The Syren, Capt. Greave, juſt arrived at Portſmouth, brings advice that the port of *Malaga* was blocked up by a fleet of ſeven ſtout veſſels from twenty-four to thirty-ſix guns, bearing the flag of the Day of Algiers; ſo that not a ſhip belonging to Spain can paſs. The Barbary nations have one and all joined in a war againſt the Catholic King; and their conjoined force in the Mediterranean is become ſo very ſtrong, that the trade of Spain is there at a perfect ſtand. And unleſs the court of Madrid take ſome very ſpirited meaſures, their other branches of commerce are in a fair way of annihilation.

Letters from *Leghorn* likewiſe ſay, that a ſquadron conſiſting of nine xebecks, two barks and ſix half-galleys, had ſailed from Algiers; to attempt ſome interprizes on the Spaniſh ports in the Mediterranean;—probably the ſame which appeared off Port-Mahon.

Legborn, Dec. 13. By a Raguſian veſſel from Tunis, in five days, advice was received here, that the plague continued to carry

carry off near five hundred perſons daily in that regency: and that above thirty thouſand were already dead.

The corporation of *Calais* have reſolved to erect a monument, to perpetuate the memory of the two intrepid Aeronauts (ſee p. 71).—Blanchard receives 1000 Louis d'Ors, in conſequence of his accompliſhing his attempt to croſs the channel in his balloon; this was the promiſed reward of the French King; who, to ſay the truth, is never ſlow to reward ingenuity, although he is cautious in admitting the claims of every pretender.

East India Intelligence.

The letter from Gov. Haſtings, of which mention has already been made, (Vol. LIV. p. 949), has ſince been made public, of which our readers will, in this Magazine, find a faithful abſtract. (ſee p. 18).

Fort St. George, July 24, 1784. The Ponſburne and Foulis ſailed for China July 25, 1784. The Middleſex arrived at Madras June 9, and was expected to ſail for China in a day or two after July 28. The Barrington arrived at Madras June 11, and ſailed for Bengal June 25. The Contractor arrived at Madras June 19, and was expected to ſail for China in a day or two after July 28. The Valentine arrived at Madras June 29, and ſailed for Bengal July 14. The Hillſborough arrived at Madras July 11, and ſailed for Bengal on the 26th. The Earl of Mansfield arrived at Madras July 21, and remained the 28th.

To the accounts likewiſe which we gave in our laſt, of the ſufferings of the priſoners, who unfortunately fell into the power of Tipoo Saib, the particulars that follow may be added. They are extracted from a letter written by an officer who ſhared in common with Mr. Hubbard, the ſeverity of heavy chains, hard fare, and cruel imprisonment. "Immediately after he [Tippoo] had taken us at Biddinore, he repaired to Mangalere where Capt. Nugent had arrived with his Battalion, who joined the garriſon, which conſiſted of one grenadier battalions, the 9th battalion of Seapoys, and the 42d, beſides about 100 Convaleſcents, from the different corps, who could not be removed. With this ſmall force did Capt. Nugent, to his immortal honour, hold out for ſix months; and for the laſt month they were fighting in the ditches for frogs, having nothing elſe to eat. At this critical moment, the news arrived of peace, and Tippoo endeavoured by every means to prevail with the French to continue with him, but they withſtood his threats and ſolicitations.

American News.

In the preamble to the act lately paſſed by the General Aſſembly of the provine of *Penſylvania*, for the abolition of ſlavery, the Aſſembly rejoice, that it is in their power to extend a portion of that freedom to others which the hand of Providence hath extended to them. "It is not, they ſay, for them to enquire why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the ſeveral parts of the earth are diſtinguiſhed by a difference in feature and complexion; it is ſufficient for them to know, that all are the work of an Almighty hand; and they eſteem it a peculiar bleſſing, that they are enabled, this day, in commemoration of their own happy deliverance from that eſtate of unconditional ſubmiſſion to which they were reduced by the tyranny of Britain, to manifeſt the ſincerity of their profeſſions, and to give a ſubſtantial proof of their gratitude:

"Be it therefore enacted, &c. That all perſons, as well Negroes and Mulattoes, as others, who ſhall be born within this State from and after the paſſing of this Act, ſhall not be deemed and conſidered as ſervants for life, or ſlaves; and that all ſervitude for life, or ſlavery of children in conſequence of the ſlavery of their mothers, ſhall be, and hereby is, utterly taken away, extinguiſhed, and for ever aboliſhed."

Philadelphia, Oct. 6. Capt. Martin, juſt arrived in a brig from Port-au Prince, brought with him a man belonging to a ſloop, the Intrepidity of Boſton, that had foundered at ſea. This man, with two others, when the veſſel went down, were fortunate enough to get hold of a part of the gunwale that had parted from the ſhip; on which they ſupported themſelves till next day, when two dropt off, and the ſurviving man continued five days in this perilous ſituation before he was ſeen and taken up by Capt. Martin.

Irish Intelligence.

A great cauſe came on to be tried in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, on the 3d of Dec. 1784, between the King and Meſſ. Connor, merchants, which was decided in favour of the latter. The ſubject of litigation was as follows: On the equalizing duties being paſſed, there was a duty of 11d. ½ per pound laid on tobacco imported from America, but by ſome miſtake tobacco imported from Great Britain or elſewhere, was not mentioned. Meſſ. Connor therefore entered a large quantity of tobacco from Great Britain (the duty of which, if entered from America, would have amounted to upwards of 3000l.) but under an old unrepealed Act of William and Mary, at 2d. ½ per pound; and in conſequence of the omiſſion in the late Acts for equalizing the duties have got this verdict, by which they will clear 2000l.

From the moſt undoubted authority we learn, that the White Boys daily receive rapid acceſſions to their numbers. Several counties, who heretofore only heard of their name, are now unhappy ſufferers from their depredations. In the county of Clare a few days ſince, we hear, a poor old and infirm

firm clergyman of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion was forcibly taken out of his bed, and put to ſuch torture, that he died the next evening, for venturing to preach the preceding Sunday againſt the infatuation of thoſe deluded tranſgreſſors of law and order.

Advices from Scotland.

On 24th of December, about 9 at night, a fire was diſcovered in the ſloop Anne, Capt. Kidd, lying in the middle of the harbour of Leith, the flames of which burſt from the cabin. The veſſel was lying in the third tier from the Quay; and it being low water, it was next to a miracle that the whole fleet, more than 200 in number, were not all reduced to aſhes. Fortunately for Leith, in about three quarters of an hour the fire was got under: but never were human abilities more vigorouſly exerted than upon this occaſion.

At a Court of Seſſions at Edinburgh a cauſe was determined in which Meſſ. Richardſon and Co. of Perth, merchants, were plaintiffs, and the Edinburgh inſurers defendants. The merchants had ſhipped a cargo of ſalmon from Berwick for Venice, and inſured the ſame; each barrel valued in the policy at 3l. 5s. The ſhip proving leaky, and the weather tempeſtuous, the ſhip-maſter put into St. Lucar, where the ſalmon were ſold for 4l. 10s. per barrel; upon which the merchants, Richardſon and Co. raiſed an action againſt the inſurers, to recover the loſs. The inſurers contended, that by a N. B. in the policy, "corn, ſeed, ſalt, "fiſh, fruit and flower, are warranted free "from all average, unleſs general, or the "ſhip be ſtranded," and therefore was exempted from all partial loſſes, ſuch as were claimed by the plaintiffs, by the expreſs terms of the policy. The plaintiffs contended that the N. B. reſpected only the periſhable nature of the commodities during the voyage, but that all other loſſes ſtood upon the ſame footing with the general inſurance. The Court found, without going into the import of the N. B, that the loſs claimed did not fall under the policy.

The ſentence in favour of Lord Adam Gordon and Mr Alves by the commiſſioners, as mentioned in our laſt, has ſince been reverſed by the Court of Exchequer.

Country News.

At *Haſtings* a fiſherman was ſhot through the head by a light dragoon, three of whom were called to the aſſiſtance of the revenue officers, in ſeizing boats of an illegal ſtructure, according to the directions of the late act againſt ſmuggling. The man was making off to ſea, to ſave his boat, when the ſoldier fired his muſket, and ſhot him through the head. The Coroner's Jury have brought in their Verdict *Wilful Murder*—The ſmugglers, it is ſaid, had drawn their veſſels, during the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, into creek and harbours about the coaſt, of which the revenue officers being appriſed, they have made their account in ſeizing almoſt a whole ſmuggling navy.

At a coal pit near *Manchester*, on Saturday the 11th of December, as ſoon as the firſt man had got down to work, a large part of the mouth of the pit fell in and ſhut him up in total darkneſs. Every effort was tried to deliver him from this dreadful priſon, but without effect, till the Saturday following, when, to the aſtoniſhment of all who ſaw him, he was dug out alive; but a moſt ſhocking object, worn down by fatigue in endeavouring, by inceſſant labour, to work his deliverance, and emaciated with hunger and thirſt till he was to appearance, a living ſkeleton. He languiſhed a few hours, but no means could preſerve his life.

At *Stockport* in Cheſhire, about 7 o'clock in the morning of the 2d of December, one of the large reſervoirs of water belonging to Mr. Davis's cotton-mills (near two acres in extent, and about four yards deep) burſt its bank, and threw the whole neighbourhood into the utmoſt conſternation. Fortunately the water made its way through the doors and windows of the manufactory (two floors of which only gave way) or the whole pile of building muſt have been levelled with the ground. The water flowed in the ſtreet with irreſiſtible impetuoſity. The cellars of many houſes were inſtantly filled, and the lower chambers of ſome damaged to a very great degree. The hurry and confuſion of men, women, and children, endeavouring to ſave themſelves from the rapidity of the current, can hardly be deſcribed. No lives were loſt; and the whole damage is ſaid not to amount to more than 10000l.

Letters from the *Iſle of Man*, where the laſt remains of old Britiſh honeſty are ſtill ſuppoſed to reſide, take notice, as a rare inſtance, that a houſe at the North end of the iſland had lately been robbed of 98l. but that on the inhabitants on the neighbourhood being ſummoned to appear, in a certain day, before a Jury of Enquiry, to clear themſelves upon oath from the theft, the robbers, dreading to add perjury to the robbery, had ſecretly reſtored the money, before the day appointed, to the place whence it was taken.

At *Whitehaven*, in the courſe of laſt year, there were 349 chriſtenings, 91 marriages, 401 burials. Increaſed in chriſtenings 23; decreaſed in marriages 20; increaſed in burials 62.

At *Carliſle* there were births, males 103, females 230, in all 133; burials, 153. The births of the Diſſenters are not included.

At *Sheffield*, in the laſt year, there were 451 marriages, 1404 baptiſms; and 1052 burials.—Increaſed in marriages 108; increaſed in baptiſms 202; decreaſed in burials 21.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On Wednesday, the 8th of December last, the weather took a most remarkable turn in the Southern climates of Great Britain. From very mild, a gentle frost, just intense enough to break up the roads, set in from the North: it was accompanied with a fall of snow, that in less than 24 hours laid the flat country every where level as a plain, so that the most experienced stage coachmen had no certain signal to direct their way. Even the post-boys and their horses (the guides most to be depended upon) were unable in many places to proceed; and where they were daring enough to make the attempt, were obliged to remain at the first sheltering place till the roads could be made passable by the labour of men. The mail-coach from Bristol was twice in the night dug out of the snow on Marlborough downs; and, when it reached Marlborough town, the passengers were glad to stay behind, while the drivers with astonishing perseverance proceeded with the mail, and brought it in only a very few hours later than usual to the Post-office in Lombard-street. A greater interruption to business and travelling has not been felt since the general improvement of the roads by the establishment of turnpikes. For two days afterwards, the frost was intense, and the cold excessive; but though the country wore the livery of winter, the inhabitants, in comparison with those of the Northern climates, felt little of the rigours of it..

Much about the same time the winter began in Holland: before the 13th, the rivers were all covered with ice and snow; and in France the Seine was frozen over so early as November.

On Thursday, the 25th of November, the hotel of Prince Strembergh at Brussels took fire; and there being no water to be procured for more than two hours, the upper part of the hotel was by that time all in flames, which being increased by 130 measures of wood just laid in, every effort made to extinguish them proved ineffectual. Nothing remains but the bare walls. The Monks exerted themselves, but the common people seemed rather indolent.

On the 20th of December, in the dead of night, a fire broke out in the hotel de Thoulouse at Paris, which lasted near four hours, and was not got under till the whole angle of the left wing was burnt to the ground. The linen wardrobe, the collection of medals (the rarest perhaps in Europe), and part of the library, fell a prey to the fury of the flames. The chapel, vestry-room, and all the riches they contained, were likewise reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at 360,000 livres. It was occasioned by the servants over-heating the stoves. The Duke and the Princess de Lamboie were in the house that day, and his Highness with great presence of mind gave the necessary orders for extinguishing the flames. His Highness, who joins to his other virtues a profound piety, was next day seen at his church, rendering thanks to the Almighty, for his mercy that the whole building was not consumed.

During the month of December, the Elector of Saxony had a very narrow escape for his life. While he was engaged in the chace, he had taken a bye-road, which led to some frightful precipices. Fortunately two women, who were at work in the woods, apprized his Highness of his mistake; and on taking a view of the country, he was struck with horror at the danger he had escaped. After rewarding his deliverers, he returned as directed by the women, and fortunately joined his associates without hurt.

There is now at Paris (if their prints can be believed) a wild man, lately caught in the woods of America 200 miles beyond the Lakes. He was taken, as the story goes, by a party of Indians, who had often seen him, but being swift of foot they never could come up with him. At length he was discovered asleep, and then they surprized and bound him; he is said to be near 7 feet high—but 'tis added, that half a bear was found by him! The wild men hitherto found were not carniverous. Man in his natural state is not armed to attack a bear.

A young African Prince has likewise been lately brought over, and introduced at the Court of Versailles, probably with a view to give a turn to the coffee-house conversation in the city of Paris. He is allowed 1000 Louis d'ors a year during his stay, and is said to be son to the King of Dogria, a country united to the kingdom of Benin, and watered by the river Formosa, which runs under the Line. His father's subjects amount to upwards of four millions, and his army consists of 80,000 negroes, and upon the whole his people seem to have more civilized ideas than their neighbours. Indigo may be easily cultivated in those parts, and become a trade of consequence, as it grows wild in many districts of that kingdom.—If his father is so great, why pension the son?

The Edict for the new Loan in France, though it has been registered, and in part subscribed, yet a great deficiency is like to ensue from the finesse of those who had the distribution of it. It creates a loan of 125 millions of livres in 125,000 bills of 10000 livres each, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. and reimbursible in 25 years with increase of capital. At first it went at 4½ and 5 per cent. above par. but has since sunk considerably, and it is supposed will soon be below par. as the money'd people have discovered, that too large a proportion hath been given through favour to those who have not money to pay for it.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

Dec 11.

Came on before the Chief Baron of the Exchequer and a London Jury, a second cause,

cause, wherein Capt. Sutton of the Isis (see Vol. LI. p. 617) was plaintiff, and Commodore Johnstone, defendant. The plaintiff on the former trial having obtained a verdict for 5000l. the defendant moved for a new trial on a plea which was deemed valid by the judges. A new trial was granted. And Mr. Erskine went over the same ground he had done before, by establishing the conduct of Capt. Sutton on the day of action at Port Praya; though, as he observed, a very material witness (Lieut. Bruce) was absent, who had appeared on the former trial, whose place, however, was supplied by

Lieut. *Read*. This officer's evidence was of more weight by being compared with that given by Lieut. Bruce on the former trial, the judge having referred to his notes for that purpose; both tended to prove, that previous to the action, the Isis had the misfortune to lose her top-sail; that by this accident the working of the ship was materially retarded, and her progress was impeded; that the first accident was soon followed by a still worse, namely, her foretop-mast being carried away; that in consequence the Isis unavoidably fell astern of the Romney (the commodore's ship) about a mile or more; that, notwithstanding these accidents, every possible exertion was used on the part of Capt. Sutton, who in the evening was not more than two cables length and a half at most from the Romney in a line edging down towards the enemy; that the mainmast was likewise wounded; that no blame was cast on Capt. Sutton from the 17th of April, 1781, the day of action, till the 22d elapsed, when Capt. Lumley was sent on board; and that if the Captain's conduct had been thought reprehensible, there were opportunities enough to have called a court martial.

These facts being established, the jury awarded an additional 1000l. to the former verdict.

Dec. 16.

At a court of Common Council holden at Guildhall, the bill for raising 2000l. on the inhabitants of London, towards the orphans fund passed into an act.

Dec. 23.

The drawing of the lottery ended, when N° 30,791 was drawn a prize of 20l. and as last drawn was entitled to 1000l.

Dec. 31.

It was reported, but on what authority we know not, that a waiter at one of the gaming houses in St. James's-street, got in Christmas-boxes, from the members of the established clubs above 500l. A nobleman, who in the course of the week had won 80,000l. gave him 100l. of his winnings. Early one evening the peer lost all his money, and, as it is not unusual, borrowed a sum from the waiter to begin again, and, as has been said, afterwards won the above sum—This story, whether true or false, should awaken the attention of the legislature, in order to preserve from absolute ruin young men of fortune, who set no bounds to their extravagance at play. Whoever could be proved to have won above a certain sum in any one year, should forfeit double to the crown. This perhaps might be one mode of putting a stop to ruinous gambling among the great.

A gentleman and his wife in Cheapside, being without a servant, requested an acquaintance to let their daughter, a young girl of 16, be with them till they could provide themselves. The gentleman having occasion to stay out late, the girl was left to sit up for him, who unfortunately falling asleep, some of her cloaths took fire. Awakened by the flames, she strove in vain to extinguish them. In her fright she ran up to her mistress's room-door, who, terrified by her shrieks, rose and opened it, but, seeing the girl in flames, suddenly shut it again. Some other people in the house, hearing her, hastened to her assistance. The fire had scorched her in so dreadful a manner before it could be extinguished, that she languished five days, and then expired.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

Being New-year's-day, their Majesties and several of the Royal Family, came from Buckingham-house to St. James's, and were present at the performance of the Ode (see p. 53), as was the Prince of Wales; afterwards they attended the court and drawing-room, at which were present many of the Nobility, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and several Bishops, and most of the foreign Ambassadors, who came to pay their compliments to their Majesties, on account of the new-year. The fashion of the Court was poppy-coloured sattin waists and trains: their heads ornamented with poppy-coloured ribbons and flowers.

Wednesday 5.

Was executed George Owen, convicted of forging and publishing an order upon the Assay-office with intent to obtain several pair of silver-buckles sent there to be marked according to the late Act of Parliament. He was to have been executed with the other prisoners the Wednesday before; but respited only, as it should seem, to increase his sufferings. He was a young man of some expectations; and by the death of his father entitled to an estate of 50l. a year, and a considerable sum of money. He expected a reprieve to the last, and in that hope was indulged, by the humanity of the sheriffs, with a longer time than usual for prayer.

Friday 7.

The wind being N. N. W. very moderate, and the sky clear, Mr. Blanchard, accompanied by Dr. Jeffries, took his departure for the Continent in his balloon, from the Castle at Dover. Nine bags of ballast; the French edition of Mr. Blanchard's Voyage with Mr. Sheldon; a large inflated bladder, containing a number of letters from people

people of diſtinction in this country to ſeveral of the French nobility; a compaſs, and ſome philoſophical inſtruments; a ſmall bottle of brandy; two beautiful ſilk enſigns, Engliſh and French; a few biſcuits; and two cork jackets; made the whole of their cargo. The aſcended at 13 minutes paſt one, cloſe to the large gun (well known by the name of Queen Anne's Pocket Piſtol). Mr Blanchard kept the balloon in exact equilibrium for a conſiderable time. The greateſt ſilence reigned among the numerous concourſe of ſpectators, until Mr. Blanchard had got ſo far from the cliff as to be over the ſea: he ſtood erect in the car, and ſaluted the ſpectators moſt gracefully, by bowing, taking off his hat, and waving his enſign. He was then cheered by the loudeſt acclamations.—*A more particular account of their departure, with a ſketch of their balloon, in our next.*

Saturday 8.

Dr. Jeffries appears to have written the following letters to his friends in England, which has ſince appeared in all the papers.

"*Calais, Jan.* 8, 1785.

"Heaven has crowned my utmoſt wiſhes with ſucceſs; I cannot deſcribe to you the magnificence and beauty of our voyage. When about mid-channel, and at high elevation, we had ſuch a proſpect of the country as ſurpaſſes my deſcriptive faculties; when two-thirds over, we had expended the whole of our ballaſt. At about five or ſix miles from the French coaſt we were again falling rapidly towards the ſea, on which occaſion my noble little captain gave orders, and ſet the example, by beginning to ſtrip our aërial car, firſt of our ſilk and finery: this not giving us ſufficient releaſe, we caſt one wing, then the other; after which I was obliged to unſcrew and caſt away our moulinet; yet ſtill approaching the ſea very faſt, and the boats being much alarmed for us, we caſt away, firſt one anchor, then another, after which my little hero ſtripped, and threw away his great coat. On this I was compelled to follow his example. He next caſt away his trowſers. We put on our cork jackets, and luckily at this inſtant we found the mercury beginning to fall in the barometer, and we ſoon aſcended much higher than ever before, and made a moſt beautiful and lofty *entré* into France exactly at three o'clock. We entered riſing, and to ſuch a height, that the arc we deſcribed brought us down juſt twelve miles into the country, when we deſcended moſt tranquilly into the midſt of the foreſt *De Felmores*, almoſt as naked as the trees, not an inch of cord or rope left, no anchor or any thing to help us, nor a being within ſeveral miles. My good little captain begged for all my exertion to ſtop at the top of the firſt tree I could reach. I ſucceeded beyond my comprehenſion; and you would have laughed to ſee us, each without a coat of any ſort, Mr. Blanchard aſſiſting at the valve, and I holding at the top of a lofty tree, and the balloon playing to and fro over us, holding almoſt too ſevere a conteſt for my arms. It took exactly twenty-eight minutes to let out air enough to relieve the balloon without injury. We ſoon heard the wood ſurrounded by footmen, horſemen, &c. and received every poſſible aſſiſtance from them. I was ſoon well mounted, and had a fine gallop of ſeven miles. We were invited to the chateau or ſeat of Monſieur de Sandrouin, where we received every polite attention, and were led through a noble ſuite of apartments, to partake of an elegant refreſhment, &c. and at nine ſent away in an elegant chariot and ſix horſes, but under a promiſe that we would call at the chateau of M. Brounot at Ardingham, where we ſtayed about an hour, and then ſet off again as before towards Calais, where we arrived between one and two this morning. I was ſurpriſed to find the difficulties of acceſs; five very ſtrong gates, bridges, &c. the guards very vigilant, but had all orders to let us paſs, the commandant having ſet up for us. We viſited him, and were very politely received; but the attentions of M. Mouron and his family exceeded all deſcription. This morning the mayor, governor, commandant, and officers, in a body, the king's attorney-general, &c. have been to pay us a congratulatory viſit, and we have been complimented, as they compliment the king alone, by ſending us the wine of the city.- A patent is now making out to make my captain a citizen of Calais. We are receiving honours and attention much above our merit." (See p. 67).

Mr. Blanchard's letter from the ſame place.

"We arrived here ſafe and well, and are at this moment with Mr. Mouron, to whoſe houſe we came laſt night. At the inſtant of my writing to you, the magiſtrates are buſy in preparing me a patent to make me a citizen of Calais. To this ſingular honour, they have added that of ſending me the wine of the city, a compliment paid only to Royalty, and inviting me to a public dinner. I cannot expreſs my feelings on theſe marks of favour, which honour me far more highly than my feeble efforts have deſerved.

"M. le Commandant, who had ſo politely attended our arrival, and made the gates of the city to be opened to us, has behaved in a manner not leſs flattering. They drew out their cannon to ſalute us immediately on our appearing above the French coaſt; and I can ſcarcely finiſh this billet, ſo eager are they to felicitate me on an event which has doubtleſs been attended with much danger; for we were two hours on the ſea, and had never reached hither but by ſtripping ourſelves of all our cloaths. By the next poſt I will give you a more exact and circumſtantial detail. I am, &c.

"BLANCHARD."

Monday 10.

This day Lieut. Gen. Haldimand, Gover-

nor

nor and Commander in Chief of the province of Quebec, arrived at his houſe in May-Fair, and has been ſince introduced to his Majeſty.

Wedneſday 13.

The Seſſions began at the Old Bailey, when Edward Payne, one of the freſh-water pirates, who robbed the ſhip Elbe (ſee vol. LIV. p. 791) of dollars, to the number of 10,000, was capitally convicted.

Thurſday 14.

The purſer of the Ganges E. Indiaman, Capt. Dempſter, came to the Eaſt-India-houſe with the agreeable news of the arrival of the above ſhip off Cape Clear in Ireland, but in want of cables, &c.

Monday 17.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when eleven convicts received ſentence of death for various crimes.—Mr. Roſe, in the abſence of the Recorder, officiated, and was very pathetic and ſolemn, in pronouncing the dreadful, but neceſſary, ſentence of the law.

Tueſday 18.

Being appointed for the annual celebration of her Majeſty's birth-day, their Majeſties, the Princeſs Royal, Princeſſes Elizabeth and Auguſta, with Prince Edward, and ſeveral others of the royal children went to St. James's, to receive the compliments of the nobility. At noon the Park and Tower guns were fired; and a brillianter appearance of the great officers of ſtate, foreign miniſters, nobility and perſons of diſtinction, attended the drawing-room than has been known on the like occaſion for ſome years. His Majeſty appeared appeared in a ſcarlet coat, elegantly embroidered with gold. His ſtar, George, and epaulet, were diamonds uncommonly rich. Her Majeſty wore a plain Conquelot ſatin, trimmed with a rich point lace; her head-dreſs without diamonds. In the evening there was a ſplendid ball. The general court dreſs was rich fancy ſatins, and the new manufacture of Iriſh tabbinets and poplins elegantly trimmed. The gentlemen dreſſed moſtly in velvet, but ſeveral appeared in plain and corded tabbinets. At night there were illuminations.

The Medical Society of London held their annual meeting, as uſual, in honour of her Majeſty's birth-day. The oration was delivered by Dr. Ralph, and, after chuſing their preſident and officers for the year enſuing, the Society dined together at the Devil Tavern, Temple-bar.

Wedneſday 19.

A balloon was this day launched from Ranelagh Gardens, Dublin, in which Mr. Crotbie was the only traveller. An incredible number of ſpectators attended his aſcent, which at firſt was ſlow, perpendicular, and majeſtic; but ſoon began to riſe with aſtoniſhing velocity, inſomuch that in three minutes and a half he was out of ſight. He was for ſome time enveloped in clouds, and the firſt object he ſaw, when diſengaged, was the light-houſe in the harbour, a little above which he found himſelf croſſing. Being totally unprepared for croſſing the Channel to England, he had preſence of mind inſtantly to open the valve, by which a ſufficient quantity of air was ſoon evaporated, and he came to the ground by an eaſy deſcent on the Strand of Clontarf. This hair-breadth eſcape ſpread univerſal joy among as numerous a multitude of ſpectators as ever aſſembled together in that kingdom on any occaſion, having all given him over for loſt. Had it been high-water, he muſt inevitably have periſhed.

Thurſday 20.

The Lords of the Treaſury have ſent orders to the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, to enquire into the particulars of the illicit conveyance of ſheep and wool to the coaſt of France. This is preparatory to a bill to be brought in this ſeſſion, for effectually putting a ſtop to this injurious practice.

This day his grace the Duke of Rutland opened the ſeſſion of the Iriſh Parliament, with a moſt conciliating ſpeech from the throne, which produced unanimous and loyal addreſſes from both Houſes of Parliament, almoſt without debate.

Saturday 22.

In this day's Gazette there has appeared a moſt loyal and animated addreſs from the gentlemen, clergy, freemen, and freeholders of the city of Dublin to his Majeſty, in which they declare their rooted abhorrence of every attempt to create unjuſt and dangerous diſcontents, tending to ſubvert the conſtitution in church and ſtate; they reject with indignation the interference of any body of men unknown to the laws and conſtitution; and they cheriſh a firm and unchangeable attachment to the connection with their ſiſter kingdom, as the great bond of mutual ſtrength and ſafety. This addreſs was ſigned by 21 peers and 1121 commoners, &c.

Tueſday 25.

The Prince of Wales attended the Houſe of Lords, as a private peer. He was ſeated in the row below the Earls, and by the ſide of Lord Mountſtuart.

The Earl of Galloway officiated as Lord High Chamberlain of Great Britain in the room of Sir Peter Burrel who is abroad. In that capacity he aſſiſted at the introduction of the two new Marquiſſes into the Houſe of Peers. He carried a white rod in his hand, and over his Earls robes were his collar of the order of the Thiſtle.

The ſeſſion was opened by the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"After the laborious attendance of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, it has given me peculiar pleaſure that the ſituation of public affairs has admitted of ſo long a receſs.

"Among the objects which now require conſideration, I muſt particularly recommend to your earneſt attention the aujuſtment of ſuch

such points in the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland as are yet finally arranged: the system which will unite both kingdoms the most closely on principles of reciprocal advantage, will, I am persuaded, best ensure the general prosperity of my dominions.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, notwithstanding any appearance of differences on the continent, I continue uniformly to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their good disposition towards this country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; I confide in your liberality and zeal to grant the necessary supplies, with a just regard, as well to the œconomy requisite in every department, as to the maintenance of the national credit, and the real exigences of the public service.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The success which has attended the measures taken in the last session towards the supression of smuggling, and for the improvement of the revenue, will encourage you to apply yourselves with continued assiduity to those important objects. You will, I trust, also take into early consideration the matters suggested in the reports of the commissioners of public accounts, and such further regulations as may appear to be necessary in the different offices of the kingdom.

"I have the fullest reliance on the continuance of your faithful and diligent exertions in every part of your public duty. You may at all times depend on my hearty concurrence in every measure which can tend to alleviate our national burthens, to secure the true principles of the constitution, and to promote the general welfare of my people."

His Majesty having withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor informed the house that Henry Cowper, Esq. had been nominated as Clerk Assistant, in the room of Samuel Strutt, Esq. deceased, and wished to know if the house approved of his appointment: which being agreed to,

Earl *Temple* took his seat as Marquis of Buckingham, as did the Earl of Shelburne as Marquis of Lansdown.

The *Lord Chancellor* then read the speech, and the Duke of Hamilton moved the address, which was seconded by Lord Walsingham, and carried without opposition. It was, as usual, an echo of the speech.

In the House of Commons, the King's speech being twice read by the Speaker;

Mr *Phillips* rose, and after a short but elegant speech, expressive of his feelings on the tender regard shewn by his Majesty for the common interest and happiness of all his subjects, he concluded, with moving, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty; which motion was seconded by

Mr. *Edwards*, who frankly acknowledged that, independent of any other consideration, his attachment to the present ministers and their measures was a sufficient inducement for him to pay every tribute of praise to the best of Kings, for taking into his confidence men capable of conducting the public business, and of uniting in one common bond of interest two sister kingdoms, whose prosperity so much depended, not on their professions, but on the principles of mutual trust and confidence in each other's friendship. He was happy, he said, to see men at the head of affairs, who had the address to secure the good-will of contending nations, without taking any part in their quarrels; and he congratulated the House on the fair prospect of peace before us, which would enable the minister, by wise and virtuous measures, to restore public credit, and to lighten the heavy burdens of the people.

Lord Surrey owned, that, by the tenor of the speech, there was a possibility of supposing a supply for the present year unnecessary, and by consequence the people eased of their burdens; but he was too well acquainted with the necessities of Government to give credit to any such idea. He could not therefore assent to the motion, as in the whole course of his parliamentary experience he had never read a speech so remarkably deficient and excentric. The material points to have been touched, namely, the reform of the representation—the right of trial by jury—the military establishment—but not a word of these in this matchless composition.

Mr. *Pitt* defended the speech.

Lord North declared his willingness to consent to the motion; but perfectly agreed with the noble Lord [Surrey], as to the *excentricity* and *deficiency* of the speech.

Mr. *Burke* diverted the House with his usual flow of satirical irony, on the merits of this favourite composition; and then, with a transition that was natural to him, applied the asperity of his remarks to the ruinous state of our East Indian possessions.

Mr. *Fox* inveighed against the violation of the constitution, in the measures that had been pursued in Ireland, by the attachments from the King's Bench against the sheriffs, who had acquiesced in the legal and constitutional exercise of their duty.

Mr. *Pitt*, in answer to Mr. Burke, wondered not to hear the Right Hon. member exclaim against the shortness of the speech. He was a friend to long speeches.

He was replied to by the three preceding speakers.

And the address was agreed to, *nem. con.*

Monday 31.

Dispatches were brought to Lord Sidney's office, from Ld Torrington at Brussels, which mention that preliminaries of peace had been agreed on between the Emperor and the Dutch, which will soon be made public.

TABLE

TABLE OF THE TIMES OF THE NEW AND FULL MOONS, AND OF THE ECLIPSES, FOR THE YEAR 1785.

———	New Moon	Jan. 11,	47 min. paſt 1	Morn
———	Full Moon	25,	9	Morn
Sun ecl. inviſib	New Moon	Feb. 9,	43 min. paſt	Noon
———	Full Moon	24,	45 3	Morn
———	New Moon	Mar 10,	34 10	Night
———	Full Moon	25,	12 10	Night
———	New Moon	Apr. 9,	37 7	Morn
———	Full Moon	24,	4 2	Aftern
———	NewMoon	May 8,	25 4	Aftern
———	Full Moon	24,	23 3	Morn
———	New Moon	Jun. 7,	57 1	Morn
———	Full Moon	22,	37 2	Aftern
———	New Moon	July 6,	47	Noon
———	Full Moon	21,	39 11	Night
Sun ecl. inviſib	New Moon	Aug. 5,	40 1	Morn
———	Full Moon	20,	48 7	Morn
———	New Moon	Sept. 3,	31 4	Aftern
———	Full Moon	18,	33 3	Aftern
———	New Moon	Oct. 3,	30 9	Morn
———	Full Moon	17,	25	Midn
———	New Moon	Nov. 2,	24 3	Morn
———	Full Moon	16,	39 10	Morn
———	New Moon	Dec. 1,	46 8	Even
———	Full Moon	15,	40 10	Night
———	New Moon	31,	54	Noon

Stab. Jac. Ferguſon. Comput. E. Foord.

If to the time of the New Moon you add 7d. 9h. 11m. it ſhews the mean time of the firſt Quarter; and the ſame time, added to the Full Moon, gives the mean time of the laſt Quarter.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

Jan. 1. Natural Son—Harlequin Junior.
3. Double Dealer—Arthur and Emmeline.
4 Venice Preſerv'd—The Chaplet.
5. Beggar's Opera—Bon Ton.
6. Fair Quaker—Iriſh Widow.
7. The Carmelite—Gentle Shepherd.
8. Jealous Wife—Arthur and Emmeline.
10. The Tempeſt—Harlequin Junior.
11. Hamlet—Engliſhman in Paris.
12. The Carmelite—The Ladies' Frolick.
13. Cymon—The Alchymiſt.
14. Mourning Bride—The Author.
15. Love in a Village—High Life below Stairs.
17. Venice Preſerv'd—The Waterman.
18. The Tempeſt—The Alchymiſt.
19. The Carmelite—Gentle Shepherd.
20. The Chances—*The Caldron.*
21. Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
22. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
24. Clandeſtine Marriage—Ditto.
25. The Gameſter—The Author.
26. Double Dealer—The Caldron.
27. *The Maid of Honour*—The Padlock.
28. Natural Son—The Caldron.
29. The Maid of Honour—Bon Ton.
31. School for Scandal—The Caldron.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Jan. 1. Follies of a Day—The Magic Cavern.
3. Ditto—Ditto.
4. Ditto—Ditto.
5. Ditto—Ditto.
6. Fontainbleau—Ditto.
7. The Hypocrite—Ditto.
8. Oroonoko—Ditto.
10 Ditto—Ditto.
11. The Follies of a Day—Ditto.
12. Richard the Third—Ditto.
13. The Follies of a Day—Ditto.
14. All in the Wrong—The Maid of the Oaks.
15. Follies of a Day—The Magic Cavern.
17. Richard the Third—Ditto.
18. Follies of a Day—Ditto.
19. Venice Preſerv'd—Ditto.
20. Follies of a Day—Ditto.
21. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
22. Follies of a Day—Ditto.
24. Venice Preſerv'd—Ditto.
25. Follies of a Day—Ditto.
26. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
27. Ditto—Ditto.
28. Venice Preſerv'd—Ditto.
29. Follies of a Day—Ditto.
31. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the Grand-Ducheſs of Ruſſia, a princeſs, who has been baptized Helen.

Dec. 14. The Qu. of Naples, a princeſs, who was baptized by the names of Maria-Antonietta-Thereſa-Amelia-Johanna-Baptiſta-Franceſca-Gaetana-Marianne-Lucia.

24. Lady of Thomas Hammerſley, eſq; banker, a ſon.

Jan. 14. Lady of Sam. Gardener, eſq; of Bedford-ſq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Capt. Thomas Darnell, in the Baltic trade, to Miſs Ruddock.

Edward O Brien, eſq; to Miſs Alſop.

John Holmes, eſq; of the 66th regiment, to Miſs Margaret Dickſon, youngeſt daughter to the Dean of Down, and ſiſter to the Biſhop of Down and Connor.

Mr. Chapman, maſter of the academy at Wandſworth, to Miſs Bennett.

Dec. 18. At Swanſea, Glamorganſhire, John Wynne, eſq; to Miſs Martha Aubrey, youngeſt ſiſter of Richard A. eſq; of Clongnor.

22. Edward Phillips, jun. eſq; M. P. for the county of Somerſet, to Miſs Lockyer, eldeſt daughter of Thomas L. eſq.

24. At Epſom, Surrey, Captain Auriol, to Mrs. Berber, relict of the late R. B. eſq; who died in November, 1782, in Bengal.

Jan. 1. William Weaver, eſq; to Mrs. Hall, relict of Thomas H. eſq.

2. By ſpecial licence, Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. to Miſs Howell.

6. Francis Henry Tyler, eſq; to the hon. Miſs Roper, eldeſt dau. of Lord Teynham.

John Ellis, eſq; to Miſs Parker, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter P.

At Edy-Weſton, co. Rutland, rev. Thomas Wintour, R. of Weſtwell, co. Oxf. to Mrs. Hall, relict of the late rev. Dr. Charles H. Dean of Bocking.

10. Tho. Nevill, eſq; to Miſs Draper, only dau. of Daniel D. eſq; lately returned from the Eaſt Indies.

Henry Peters, eſq; to Miſs C. Morriſon.

Rev. Samuel Wells, to Miſs Lake.

11. At Margate, Mr. John Mitchener, of the New-Inn and Paroles hotel, to Mrs. Croſs, widow, of the ſame place.

15. Mr. Cleveland, ſurgeon, Gracechurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Sally Ward.

16. Archibald Long, eſq; to Miſs Catherine Anne Lewis.

17. James Cumberland Bentley, eſq; of the navy, to Miſs Elizabeth Catherine Staunton.

William Smith, eſq; to Miſs Sus. Davis.

James Edmunds, eſq; to Miſs P. Stephens.

18. Rev. Sackville Auſten, R. of Weſt-Wickham, Kent, to Miſs Anne Lambard.

James Douglas, eſq; to Miſs Lefingham.

21 Lieut. Swaffield, of the navy, to Miſs Sophia Mordaunt.

27. Noah Cazalet, eſq; to Miſs Moore.

Thomas Blechford, eſq; of Northaw, Herts, to Miſs Moore.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Bath, aged near 50, Langhorne Burton, of Enderby, co. Linc. eſq; He was educated at Trinity College, Camb. and from thence removed to one of the inns of court; but not purſuing the law as a profeſſion, he reſided chiefly upon his eſtate at Enderby, where he acted in the commiſſion of the peace with ſuch ability, temper, and impartiality, as will make his death ſeverely felt in that neighbourhood. To his high character as a magiſtrate (for which uſeful office few perſons were better qualified) may be added his liberality to the poor, in which he was eminently conſpicuous. He had been for ſome years ſeverely afflicted with the gout, of which diſorder he died in December laſt, ſoon after his arrival at Bath. He married Miſs Walker, a lady of fortune, by whom he has left no iſſue.

At Harford, co. Hunt. in an advanced age, John Squire, eſq.

At Culworth, co. Northampt. in her 75th year, Lady D'Anvers.

At Addington, co. Bucks, aged 94, Mrs. Phillips, mother of Mr. P. coroner of Middx.

At Finnington Farm, co. Somerſet, aged 82, Mr. Francis Morris, a wealthy farmer, and father of J. A. M. eſq.

John Benſon, eſq; treaſurer to the county of Middleſex.

William Pym, eſq; of Little Wymondley, co. Herts, a lineal deſcendant from the celebrated Patriot.

Mr. Kennedy, huntſman to his Majeſty.

At Beachworth, Surrey, in his 63d year, the rev. John Allen, M. A. vice-principal of Magdalen-hall, Oxford. He may be ſaid to have lived almoſt his whole life in the Univerſity. He was for many years under-librarian of the Bodleian library; afterwards tutor, and vice-principal, of Magdalen-hall. By his attendance at the library, he gratified his appetite for reading, and looked into as many books as moſt men of his time: but he never wrote nor publiſhed any thing but a few Sermons. He was inducted into a college living, but obtained no higher preferment. But, though he never roſe to a prebendal ſtall, he enjoyed what was in his poſſeſſion, which was more than a competency, with great thankfulneſs of heart. His reſidence at Oxford, which was only interrupted, by being a private tutor in Berkſhire for ſome time, occaſioned his frequently ſerving the office of pro-proctor. Whilſt in that ſtation, he made a Latin ſpeech, in which language he was a maſter, in the Theatre, on his preſenting the King of Denmark to the degree of Doctor of Laws. He always mentioned this honourable, though little, circumſtance with pleaſure, for he was a friend to kings. He was deeply read in civil and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and in polemical divinity. If he was a low-churchman in politics, in religious affairs he was thoroughly epiſcopal, and even an Athanaſian. He was very

very convivial; his converſation entertaining and inſtructive; *interdum non inficetus.* His moral character was unimpeached. His parts were rather uſeful than brilliant, and he was fitted for a ſtation that demands learning, patience, and ſteadineſs. He went to take his leave of the Univerſity, and of his Hall, before he died; and on his return into the country, in an irrecoverable illneſs, he quitted the mortal ſcene, where, to the ſatisfaction of himſelf, his relations and his acquaintance, he had performed his part as well as moſt men. He was never married: a mode of life that would have come too ſoon to him in his youth, and in the decline of life is almoſt always too late.

At Newington-Butts, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Mr. John Wimberley.

At Reading, Mr Dancy, maſter of the Blue Poſts, Ruſſell-ſtreet, Covent-Garden. He was walking in Reading church-yard with his ſon, a child of four years old, and ſuddenly dropped down dead. His father and mother died within three days of each other, about a year ago, at his houſe in Ruſſell-ſtreet.

Near Maidſtone, in his 74th year, Mr. Gen. Turner. He had buried four wives, by all of whom he had iſſue, and was the reputed father of 47 children.

At Gelly hyr, Glamorg. Joſeph Pryce, eſq.

At Whiddon-park, Devonſhire, John Patney, eſq. By this gentleman's death, one of the Honiton petitions to Parliament, for an undue election there, drops; but the borough petition is to be proſecuted, at the requeſt of 140 voters who ſtood forth in his favour.

At Sair-caſtle, Ireland, the lady of Lord Maſſey.

At Doncaſter, aged 75, Mrs. Delabone, relict of the late H. D. eſq; of York, and ſiſter to Sir Robert Burdett, bart.

At Yarm, aged 74, Mrs. C. Leighton.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Amey Forſter, youngeſt daughter of John Forſter, eſq; formerly of that place, and brother of John Forſter, D.D. rector of Elton, co. Huntingdon. Notwithſtanding ſhe had the misfortune to be deaf from her cradle, ſhe had learned to read, to write perfectly well, and to converſe familiarly with her acquaintance.

In the beginning of *Oct.* laſt, at Rome, the Marchioneſs of Accorambani, ſiſter to Sir William Murray, of Pulmaiſe, in Scotland.

At Annapolis, Maryland, after a long indiſpoſition, Sir Robert Eden, bart. governor of that ſtate previous to the late revolution.

Oct. 14 At Montreal, in Canada, Lieut. Piers Welſh, of the 29th reg. of foot.

Nov. 7. This morning the body of Capt. Richards, commander of the Britiſh packet Roebuck, was diſcovered in the water, at New York, oppoſite to where his ſhip was moored. No marks of violence whatever appearing upon him, it was concluded by the coroner's inqueſt that he had met an accidental death. His numerous ſocial and moral virtues had ſo endeared him to the inhabitants of that city, that each individual appeared emulous to ſhew every mark of reſpect to his memory. The different Britiſh, Iriſh, and American ſhips paid him due nautical honours, and his remains were followed by a very great concourſe of citizens.

27. Rev. Mr. Spicer, of Reading, an old and valuable correſpondent to our Magazine.

Dec. 10. At Eaſt Malling, Kent, aged 78, Thp. Hartley, M.A. R. of Winwick, Northamptonſh. author of many excellent diſcourſes, a treatiſe on the Millennium, &c. He was a perſon of rare mental endowments, and employed them in the beſt of purpoſes, the promotion of real internal piety: preferring this to all forms and names amongſt men, he ſought out the ſincere lovers of it, under the different religious diſtinctions, to be his friends and companions. His faith was not a dead or imaginary faith, for he ſhewed it by his works. In his converſation and deportment he was humble and devout, abounding in love; of charitable ſentiments towards others; inoffenſive as a child; inſtructive as the man of wiſdom. Beyond a moderate ſupply of his neceſſities, he only eſteemed this world's goods as the means of a generous beneficence, which he conſtantly practiſed. His life adorned his doctrine, and who can doubt but that the end of ſuch a life is bleſſed? He tranſlated into Engliſh the writings of Baron Swedenborg, with whom he had been acquainted, and of whom he was a great admirer.

14. At Mansfield, aged 76, Mr. Charles Thompſon, who was one of the factors of the company of merchants of London trading through Ruſſia into Perſia, at the time when the factory at Reſht, in the province of Gilan in Perſia, was pillaged of goods to the value of 80,000l. by one of the pretenders to the throne after the death of Nadir Shah in 1747, and that trade thereby totally annihilated. Since his return home, he has lived many years at Mansfield. His remains, agreeably to his own deſire, were depoſited on Nottingham foreſt, about two miles from Mansfield, near the road leading to Southwell, in a grave ſix yards deep, which is to be walled round, and encircled with paliſades. Over his head there will be a roſe tree planted, and at his feet a laurel tree. He has bequeathed 100l. to the General Hoſpital near Nottingham; 10l. each to ten clubs at Mansfield; the intereſt of 500l. for the benefit of the poor of that town, 4l. each yearly; and to ſeveral indigent relations the ſum of 600l.

18. At Honiton, Yorkſhire, aged 108 years, Mrs. Margaret Scurral.

22. After a ſhort illneſs, the rev. Joſeph Bridges, M.A. ſub-chaunter of York cathedral, and V. of St. Martin's, Coney-ſtreet.

24. Sir Samuel Burford, knr. ſome time ſince a vice-conſul in Italy.

25. At Vauxhall, Mrs. Acton, wife of J. A. eſq.

26. In Marſham-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Four

Farquharſon, formerly merchant in New Engl. : 27. In Queen ſq. Weſtminſter, in her 90th year, Mrs. Cracherode, mother of the rev. Mr. C.

At Hackney, Mr. David de Caſtro, forty-one years head reader to the Portugueſe Jew ſynagogue in Bevis-Marks.

At Chelſea, much regretted, of a cancer in his mouth, Edward Wynne, eſq; barriſter at law, eldeſt ſon of the late Serjeant Wynne. This gentleman's knowlege and proficiency in polite literature could only be exceeded by his charity and benevolence. He printed (without his name), but did not publiſh, "A miſcellany, containing ſeveral law tracts," 8vo. 1765; viz. 1. "Obſervations on Fitzherbert's *Natura Brevium*, with an introduction concerning writs, and a diſſertation on the writ *De non ſummonitis in Aſſiſa et Juratis*, and on the writ *De Leproſo amovendo*." 2. "An inquiry concerning the reaſon of the diſtinction the law has made in caſes between things annexed to the freehold, and things ſevered from it." 3. "Argument in behalf of unlimited extenſion of collateral conſanguinity, with extracts from the ſtatutes on which the queſtion aroſe." 4. "Account of the trial of the Pix. Obſervations on the nature and antiquity of the court of claims." 5. "An anſwer to two paſſages in the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors." 6. "Obſervations on the antiquity and dignity of the degree of Serjeant at Law."—The two laſt were by his father, who, in the former, refuted an aſperſion caſt on his character by Mr. Walpole (*ſee* Atterbury's "Epiſtolary Correſpondence," vol. I. p. 181.) Mr. W. publiſhed (anonymouſly alſo), "Eunomus, or dialogues concerning the law and conſtitution of England. With an eſſay on dialogue," 4 vols. 8vo. 1774. In this elegant and truly Ciceronian work, Mr. W. with great learning and ingenuity, ſupported the immenſe and complicated fabrick of the laws of his country. Dying a bachelor, his eſtates, together with his houſe at Chelſea, and his very valuable library, collected chiefly by his father and himſelf, devolve to his brother, the rev. Luttrell Wynne, of All Souls college, Oxford.

28. Aged 78 years, Dr. John Pearce. He was formerly many years an eminent apothecary in Corbet-court, Grace-church-ſtreet, but ſince retired to Stoke Newington, where he took his degree, and practiſed with general ſatisfaction amongſt his neighbours and his friends, till the death of his wife, ſoon after which he returned to London, where he lived to the time of his death with his ſon, an eminent attorney in Cratched-friars. His religious perſuaſion was that of a diſſenter to the forms, though not to the principles, of the church of England—his leiſure was occupied in the moſt liberal reſearches into the truths of religion, of philoſophy, and medicine, and he embelliſhed all theſe with the culture of polite literature—theſe purſuits influenced all his conduct, and endeared him as a huſband, a father, a friend, and a man—all were his friends, for he lived without enemies—his life was happy, for he lived without guile; and his death was lovely, for a gentle ſigh was his angelic harbinger to eternal felicity.

29. In his 89th year, at South Weald, Eſſex, the right hon. Sir Tho. Parker. He was admitted of the Middle Temple, May 3, 1713, and called to the bar, in that ſociety, June 19, 1724; on May 17, 1736, he received his majeſty's writ, commanding him to take upon him the degree of ſerjeant at law, and was ſworn at the chancery bar June 4, and the ſame day a patent was ſealed, and he was ſworn king's ſerjeant before Lord Chancellor Talbot. On July 7, 1738, a patent was ſealed, conſtituting him one of the barons of the court of exchequer, into which office he was ſworn before his great patron and friend Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. On April 21, 1740, a patent was ſealed conſtituting him one of the juſtices of the court of common pleas. On November 27, 1742, he received the honour of knighthood, and on the 29th of the ſame month a patent was ſealed conſtituting him lord chief baron of the court of exchequer. On the 21ſt of January, 1761, his patent being renewed, he was again ſworn into the lord chief baron's office, where he preſided longer than any of his predeceſſors had ever done. He reſigned his high office in November, 1772, full of years, integrity, and honour. And, as the laſt diſtinguiſhing mark of his ſovereign's approbation and favour, for his long and faithful ſervices, he was, on the 20th of the ſame month, ſworn one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council. He was twice married; firſt, to Anne daughter and coheireſs of James Whitehall, eſq; of Pipe Ritware, in the county of Stafford, by whom he has left two ſons, Thomas Parker, eſq; the preſent poſſeſſor of Parkhall, and George Parker, eſq; of Lichfield, both in Staffordſhire; ſecondly, he married Martha daughter and coheireſs of Edward Strong, eſq; of Greenwich, in Kent, by whom he has left two daughters, Martha, married to Sir John Jervis, knight of the Bath; and Laetitia, to the rev. Thomas Heathcote, ſecond ſon of Sir Thomas Heathcote, of Hurſley-lodge, Hants, bart. Through a long and exemplary life he invariably preſerved, united, and adorned the characters of a ſteady friend, an upright judge, and a ſincere Chriſtian. His remains were depoſited in the family vault at Parkhall.

At Staplehurſt, Kent, advanced in years, the rev. John Taylor, D.D. rector of that pariſh, in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, and one of the proctors in convocation for the dioceſe of Canterbury.

In the latter end of this month, at Aix, in Provence, the rev. John Knight Taylor, fellow of New-college, Oxford, chaplain and private

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1785.

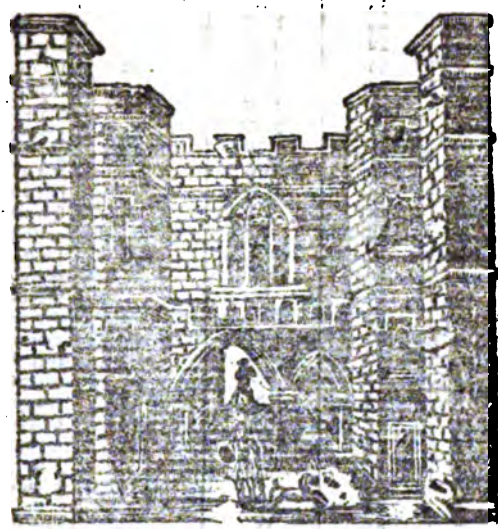
	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	4 per C Consol.	New 1777	Long Ann	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	5 per Ct Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct Scrip	Exchequ Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
28																					
29	112	55⅛	56⅜		71						6 s. dif.					16⅛					
30	112	55⅛	56⅛		71⅞																
31	112	55½	56		71⅞					52⅛	6					16¼					
1																					
2	Sunday																				
3		55⅜	56¼		71⅞					52⅛			54⅞			16¼					
4	182⅜	55⅜			70⅞						4					16⅜					
5	112½	55⅝	56⅛		71						3					16⅜					
6																					
7	112½	55⅛	54⅞ a ⅜		71						6										
8		55⅛	54½ a ⅝		71⅛											16¼				3 s.	
9	Sunday																				
10		55⅜	55⅜ a ½		71	16⅜							54¼								
11	112¼	55⅜	54⅞ a ½		71	16⅜										15¾					
12	112⅜	55⅜	54⅞ a ½		71⅛	16⅜		11⅞										56⅛			
13	112⅜	55⅝	54⅞ a ½		71⅛	16⅜		11⅞													
14	112¼	55⅝	54⅞ a ½		71⅜	16⅜							54⅞			15⅝				2	
15		55⅜	54⅝ a ¾		71⅜	16¾					1					15½				2	
16	Sunday																				
17		55½			71½	16¾		11⅞			1					15½				3	
18																					
19		56⅛	55⅞ a ⅝		72⅛	16⅞		12								14¾				3	
20	114¼	56⅞	55⅝ a ¾		72⅛	16⅞		12			2							56⅞		3	
21	114¼	56⅞	55⅝ a ⅝		72½	17		12			2										
22			55⅝ a 56		73	17⅛		12⅛			2						88¼				
23	Sunday																				
24		57¼	56¼		73⅜	17¼		12¼			1						89⅛	57¼		3	
25	115¼		56⅛ a ¼		73⅜						2									3	
26		57	56⅛		73⅜	17¼		12¼			2					14¼	88½				
27	116¾	57	56⅛ a ¼		73⅜	17¼		12¼			1					14¼		57½			

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Poſt
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiſer
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Engliſh Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Briſtol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Cheſter 2
Mancheſter 2
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN's Gate.



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Glouceſter 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewſbury
Wincheſter
Ipſwich
Salisbury
Leiceſter
Worceſter
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glaſgow

For FEBRUARY, 1785.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Meteorological Diary for February, 1784, 82
Average Prices of Corn and Grain *ib*
Account of a late Epidemic Ague 83
Mr. Tyers's Recollections on Dr. Johnſon 85
Queries on the beſt Materials for Roads 87
Anecdote of the late Dr. Fothergill *ib*
Antidote againſt Suicide—and going to Law 88
Antiquities at White-Ladies, near Tong Caſtle 89
Gold Ring found in Flodden Field, &c. &c. *ib*
Topographical Account of Cramond Pariſh 90
Antiquities and Curioſities for Explanation 91
Pariſh Regiſters, their Uſe and Antiquity, 92
Liſt of PREACHERS for the Sons of Clergy 94
Literary Club at Baxter's in Dover Street 98
Rules of Dr. Johnſon's Club in Eſſex Street 99
Original Letter of Johnſon, with Anecdotes of himſelf, his Father, and Mr. Levett 100
Critique on Seneca's Medea, &c. 102
Old Map of the Fortunate Iſlands, &c. 104
Inconvenience ariſing from Mail Coaches *ib*
The Marquis of Spinola's Sword deſcribed 105
The firſt American Biſhop conſecrated *ib*
A viſion, from Milton, to modern Aeronauts 106
Character of Jortin's Sermons—Dr. Oldys *ib*
Epitaph on Partridge, with Anecdotes 107
Propoſal for a New Tax—News from Dublin 108
Oaks indigenous to England 109
On Dr. Prieſtley's Theological Repoſitory 112
Account of Peter the Wild Boy 113
Abſtract of Gov. Haſtings's late Poſtſcript 114
Queries on the ancient Family of Comyns 116
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, *viz.* Herbert's improved Edition of Ames—Granville Sharp on ancient Diviſion of England—Bell's Surgery—Letters to a young Nobleman—Dr. Burney's Account of Muſic at Weſtminſter—Sermons, Novels, &c. &c. &c. 117—132
SELECT POETRY, *viz.* Verſes to Miſs Seward—On the Death of a Mother—Elegy—Extempore to a Coquet—The Birth of *Twaddle*—Epitaph—To Mrs. Sheridan—Epitaphs, &c. 133—136
Proceedings in Parliament 137—143
Account of the Firſt Aërial Marine Voyage 144
Commercial Intercourſe with Ireland, &c. 145
Foreign Affairs—Eaſt India, American, Iriſh, Scotch, Country, and Domeſtic News—Liſts of Sheriffs, Circuits, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Bankrupts, Prices of Stocks, &c. &c. 147—160

Embelliſhed with another View of the Ruins of the ancient City of BOLOARBA; and a Miſcellaneous Plate, exhibiting the Flight of M. BLANCHARD and Dr. JEFFRIES, from Dover Caſtle. Various ANTIQUITIES, SEALS, a TOAD-STONE, &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST JOHN'S GATE.

Febru. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	100ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29	18	24	N	.12	cloudy, sun and mist, still.
2	28	17	33	N		clouds and mist, still, cutting wind.
3	30	4	29	NW		fair, sharp wind.
4	30	3	26	SW		bright and still, white frost [1].
5	29	6	39	SW	.34	rain and wind.
6	29		31	NW	.22	snow.
7	29	3	31	NW	..8	overcast and gloomy, snow.
8	29	2	31	NW		gloomy, snow lies.
9	29		27	NW	.14	gloomy, snow and rain.
10	29	4	29	NW		fair and still.
11	29	8	25	NW		fair and still, snow lies.
12	29	6	24	E		freezing fog [2].
13	29	7	27	E		cutting wind, snow lies.
14	29	5	29	NE	..6	snow.
15	29	8	26	SE		overcast, still.
16	29	13	26	E		overcast and still.
17	29	14	29	NE		overcast and still [3].
18	29	14	30	NE		gloomy and still.
19	29	15	30	NE		fog, still.
20	29	10	27	SE		overcast [4].
21	29	6	35	S	.27	thaw, rain, and snow.
22	29	12	40	SW	.14	overcast, snow gone, rain [5].
23	29	16	36	SW		overcast morn. bri. day and even [6],
24	29	16	36	S		louring fog [7].
25	29	12	45	S	.34	clouds and sun, rain.
26	29	8	47	SW		
27	29	7	45	W		clouds, strong wind [8].
28	29	18	38	E		overcast, harsh wind.
29	29	18	34	NE		overcast, frost in exposed places [9].

OBSERVATIONS. [1] Halo round the Moon. [2] Thermometer not higher than 26 the whole day. [3] Frost last night about 4 inches from great ground. [4] Air remarkably clear. [5] Winter Aconite (Helleborus hiemalis) in bloom. Chaffinch and sky-lark sing. [6] Aurora borealis. Thermom. 50 at 2 o'clock. [7] Snowdrop in bloom. [8] Crocus in bloom. [9] Found a grasshopper lark (Alauda trivialis) killed by frost.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from February 7, to February 12, 1785.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	4	7	3	1	2	10	2	3	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	7	0	0	3	0	2	5	3	8
Surry	5	5	3	7	2	11	2	3	4	4
Hertford	5	5	0	0	3	1	2	5	4	0
Bedford	4	11	3	3	2	10	2	3	3	5
Cambridge	5	2	3	0	2	9	2	1	3	1
Huntingdon	4	6	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	0
Northampton	5	0	3	2	2	7	1	11	2	11
Rutland	5	0	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	0
Leicester	5	2	3	8	2	7	1	9	3	8
Nottingham	5	1	3	4	2	10	1	7	3	5
Derby	5	9	0	0	2	10	2	1	4	0
Stafford	5	7	0	0	2	11	1	11	3	10
Salop	5	4	3	9	2	7	1	9	4	4
Hereford	4	7	0	0	2	1	1	7	0	0
Worcester	5	8	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	0
Warwick	5	0	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	0
Gloucester	5	7	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	8
Wilts	5	2	0	0	2	7	2	2	4	3
Berks	5	5	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	9
Oxford	5	4	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	8
Bucks	5	1	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	6

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	5	0	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	4
Suffolk	4	11	3	0	2	8	2	2	3	0
Norfolk	5	6	2	10	2	7	2	3	0	0
Lincoln	5	0	2	10	2	10	2	11	3	1
York	5	5	5	6	3	0	2	11	3	1
Durham	5	7	4	0	2	10	2	10	3	11
Northumberland	5	11	3	6	2	8	2	10	3	10
Cumberland	5	11	3	11	3	0	2	11	4	4
Westmorland	6	1	4	4	3	0	2	10	4	0
Lancashire	6	3	3	9	3	5	2	3	3	9
Cheshire	5	9	4	3	2	10	2	0	0	0
Monmouth	5	6	0	0	2	8	1	7	0	0
Somerset	5	4	3	0	2	5	1	10	3	0
Devon	5	5	0	0	2	7	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Dorset	5	5	0	0	2	6	2	2	4	0
Hampshire	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	10
Suffex	4	9	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	0
Kent	4	10	3	5	2	10	2	2	3	0

WALES, Jan. 31, to Feb. 5, 1785.

North Wales	5	12	4	6	3	2	2	7	4	0
South Wales	5	10	4	3	3	0	2	1	5	3

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For FEBRUARY, 1785.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

Some Account of the late Epidemic Ague, as it appeared in the Neighbourhood of Bridgnorth *in* Shropſhire.

TOWARDS the latter end of January 1784, ſeveral people were complaining of a violent pain in the head, with great heat of the body, but without perſpiration or rigours; they were reſtleſs, and ſometimes delirious; the appetite was impaired, with ſickneſs at ſtomach, and coſtiveneſs; the urine was high-coloured, and without ſediment; the tongue and fauces were dry and clammy, and moſt of them complained of thirſt; the pulſe was quick, but not full. Theſe were the firſt ſymptoms of this epidemic; and, where nothing had been uſed for their relief, they continued with little variation for a very conſiderable time. Some applied to me who had been ill in this way for three weeks or more, without any remiſſion of the ſymptoms: and in many caſes where medicines had been uſed (eſpecially the warm cardiacs uſually had recourſe to by the good old women), much miſchief was done by increaſing the fever, and every concomitant ſymptom. The nauſea of which they complained, ſeemed to indicate the propriety of emetics; but theſe, whether employed in full or in nauſeating doſes, only did ſervice where they procured evacuation by ſtool. They hardly ever operated by exciting ſweat, nor would the moſt powerful diaphoretics, however employed, produce any perſpiration on the ſkin. They evidently did hurt, by increaſing the circulation, the anxiety, and the delirium; and therefore were very rarely made uſe of. But purging, however excited, never failed relieving the ſymptoms; after a few ſtools, the fever abated, the thirſt diminiſhed, the anxiety leſſened, and the patient ſeemed well of his diſeaſe; indeed in ſome inſtances this evacuation alone proved a cure; and in every caſe where it failed of that, it always brought on a regular ague, which ſoon yielded to the application of the bark. In this way did the affection rage for many weeks, till at length, in the month of March for the firſt time, it aſſumed a different appearance; and then the ſick were affected with regular agues. Now, the ſymptoms of which they complained were a violent pain in the head, ſickneſs, cold ſhiverings, heats, and then ſweatings, loſs of appetite, and great laſſitude. The rigours returned generally every ſecond day. There were however ſome inſtances of quotidian agues, but of quartans I had hardly an example. In ſome few caſes the ſymptoms of the ſeveral ſtages were particularly violent, as inducing coma, delirium, painful micturition, &c. The diſeaſe having acquired this regular type, it became more and more general till the month of May, when there appeared the greateſt number of the diſeaſed at one time. So general indeed was the complaint, that hardly a family in the country of whatever condition eſcaped it; though in the town there were comparatively but few inſtances of the affection. Towards the end of May there was a very evident remiſſion; patients before affected were getting well, and there then occurred but very few inſtances of the complaint; but about the middle of June the diſeaſe returned, nearly with as much violence as before, and freſh patients were applying every day for relief. The diſ-

eaſe continued in full force for about two weeks longer, when it again went off; and by the middle of July moſt of the affected were gotten well, at leaſt I had hardly a patient with ague at that time.

Whether this epidemic, the hiſtory of which I have conciſely delivered, really depended upon any particular conſtitution of the air, is a queſtion of ſome conſideration? I am inclined to think, that its very changeable ſtate had very conſiderable influence in diſpoſing to the formation of *marſh miaſma*, the application of which to our bodies has been long and very juſtly conſidered as the moſt powerful remote cauſe of intermittent fevers. And from the ſhort account of the weather now to be mentioned, it will appear that the ſeaſon was ſuch as may be preſumed to be very powerful in exciting ſuch miaſmata; the large quantity of ſnow which remained upon the ground in every part of the country for many weeks together, ſometimes going off by a thaw, then ſucceeded by froſt, again by ſnow, and then by rain many times, till at length the wet prevailed all together; ſuch cauſes continuing and operating, muſt be very powerful in exciting an unhealthy diſpoſition of the weather; and accordingly we found its effects exiſted in every part of the country, on the dry gravelly and ſandy ſoil, equally violent with ſituations exactly different. Many people, it is true, eſcaped the diſeaſe, but more particularly thoſe (as before obſerved) who lived in the town, and conſequently were leſs expoſed to the contact of the air; leſs employed in working, riding, or walking, on the cold, wet, and damp ground; and therefore leſs liable to have their perſpiration obſtructed, or their ſkin conſtricted by the application of cold.

Of the ſtate of the weather I am enabled to give only a general account, and my obſervations are confined chiefly from the 25th of December 1783; previous however to that time the air had been for many days uncommonly mild, ſo much ſo that abundance of ſpring flowers were in bloſſom in an open garden in this town *. The air on that day was uncommonly cold, eſpecially in the morning part; but about noon there came down a large ſhower of ſnow, and the ſnow continued deſcending all that day; at the ſame time there was a diſpoſition to freeze, and at night the froſt was exceedingly ſevere. The froſt continued with a very cold wind, for the moſt part northern, till January 4, when there was a fall of rain which continued the whole day; but at night the froſt returned more ſevere than before, and in a few hours the ſtreets were covered with ice. The latter froſt, which was of ſeven weeks continuance, did not remit till February 21, in the afternoon, when there came down a very kind, gentle, and continued rain. Some ſmall rain indeed appeared now and then through the courſe of the froſt, but was frozen in its paſſage from the clouds; appearing as ſhowers of ice rather than rain. Very few fine open days occurred, the atmoſphere being for the moſt part thick, humid, and cloudy. And during great part of this period, the ſnow returned many different times, often for a whole day together, and lay in great heaps upon the ground, rendering travelling difficult and dangerous. The ſnow appearing at the ſame time with the froſt, large quantities were accumulated upon trees, and in many orchards did conſiderable damage, the trees breaking under the weight of the frozen ſnow. The river Severn was frozen † over in many places, and rendered unnavigable for a long time. After this froſt and ſnow, though they were diſſolved in the moſt favourable manner, very large floods appeared in every part contiguous to rivers, and continued many days. The ground in every ſituation for a long time afterwards was very cold and wet: at the ſame time there was a chilly or cold air, with a N. or N. E. wind (except for a few days), without any rain, till the 10th of May, on which day the atmoſphere was uncommonly warm and ſultry. In the afternoon of this day, violent thunder-ſtorms ſuddenly poured from the clouds, and were ſucceeded by very conſtant heavy rain, which laſted all night, and part of the following day. The weather was afterwards dry, or but very little rain appeared till the 30th of the ſame month, about noon, when very heavy rain again occurred, and continued during the remainder of the day. Indeed throughout the whole of the following month, rain more or leſs appeared almoſt daily, with a S. or S. W. wind; but with the beginning of July fine weather again returned, though during great part of that month we had much rain. And this muſt ſuffice for my account of the ſtate of the weather.

Bridgnorth. WM. COLEY.

(The method of Cure in our next.)

* Mr. Rhodes's, Cann-Hall.

† See Gent. Mag. for Jan. 1784, p. 68.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 3.

THE favourable reception you gave to my haſty ſketch of Dr. Johnſon, the ſpontaneous effuſions of the heart, encourages me to furniſh your readers with the following additional recollections.

Yours, &c. T. T.

P. 869. l. 20. add, At the requeſt of Mr. Cruikſhank, the executors permited his body to be opened, on the ſuggeſtion, that his internals might be uncommonly affected, which was the caſe on inſpection. The dead may ſometimes give inſtruction to the living. The Cyrus of Xenophon ordered his breathleſs body to fertilize the earth that had given it nouriſhment. Johnſon's inſide had not the ſoundneſs of that of old Parr (as related by Harvey), not far from whom he is now depoſited. One of his kidneys was found to be decayed. He never complained of diſorder in that region (which was mortal to his friend Mr. Garrick); and probably it was not the immediate cauſe of his diſſolution. Perhaps, "of no diſeaſe he died," like the character in the Tragedian: for who can tell wherein vitality conſiſts? Johnſon could hear, perhaps, with ambitious ſatisfaction, that he was to be buried in Weſtminſter Abbey: for the love of fame is the laſt infirmity of noble minds; and, to continue quotation in the words of Dr. Young,

"Nor ends with life, but nods on ſable
"plumes,
"Adorns our hearſe, and flatters on our
"tombs."

Poſſibly the thought, or talk, of the inciſions of anatomy would have diſturbed his imagination. But in this caſe, what was not prohibited was permitted. For it may be eaſily aſked, in the words of the ſoldier to the Epheſian Matron in Petronius,

"Id cinerem aut manes credis curare ſe-
"pultos?"

P. 993. col. 2. l. 54. add, It were to be wiſhed, he had not pronounced, in his Hebridian Tour, whatever particular provocation was before him, that "a Scotchman muſt be a ſturdy Moraliſt, who does not prefer Scotland to truth." An inadvertent expreſſion, in the Houſe of Lords, on the imputed cowardice of the Americans, accelerated them into enemies and heroes. If Johnſon's accuſation had been more confined, a Caledonian, like Wotton's Embaſſador, might have been permitted to exaggerate for the honour of his country. But it was taken for a national reflection, never to be forgiven nor forgoten: and it is conſidered as a breach of the union at leaſt between Johnſon and Scotland: The dead cannot ſend a negotiator in their cauſe. To ſay the truth, Johnſon confeſſed at laſt, that the Scotch would never forgive him for publiſhing that book. But he never wiſhed he had not written it.

The well-known ſhort epigram of Cleiveland*, againſt our ſiſter kingdom, is more malignant than all that Johnſon has ſaid or written.

P. 904. col. 1. l. 56. add, On hearing that this literary lady (one of the joys of his own life) was likely to be courted into matrimony a ſecond time, Johnſon ſet himſelf to prevent it, and wrote her a letter, as full of friendſhip as her heart was of affection; to which, or to a ſecond letter of the objurgatory kind, it is ſaid, ſhe made a ſpirited reply. He offered, ill as he was, to travel to her to Bath, with all poſſible expedition, to expoſtulate with her, and to obtain only an hour's converſation, with the hope of diſſuading her from her inclinations. "*Can Love be controul'd by advice?*" Hardly ever. Then, "*Let Cupid and Hymen agree!*" Johnſon was aſked about the letter in print, that is addreſſed to her and ſigned with his name (ſee vol. LIV. p. 900.); which occaſions the preſent extravagance of this pen. He ſaid, it exhibited his opinion, but had not two ſentences together as he wrote them. He ſaid, "it was an *adumbration of his letter.*"

P. 906. col. 1. l. 7. The ſuppoſition of his having had a daughter was groundleſs. Mrs. Johnſon never had a child after her marriage with the Doctor, nor, from her advanced age, was ſuch an event probable.

L. 56. add, The younger Warton, by his influence, procured for him the honorary degree of Maſter of Arts at Oxford, on the concluſion of his Dictionary.

Col. 2. l. 55. add, He amuſed himſelf, very lately, with tranſlating into Latin verſe many of the Greek epigrams: and had read over the Expedition of Xenophon, and the Iliad of Homer. He took care to keep up all his ſtock of learning of all ſorts, and, in the words of Queen Elizabeth, "to rummage up his old Greek."

P. 908. l. 1. r. No man was prophane, or obſcene, in his company; and none

* "Had Cain been Scot, God would have chang'd his doom,
"Not forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home."

could

could leave his converſation without being wiſer, or better.

L. 26. add, But, as he had erected a hiſtory of Seged King of Ethiopia in his Ramblers, he changed it to Abyſſinia. He had formerly tranſlated an account of thoſe countries, written by a French Jeſuit.

Col. 2. l. 16. add, It is juſt come to the knowledge of this Narrator, that Mr. Gerard Hamilton offered Johnſon his purſe of one hundred guineas *(bonos erit huic quoque)*; but it was not accepted, "for," ſaid Johnſon *, "I am worth fifteen hundred pounds!" A ſum of money that would laſt longer than the whole half-guinea that Parſon Adams boaſted was ſufficient for all his charges and expences. The reader, if he is in a good humour, may not diſlike the comparative alluſion. Adams, for the moment, was richer than Johnſon.

P. 909. l. 43. add, Mr. Potter, the elegant tranſlator of Æſchylus, has ably defended the Ode and Ode-writing of Gray againſt the opinion of Johnſon *: ſo has a Scotch Profeſſor, in an entertaining but ſarcaſtical imitation of his language and criticiſm. Lyttelton, Akenſide, and Hammond, have alſo found friends in their defence againſt Johnſon's accuſation.

Col. 2. l. 19. add, His character for learning lifted him into ſo much conſequence, that it occaſioned ſeveral reſpectable writers to dedicate their works to him. This was to receive more reverence than he paid. Murphy (to whom he was obliged, as he often ſaid, for many ſocial happineſſes) addreſſed to him an imitation of a ſatire of Boileau: and Goldſmith dedicated a Comedy to him, and praiſed him for what, as he explained it, Johnſon would like to be praiſed—"his piety, and his wit."

P. 910. l. 20. Mr. Garrick uſed to relate an incident, with great humour, but without perſonal mimickry (of which perhaps he was the inventor, and the inheritance went to Foote, ſays the communicator, who deſired it might have a place here) that made a good ſtory as he told it. Johnſon was once beſet with queſtions, by ſomebody, about the merits of the tragedy of Douglas, that had juſt made it's public appearance. After ſubmitting to hear ſome favourite deſcriptive paſſage, which the reciter praiſed to the ſkies, ignorantly or hypocritically, he was aſked, if there ever had been written lines ſo tranſcendently excellent by any other poet? To get rid of the importunity, Johnſon impetuouſly replied; "Yes, by many a man—by many a woman—and by many a child."—This anſwer immediately checked the enthuſiaſm of the queriſt. On reporting this deciſion at a table, it was aſſerted in company, that Johnſon took an opportunity of ſaying this again, to a very eminent ſcholar at Edinburgh, whom he made an enemy by it.

This opinion of our Critic was not meant as a ſeverity againſt Douglas; for he had ſaid, "he thought it as good a firſt play as he had read." Gray commended it exceſſively. It accordingly holds it's rank at the theatre. It's merits, and the great performance of the character of Lady Randolph by Mrs. Siddons, who is above praiſe, bring it into frequent repreſentation, and occaſion clapping hands and weeping eyes. Johnſon received, in the courſe of the laſt year, a long and agreeable viſit from this actreſs. On his being aſked afterwards, if he could not wiſh to compoſe a part in a new tragedy (Euripides and Voltaire wrote plays when they were older than Johnſon) to diſplay her powers? He replied, "Mrs. Siddons excells in the pathetic, for which I have no talent." Then, ſays his friend, imperial tragedy muſt belong to you (alluding to his Irene). Johnſon ſmiled.

P. 911. It muſt be told, that a diſſatisfaction was expreſſed in the public papers, that he was not buried with all poſſible funeral rites and honours. In all proceſſions and ſolemnities, ſomething will be forgotten or omitted. Here no diſreſpect was intended. The executors did not think themſelves juſtified in doing more than they did. For only a little cathedral ſervice, accompanied with lights and muſic, would have raiſed the price of interment. In this matter, fees run high: they could not be excuſed; and the expences were to be paid from the property of the deceaſed. His funeral expences amounted to more than two hundred pounds. Future monumental charges may be defrayed by the generoſity of ſubſcription: the whole coſt will be more than the laſt mentioned ſum.

P. 911. l. 18. add, The bookſellers gave it out, as a piece of literary news, that he had an inclination to tranſlate the lives of Plutarch from the Greek. It appears from his literary memorandum book, that this was one of the taſks he aſſigned himſelf. He had cut out ſo much for himſelf, that many more years of life would not have concluded theſe Herculean labours. The winter before he died, he talked ſeriouſly of a tranſlation of Thuanus, as a taſk of no extraordinary labour. It

* See vol. I. p. 358.

It was forgot to be told, that twenty years ago he gave an abſtract, in the Gentlemen's Magazine, of Mr. Tytler's book, in vindication of Mary Queen of Scots, at the inſtigation of an old acquaintance. Probably he thought her innocent of the charge of writing the letters to Bothwell.

But he confeſſed, that her letting Bothwell run away with her, and the marrying him afterwards, was very profligate and indefenſible. This writer cannot avoid giving the claſſical reader, Dryden's Virgil lying upon his table, a parallel adventure (for, ſays Voltaire, there are examples of every thing in this world) of Dido the queen of Carthage, who was ruined by love (as much as the deſiring and the deſirable Mary of Scotland), and followed her paramour Æneas into the cave, where and when, ſays poetical hiſtory,

"She call'd it marriage, by that ſpecious
"name
"To veil the crime, and ſanctify the
"ſhame."

"That the ceremonies were ſhort, we may believe," ſays Dryden, "for Dido was not only amorous, but a widow."

He compoſed the preface to the Poems of Miſs Williams, to Sully's Memoirs, to Macbean's Claſſical Geography, and to Adams on the Globes.

He had a large, but not a ſplendid library, near 5000 volumes. Many authors, not in hoſtility with him, preſented him with their works. But his ſtudy did not contain half his books. He poſſeſſed the chair that belonged to the Ciceronian Dr. King of Oxford, which was given him by his friend Vanſittart. It anſwers the purpoſes of reading and writing, by night or by day; and is as valuable in all reſpects as the chair of Arioſto, as delineated in the preface to Hoole's liberal tranſlation of that poet. Since the rounding of this period, intelligence is brought, that this literary chair is purchaſed by Mr. Hoole. Relicks are venerable things, and are only not to be worſhiped. On the reading-chair of Mr. Speaker Onſlow a part of this hiſtorical ſketch was written. T. T.

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

AS good roads are ſo deſirable an object to every traveller; and a ſpirit of improving them has of late years, ſpread to almoſt every part of this kingdom; a conſtant reader wiſhes Mr. Urban to admit the following into his uſeful Magazine, and hopes that ſome intelligent correſpondent, who has been converſant in theſe ſubjects, will ſpare ſo much time as to communicate his ſentiments through the ſame channel, which, beſides conferring a public benefit, will much oblige the writer.

What kind of gravel is beſt for maintaing a good road?

What is the uſual depth laid, and whether is the barrel, or floping form, preferable?

But as the materials neareſt, though not beſt, are uſually adopted to ſave expence of carriage; whether any mixture can be added to improve the inferior kinds; particularly a red ſoft broken ſhelly ſtone (the materials of my neighbourhood) which ſoon by uſe turns into ſand, and cuts through; and which has cauſed this country to import ſtones from Wales, &c. to pave the roads, which renders the progreſſive improvements not only tedious, but withal expenſive?

May it not be preſumed the roads hitherto mended with this ſoft ſtone, have been done too ſlightly, or failed in ſome reſpect through want of knowing the beſt mode of repairing with theſe imperfect materials?

If any of your kind readers will take the trouble to inform the writer from his own experience, whether from theſe kind of ſtones a road can be made to anſwer or not, and if it can, the beſt method how? the hints will be moſt gratefully received by his and your humble ſervant, H.

ANECDOTE of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL.

THE Doctor has thought much, and with no ſmall degree of diſcernment, on the ſubject of the ſituation of Great Britain with reſpect to her Colonies. He is in his life, written by Dr. Lettſom, ſaid to have been the author of "An Engliſh Freeholder's addreſs to his Countrymen," and other papers to which he did not ſet his name in the public prints, but which were judiciouſly calculated to put an end to a war, which, in conjunction with Dr. Franklin, he had anxiouſly laboured to prevent. For in the year 1774, previous to the departure of Dr. Franklin out of this kingdom, Dr. Fothergill, together with a nobleman of great political experience, attempted a compromiſe with him, and endeavoured to effect a permanent reconciliation between America and Great Britain. Theſe three perſons met, and devoted many hours to deliberate on the matters of difference between the two Countries

Countries. After much diſcuſſion, it was agreed that Dr. Franklin ſhould commit to paper ſuch a conciliatory plan, as he conceived America had a right to expect; and that the other two, as Engliſhmen, ſhould then object to ſuch claims as they might judge Great Britain ought not to grant. Seventeen propoſitions were drawn up; but as the 12th article of the number was inſiſted on by Dr. Franklin, tho' many of the others were acceded to, the negociation was broken off; and in a ſhort time afterward Dr. Franklin embarked for America. The refuſal on the part of this country to repeal the Maſſachuſets and Quebec acts, and to grant a free government to Canada, ſeems to have been the chief cauſes which fruſtrated the laudable exertions of Dr. Fothergill to preſerve the reputation, the proſperity and the glory of this empire. *See Monthly Review for January.*

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 19.

THE anecdotes of Bp. Hoadly in p. 509 of your laſt volume, fully confirm what was ſaid of him in p. 512 of that for 1774; to which I rely upon your accuſtomed impartiality for permiſſion to refer the unprepoſſeſſed and the candid. *Jus ſuum cuique.*

In the Life of Archbiſhop Secker prefixed to his Sermons, among other academies in the country in which he received his education, particular mention is made of that "of one Mr. Jones, kept firſt at Glouceſter, then at Tewkeſbury." This ſlight mention of Mr. Jones appears, from p. 573, col. 2, of your volume for 1780, to have occaſioned ſome animadverſion: he is there called *Samuel* Jones; as he is alſo in p. 36, col. 2, of that for 1769. This, in all probability, is right: but if ſo, this Mr. Jones was not "author of the *Hiſtory of the Canon of Scripture*," as repreſented in p. 595, col. 1, of your Magazine for laſt Auguſt; that author's Chriſtian name being undoubtedly *Jeremiah*.

The palliative for ſuicide * in p. 877, col. 1, ſhould not have been admitted into your Magazine. Decipit exemplar *vitiis* imitabile. An excellent antidote was recommended in p. 607, 8, 9; in addition to which you muſt give me leave to claim a place for the following tranſcript from an evening paper ſome time ſince, containing a conciſe and full anſwer to a correſpondent, who had deſired ſome one to point out to him any paſſage in Scripture that forbids ſuicide:

"I beg leave to anſwer that requeſt by deſiring him to read the ſixth commandment—Thou ſhalt do no murther. It does not ſay, Thou ſhalt not murther thy fellow-creature; but *no murther*. The commandment is full and expreſs: the life, which God hath given either to our neighbours or ourſelves, is not in our own power. The command might be immediately intended for reſtraining the hand of the murtherer of another; for till of late ſelf-murther never entered the heart of man; but the ſame reaſon, which cauſed this ſolemn proteſtation to the life of another, muſt in every inſtance be of force to preſerve our own. Give me leave juſt to add a leſſon, delivered as from God himſelf: 'My Son (ſpeaking in the perſon of the Creator) deſpiſe not thou the chaſtening of the Lord, nor *faint* when thou art rebuked of him.' The height of cowardice and preſumption are the cauſes of this ſtrange action." Not to bear pain and ſorrow argues weakneſs of mind; and to put an end to our being is preſumption. Both are contrary to that fortitude which as men we ought to poſſeſs, and as Chriſtians ought to glory in practiſing."

In another anſwer in the ſame paper is the following pointed paſſage:

"I am ſorry to think that your correſpondent has ſpent his time to ſo little purpoſe, as not to be perfectly maſter of the Ten Commandments; for ſurely if he was, he would there find all kinds of murther expreſsly forbidden; and what is ſuicide but ſelf-*murther*?"

Archbiſhop Secker has alſo ſome very judicious obſervations upon this ſubject in his 24th Lecture on the Church Catechiſm. VINDEX.

* See another example of it, in our Obituary for the preſent month. EDIT.

A CAUTION AGAINST GOING TO LAW; BEING AN OBSERVATION OF MR. SELWYN, WHO FORMERLY STOOD FOR CHAMBERLAIN OF LONDON.

HE that would go to law, muſt have a good cauſe—a heavy purſe—a ſkillfull attorney—an able advocate—good evidence—an intelligent jury—an upright and patient judge—and having all theſe, unleſs he has very good luck, he will ſtand a ſmall chance of ſucceeding in his ſuit. S.

*** *We cannot omit another caution.* Avoid going to Law with a rich knave.

Fig. 7.

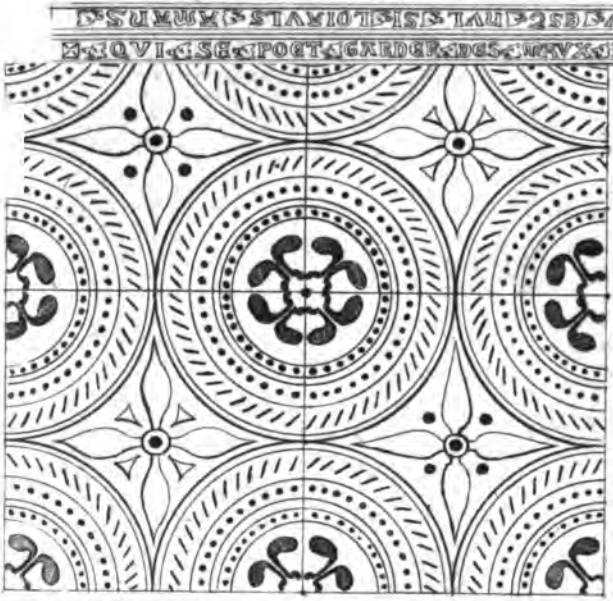


Fig. 11

Fig. 8.

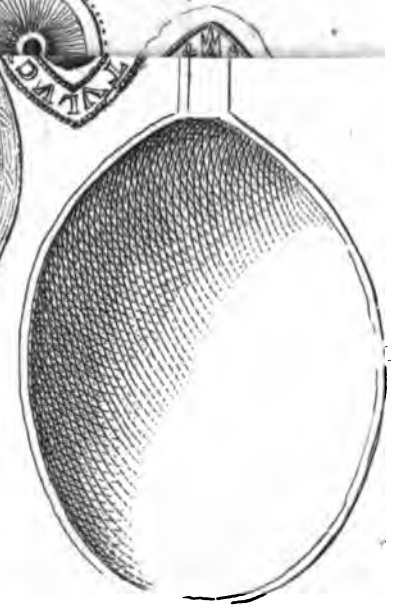
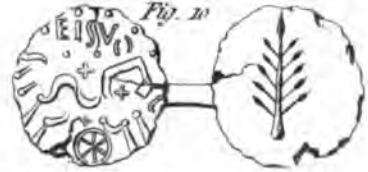


Fig. 10



MR. URBAN, *Burbach, Feb.* 1.

I AM surprized to find no account of a monastery in Shropshire, called WHITE-LADIES*, situated near Tong Castle, the ruins of which are still considerable. From the circular arches in the church walls, and having no pillars, I conclude it to be Saxon. It is an extra-parochial place, yet the area of the church is still used as a burying-ground. On digging a grave to the depth of 5 or 6 feet, some figured quarries were brought up; having myself directed the man to go as near to the wall as possible, I succeeded by this means in procuring some that were perfect from the undisturbed floor, which now lies 6 or 7 feet from the surface, being filled up with stone and rubbish. I herewith send you a drawing of four of them (*see our plate, fig.* 1.), which shews the whole design. They were of various colours, green, yellow, red, &c.

I have added the representation of a triple head conjoined, cut in stone (*see fig.* 2.). The middle figure has strong, masculine, and warlike features; the other two are nearly similar, and express much feminine delicacy. The stone, which is a very hard grit, and the drawing on the paved quarries, are all the marks of antiquity I could collect from this place.

Fig. 3. is a very useful and portable instrument, in which the perpendicular, square, diagonal, &c. may be found; it is made of plate brass, about the thickness of a new shilling. The piece A B is a ledge of brass soldered to the flat piece exactly in the middle, and is $\frac{1}{8}$ths of an inch broad.

Fig. 4. is a flooring brick, or quarry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, ploughed up with many more at Rodely in Leicestershire; the figures on most of them were gone. I selected the above, being perfect, and the impression very strong. It is evidently the arms of one of the Hastings; the T in the upper part might be a characteristic mark for a Knight Templar. This place is called Rodely, or Rotheley Temple, and belonged anciently to the Knights Templars. (See Burton.)

Fig. 5. is an Apostle-spoon, of the same kind as is described by Sir John Cullum †. I purchased it at Hinckley about a year ago, and it probably belonged to the Priory. The figure is that of one of the twelve apostles: on the top is the figure of dove, that is on the hat, which cannot be seen; he holds the cross with the right hand, and a book open in the left. The figure and spoon are of the finest silver, the figure is gilt as far as the base *a*. On the back of the bowl are engraven the letters and date as in *fig.* 6. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

THE gold ring, herewith sent for your engraver to copy, was found by a ploughman in Flodden field in the summer of 1783, and is now the property of George Allan, esq. of Darlington. The thoughts of your ingenious correspondents on it are requested. (*See the plate, fig.* 7.)

The seal which accompanies it (*fig.* 8.) seems to have been a monastic seal of silver, probably belonging to some foreign abbey; but having unhappily fallen into barbaric hands, the upper part has been most absurdly and unnecessarily cut off, for the sake of examining the metal. There is reason, however, to think the piece so broken off may be still existing; if it should, the possessor cannot do better than bring it to the Printer of your Miscellany, where a little more than the value of the silver will be given for it. The figures on this seal are executed with a considerable degree of elegance for the times in which it was engraven. In the dexter compartment is a king crowned, with a sword in his right hand, on the point of which he rests, and bearing in his left a crown of thorns, in which is a cross. The king is smooth-faced, and without a beard. In the sinister compartment is a monk with a cowl on his head, and having a long bushy beard. In his hands he holds an open book. The drapery of both figures is elegant, but to what abbey it belonged is at present unknown. The legend, so far as it remains, forms the following letters: DEREGEMET . . TREVRATnA. An explanation of them is desired.

* "A priory of White or Cistertian Nuns," at Brewood, "as old as the reign of Rich. I. or K. John," is mentioned by Tanner in his *Notitia*, p. 452. "It is still," he says, "called *White Ladies*, the same that is mentioned in the accounts of K. Charles II's escape from Worcester fight, being near Boscobel and the Royal Oak." Is this the same? EDIT.

† "The *Apostle spoons*, formerly presented at christenings, and so called from having the figures of the apostles at their ends, are not all yet melted down. Mr. Gough has what might be called an *Evangelist spoon*, with the figure of St. Mark's lion on the top of the handle." Hist. of Hawsted, p. 209.

MR. URBAN, *Cramond, Feb.* 3.

IT would be a great improvement of your Miſcellany, were every number to have a ſhort topographical account of ſome pariſh *. This would by no means preclude the publication of large parochial deſcriptions in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," but would rather promote it, as a noble ſuperſtructure might be raiſed on the brief epitome inſerted in your Magazine. In hopes that my example will be followed by many, I ſend you a ſhort ſketch of the pariſh in which I reſide.

The pariſh of Cramond lies in the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow; but that portion of it which is in the latter ſhire is not large, conſiſting of about 500 acres, the ſole property of the Earl of Roſeberry, divided from the reſt of the pariſh by the river Almond. The pariſh begins two miles north weſt from Edinburgh, and extends to the weſtward four miles along the Firth of Forth. It is ſix miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and for the moſt part two miles broad, but very narrow at the ends; and, if we except part of Corſtorphine hill, is wholly arable. It conſiſts of near 4000 acres, rents from 2 cs. to 50s. and is divided among the following proprietors, who are ſet down according to the extent of their valuation in the ceſs books:

Lady Viſcounteſs Glenorchy.
Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Bart.
Hon. Charles Hope Weir of Craigiehall.
George Loch of Drylaw, Eſq.
Counteſs of Dalkeith.
Earl of Roſeberry.
William Davidſon of Muirhouſe, Eſq.
Sir Philip Ainſlie of Pilton, Knt.
Baron Law of Lawriſton.
Charles Watſon of Laughton, Eſq.
John Howiſon of Brachead, Eſq.
Mortification of Craigcrook.
Mr. Thomas Edington.
Mr. Bayn Whytt.
Mr. Robert Spotſwood.
Samu. Mitchelſon, Eſq. of Clermiſton.

Of theſe families, the moſt ancient is the Howiſon of Brachead. Part of the eſtate was given by one of the James's, Kings of Scotland, to a labouring man of the name of Hueſon, on the tenure of attending with a baſon of water and a napkin at Cramond Bridge, every time the King paſſes. Tradition reports, that the King was hunting in the neighbourhood, and having ſeparated from his ſuite, fell in with a band of gypſies, from whom he was in great danger, but was reſcued by the above man, who was threſhing in a barn hard-by, and ran with his flail to his Majeſty's aſſiſtance. At what period this happened I cannot learn; but it muſt have been before 1511, for in that year I find George Hueiſon of Brachead a witneſs to a charter. The epithet of μακροχειρ was applicable to the preſent Laird's father, as I am told he could hold a Scotch pint ſtoup lengthwiſe between the middle finger and thumb of his hand. Arms, Argent a heart proper, on a chief Azure, three fleurs-de-lis Or.

The largeſt building in the pariſh is the houſe of Royſton, built 1687, by the Viſcount of Tarbat, afterwards Earl of Cromarty, and now belonging to the Counteſs of Dalkeith. It is ſituated on the banks of the Forth, is of a rectangular form, with an open court in the middle, and offices at the North-weſt corner. The Eaſt and Weſt ſides are each 100 feet long: the North ſide 88; and the South, which is the principal front, and projects 4 feet on each ſide, is 96 feet long. Hard-by is a rude ſtone, erected by the late Sir James Adolphus Oughton (who reſided here many years), with the following inſcription:

M. S.
OSSIAN.
P. P. D.
CELT CELEBER.
I. A. O.
P.

What the meaning of P. P. D. is I know not (perhaps ſome of your learned correſpondents may inform me); the reſt is Memoriæ Sacrum Oſſiani Celtarum celeberrimi. Jac. Adolph. Oughton poſuit.

Near Lady Glenorchy's fine ſeat of Barnton, in a wall, is a ſtone of this figure *(ſee our plate, fig. 9.)* The letters are raiſed capitals; the ſurface ſeems to have made an acute angle with the top, and an obtuſe with the bottom, but ſome ſtupid maſon has chipped away all the reſt of the inſcription, to make it even with the wall. A groove runs the whole length of the ſtone juſt below the letters. What can this ſtone have been?

The Mortification of Craigcrook is an eſtate of 250 acres, rent 250l. per annum, which is diſtributed by the Preſbytery of Edinburgh among poor old men and women, and orphans. It was morti-

* Our correſpondents are earneſtly requeſted to enable us to perfect this plan.

mortified for that purpose by John Strachan of Craigcrook, who died about 1720.

There are three villages in this parish, Muttonhole, Over Cramond, and Nether Cramond. This last, situated at the influx of the river Almond into the Forth, contains above 300 inhabitants, and was a famous Roman naval station. Three Roman roads meet at this place, which was called by them Alaterva. I wish some of your correspondents would let me know the distances from other stations to this, as marked in the Roman itineraries, for I cannot get any of them at present. There are three islands belonging to this parish, Inchkeith, Inchmickery, and Cramond Inch. The first and second are the property of the Countess of Dalkeith; the last belongs to Lady Glenorchy. The living is worth 140*l.* a year, in Lady Glenorchy's gift.

Of the Parochial Descriptions in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," the principal defect is, that they are not accompanied with such a plan of each parish as is in the History of Hinckley. For want of these, they who never were on the spot are left in disagreeable obscurity as to the particular situation of places. And the number of acres belonging to each proprietor ought always to be mentioned. XIMENES.

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

THE appearance of this coin (*fig.* 10.) unequivocally marks its antiquity. It is of gold, but has a considerable quantity of alloy. The letters are evidently E I S U. Camden mentions a British coin which he had seen with the letters E I S U; and on the reverse an ear of corn. He says, that British coins were neither gold nor silver, but a mixed metal, and that wheels and axes were frequently found upon them.

Yours, &c. A. B.

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 5.

I Find that you do not disdain to take notice of and communicate whatever may belong to antiquity or natural history, supposing it worthy notice. Much may have been said concerning the reality and existence of what is called the toad-stone. I shall make no search into the opinions concerning the matter, but proceed to assure you that I have one, which I make no doubt of being genuine, and having been really taken from the head of that creature. I believe it to be indeed an unique, and am persuaded, from some instances in my own knowledge, that it is possessed of an unfailing power in stopping and preventing any bleeding at the nose, which may resist all (either inward or outward) applications. It hath been in the possession of my family for many years, and (I have been always told) was brought from the East in the last century by a relation who had travelled much. I remember well, when young, that I was subject to most profuse and dangerous bleedings at the nose; I have worn the stone about my neck for months, during which the hemorrage entirely ceased. Since that it has lain by entirely unthought of. Some time ago a person of credit in my parish was reduced (before I knew it) to the most dangerous and exhausted state, by a bleeding at the nose, which nothing could stop for any time: I carried her the stone I have mentioned, which she wore at the pit of her stomach, suspended by a string round her neck, for a month, during which time, and ever since (though she has now an ague, and is in a very weak condition), she has not bled a drop, or had the least tendency so to do.

The stone is of the circumference of the annexed circle, (*fig.* 11.) the blank (being the gold setting) is that on the lower side, with some irregular excavation; the other side has a great relief, or prominence. I hold the stone of great value, having the utmost assurance of its great efficacy, in the complaint mentioned. Should you think this worth inserting in your collection, you will do it: otherwise you will excuse the person who sends you this plain, but long account, and who is, Sir, your obedient servant, CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 1, 1784.

BE so good as to communicate to your readers, for explanation, a seal found at Evesham Abbey (*see fig.* 12); and an ancient cast in plaster of some grotesque figures (*fig.* 13.)

You receive a token of Morat (see p. 27.), who kept the Coffee-houses in Exchange Alley, (*fig.* 14), and your readers are desired to compare what is said in your last, on Coffee-houses in general, and which had been before said in vol. XLIX, p. 237. Yours, &c.

BOB SHORT.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 20.

PERMIT me, in the name of a grateful public, to return my thanks to your correspondent in the Magazine for

Noven.

November last, p. 811, who signs himself 'A Country Rector,' for the care and attention he bestows upon his parish registers, and the accuracy he recommends to be observed in keeping them. Surely, Mr. Urban, there is not a more truly respectable character, I would hope in many instances not a happier being, than a parish priest, who resides among his people, and employs himself in faithfully and diligently attending to the various important duties of his station: were this more generally the case, were there fewer instances of pluralities and non-residence, I am well persuaded that our Churches would be better filled, the number of dissenters would be much smaller, and we should not hear of so many adventurers mounting the rostrum, whose principal recommendations are a moderate stock of assurance, a sonorous voice, and a copious flow of words: there is a very pleasing picture of such a parish priest as I refer to, delineated by the late Mr. Scott, in his descriptive Poem of Amwell, in the character he gives of the Rev. Thomas Hassal, vicar of that parish during the first 57 years of the last century.

With respect to what your correspondent asserts, as to the inattention of the clergy to the registers at the time of the Usurpation, I can confirm it in one instance from my own knowledge. The rector of the parish in which I live was sequestered in 1644; in looking over some extracts that I made some years ago from the registers, I find him characterized as "a very accurate, fair, and delicate writer, who made every entry "from the beginning (of his incum-"bency) with his own hand:" the manor and advowson, being prebendal property, were sequestered also, and the lessee of the manor, who was a colonel in the rebel army, purchased the whole, and presented a reverend doctor to the living, who held it about 12 years, and then resigned it for a better; when another rector was presented by similar authority, who held it till the Restoration, and was then obliged to surrender it to the sequestered rector, who was still living: as to the first of these two usurpers, he kept the register of baptisms till Dec. 1646, that of marriages till July 1646, and entered three burials in August and September of the same year; from this time forward, I believe, he never vouchsafed to make a single entry, except of one marriage in in 1652: and as to his successor, he has not left in the register the faintest vestige of his having ever possessed the living; nor indeed have I any evidence that he did possess it, except that he is inserted in Calamy's Account of the Ejected Ministers, as having been ejected from it, that is, obliged to resign a living, to which he was not legally presented, to the legal incumbent; and his christian name not appearing in that account, I was never able to discover it: it is necessary, however, in justice to these two reverend gentlemen, to add that, though they neglected the registers, they were kept, probably by the clerk, as, in one or two instances, where a child of the first of them was baptized, it stands recorded as the child of "my Mr."

In support of your worthy correspondent's endeavours to promote the accuracy of parish registers, I have taken the pains to transcribe the following injunction, to which he refers, and which stands by way of introduction to our registers, not knowing whether it is inserted in all parish registers, and imagining that, if it is not, you may perhaps think it worthy of a place in your valuable miscellany, as it will shew the high ideas our predecessors had of the value and importance of them. Yours, &c.

E.

"A true coppie of a certeine Provinciall Constitution, extracted out of the Booke of Ecclesiasticall Canons, made by the Archbyshopp, Bishoppes, and the rest of the Clergie of the Province of Canterburie, in a Synode begunne at London the xxvth day of the moneth October, in the yere of our Lord 1597, and afterward approved and confirmed by the auctoritie of the Queene's Majestie, under the great seale of England, to be published, and observed in both Provinces of Canterburie and Yorke. In which Constitution it was ordeyned how, and in what sort, the Register Bookes in all Churches must be preserved and saufly kept, whereby the memorie of such thinges as are recorded therein may successiuely descend in all ages into the knowledge of the posteritie to come.

The words in Latine follow thus.

Et quia Registra in Ecclesiis (quorum permagnus usus est) fideliter volumus custodiri: primum statuendum putamus, ut in singulis Visitationibus admoneantur Ministri et Œconomi Ecclesiarum de iniunctionibus Regiis ea in re diligentius obseruandis. Deinde ut Libri ad hunc usum destinati, quò tutiùs reservari et ad posteritatis memoriam propagari possint, ex pergameno sumptibus parochianorum in posterum conficiantur: Iisque non modo ex veteribus libris cartsceis transumptâ nomina eorum, qui regnante serenissima Domina nostra Elizabetha, aut baptismatis aquâ

æquæ adulti, aut matrimonio copulati, aut eccleſiaſticæ ſepulturæ beneficio affecti ſint, ſuo ordine ſumptibus parochianorum inſcribantur; ſed eorum etiam, qui in poſterum baptizati, vel matrimonio coniuncti, aut ſepulti fuerint. Ac nequid vel dolo commiſſum, vel omiſſum negligenter redarguatur, quæ per ſingulas hebdomadas in hiſce libris inſcripta nomina fuerint, ea ſingulis diebus dominicis poſt preces matutinas aut veſpertinas finitas, apertè ac diſtinctè per miniſtrum legantur, die ac menſe quibus ſingula geſta ſunt ſigillatim adiectis. Poſtquam autem paginam aliquam integram multorum nominum inſcriptio compleuerit, tum miniſtri, tum Gardianorum, ipſius parochiæ ſubſcriptionibus volumus eam communiri. Idemque in tranſumptis ex veteribus libris cartaceis, paginis ſingulis fieri, ſed diligenti ac fideli priùs habita collatione. Neque vero in huius cuiuſque cuſtodia librum illum, ſed in ciſta publica, eaque trifariam obſerata reſervandum putamus, ita ut neque ſine Miniſtro Gardiani, nec ſine utriſque Gardianis Miniſter quicquam poſſit innouare. Poſtremum eſt, ut exemplar quotannis cuiuſque anni auctæ nominum inſcriptionis ad Epiſcopi Dioceſanæ regiſtrum per Gardianos infra menſem poſt feſtum Paſchatis tranſmittatur, et ſine feodo ullo recipiatur, atque in Archivis Epiſcopi fidelitèr cuſtodiatur. Quicunque vero in præmiſſis, eorumve aliquo deliquerit, is, ut delicti qualitas juſque poſtulauerit, puniatur. Finis.

MR. URBAN,

I WAS much entertained with the genuine ſpecimens of Highland poetry, which ſome time ſince appeared in your valuable miſcellany; and truſt the ingenious gentleman, to whom you and your readers are ſo greatly obliged, is yet far from having relinquiſhed the ſubject; being apt to perſuade myſelf conſiderable information ſtill remains to be given upon it, and which no perſon ſeems better qualified than your correſpondent, to obtain or communicate. His ſole defect ſeems to be an inſufficient acquaintance with the Gaelic language; but even for this, it muſt be acknowledged, his laudable and uncommon aſſiduity makes ample amends. There is one object, which, though it does not ſeem to have called forth the attention of any of the numerous partiſans of Oſſian, would not, in my humble opinion, have been unworthy of it: I mean the teſtimonies of ancient Scotiſh or Iriſh authors. This idea occurred to me on reading the following paſſage in an old neglected Scotiſh Poet, of rhiming hiſtorian of the XIVth century.

When that the Lord of Lorne ſaw
His men ſtand of him ſik aw,
That they durſt not follow the chaſe,
Right angry in his heart he was,
And fair wondered that he ſhould ſe
Stoney them alone but mae.
Hee ſaid, me thinke *Merthenkis for me*,
Right ey *Gowmachmorne* was wome,
So have from *Fyngall* his men yia,
Right ſo from as all his he.
He ſet example thus him like, &c.

The Booke of K. Robert Bruce, by John Barbour Archdeacon of Aberdeen.

He goes on with an alluſion to the Romance of Alexander, which, with ſimilar references to other compoſitions of that nature in different parts of the work, leads me to conclude that there once exiſted an epic poem, or romance, on the ſtory of Fingale, of ſome length. Whether this extract can be elucidated by the poems of Oſſian, as publiſhed by Mr. Macpherſon, not having the book by me, I am unable to ſay. Of this nature, likewiſe, is the following paſſage from an old Scotiſh Poem, printed by Sir David Balrymple, intituled, "Ane Littill Interlud "of the Droiches [Dwarfs] part of the "Play."

My ſoir grandſyr, hecht *Fyn Mackowll*,
That *dang the devill* and *gant him yowll*.

And this:

My fader, mekle *Gow Macmorne*,
Out of his moder his wame was ſhorne.

But I muſt ſubmit the conſideration and further purſuit of this idea to ſuch of your readers as have better opportunities of enquiring into it.

I cannot, however, conclude without expreſſing my hopes that Mr. Hill, before he diſmiſſes the ſubject, will cauſe the pieces which have appeared in your Magazine, with whatever other authentic remains of the like kind he or his friends may have been fortunate enough to obtain, to be printed in a diſtinct volume*: ſince every thing elſe which has been publiſhed under the title of Gaelic Poetry merits little but reprobation or contempt. Yours, &c. DEIRENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

IN a letter from Dr. Samuel Knight, Prebendary of Ely, to Dr. Zachary Grey, written in May 1742, and publiſhed in Bibl. Topog. Brit. N° II, part ii. p. 191, it is mentioned, that Dr. Maddox Bp. of St. Aſaph was the firſt Bp. that preached at the anniverſary meeting of the ſons of the clergy. The Dr.

* A few copies have been ſo printed by Mr. Hill, to diſtribute among his friends. EDIT.

was, however, greatly misinformed, as may be seen by attending to the following list.

Mr. Gough, in Brit. Topog. v. I. p. 766, has noticed an 8vo pamphlet, published in 1733, in which, among other articles relating to the corporation of the sons of the clergy, were inserted the names of all the preachers, &c. to that time. As that pamphlet must be very scarce, there may be many of your readers to whom the following list, imperfect as it is, may not be unacceptable. And, should you allow it a place, such of your correspondents as have it in their power will, I am inclined to hope, rectify mistakes, and supply omissions. By this mode of communication, the names of those who deserved to be recorded as benefactors to that excellent institution, will be perpetuated: it may also be a means of enabling collectors to procure copies of the sermons they want; and from the dedications, prefaces, and supplements to them, some historical facts may be discovered that are not generally known. [A few queries and hints of this kind you receive inclosed, and I wish to see answers to the former, and additions of greater importance to the latter, by those who have better opportunities of acquiring intelligence than myself.] Possibly from notes thus occasionally repolited in the Gentleman's Magazine, a regular circumstantial detail of the transactions of this charitable establishment may be at length compiled. Dr. Kennet, who preached in 1702, then suggested the expediency of proposing a reward to some industrious scholar for drawing up "an historical account of "the first erecting of this society, of the "several benefactions given to it, and of "the manifold good services done by it;" and the corporation having now subsisted above a century, is it not become more requisite that such a work should be carried into execution?

Though a list of the preachers, since the year 1720, is inserted in the Appendix to the last sermons which have been published, I am apt to imagine, that Mr. Urban's reprinting it may not be deemed superfluous, as well because your usefully miscellany has a more extensive circulation, as that it must be convenient to have all the names collected in one publication; nor ought I to pass unnoticed its being in the Gentleman's Magazine, that, by the favour of the Rev. Mr. Conant of Sandwich, the first public information was given, to whom the widows and children of the clergy are principally indebted for the Charters of Incorporation. (See vol. LII. p. 386.) The original letters of that gentleman's great grandfather Mr. Edward Wake shew him to have been (to use his own words) "the first starter of the plan," and to have, with unremitting diligence, successfully pursued his darling project; a labour of love for which he ought to be had in lasting remembrance.

A List of Preachers at the Anniversary meetings of the Sons of the Clergy.

Note. Those marked thus * are D. D. Those thus † S S. To avoid repetitions, the words *printed* and *text* are omitted.

1678 * Sprat, Tho. Chap. in Ord. to his Majesty. Afterwards bp. of Rochester. Published in 4to. 1678, † and reprinted in a vol. of sermons [A] on several occasions, 8vo. 1710. p. 91. text Galat. vi. 10.

1681 * Bury, Arthur, R. of Ex. coll. Oxon, and preb. of Exeter, 8vo. 1682, † Rom. c x. v. 15.

1682 * Ratt, George, bp. of Dromore, Ireland, 4to. 1683 † Sion coll. libr, 1 Pet. iii. v. 15.

1684 * Turner, Francis, bp. of Ely, 4to. 1685, † Gen. xviii. v. 19.

1685 * Dove, Henry, Chap. in Ord. and minister of St. Bride's, London, 4to. 1686, † Jude v. 3.

1691 * Tenison, Thomas, bp. elect of Lincoln, aft. abp. of Cant. [B] 4to. 1691, † 1 Tim. v. 21. last part.

1692 * Fowler, Edward, bp. of Gloucest. [C] 4to. 1692, † John xiii. v. 34.

1693 * Luke, Edward, archd. of Exeter, and R. of St. Mary Hill, London, 4to. 1693, † Hebr. xiii. v. 7.

1695 * Whincop, Thomas, R. of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Lawrence Pountney, 4to. 1695, † Tit. iii. v. 8. Sion coll. libr.

1696 * Isham, Zachary, preb. of Canterbury, 4to. 1696, † Luke x. v. 37.

1697 * Stanhope, George, dean of Canterbury, [D] 4to. 1698, † Tit. i. v. 6.

1699 * Atheton, Wm. R. of Beckenham, Kent, [E] 8vo. 1700, † Eccles. ix. v. 10.

1700 * West, Rd. archd. Berks, preb. Winchester, 4to. 1700, † Psalm cxxii. v. 8, 9.

1702 * Kennett, White, archd. Huntingdon, afterwards bp. of Peterb. [F] 4to. 1703, † Prov. xvii. v. 6.

1704 * Butler, Lilly, minist. Aldermanb. 4to. 1704, † James i. v. 27.

1705 Sprat, Thomas, M. A. archd. Roch. [G] 4to. 1705, † 2 Pet. i. v. 7.

1706 * Altham, Roger, R. of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, afterwards archd. of Middlesex, 4to. 1706, † Gal. vi v. 10.

1707

1707 * Trimnell, Charles, R. of St. James's Westm. bp. Winch. [H] 4to. and 8vo. 1707, † 2. Ks. iv. v. 1, 2.

1708 * Bisse, Philip, bp. Hereford, 4to. and 8vo. 1708, † Nehem xiii. v. 13, 14.

1709 * Atterbury, Francis, pr. of Rolls, &c. aft. bp. Roch. 8vo. 1709, † re-printed 8vo. vol. ii. p. 253. Rom. xi. v. 16.

1710 * Sherlock, Thomas, master of Temple, bp. of Lond. 8vo. and 4to. 1710, † Matt. x. v. 41, 42.

1711 Marshall, Nath. L. L. D. R. of Finchley, chapl. in ord. 4to. 1711, † Gal. vi. v. 10.

1712 Bell, Geo. M. A. chapl. to bp. of Lon. [I] 4to. 1713, † Rom. i. v. 16.

1713 * Sacheverell, Henry, R. of St. Andr. Holb. 4to. 1713, † 1. Tim. v. v. 8.

1714 Chishull, Edm. B. D. Fell. of C. C. C. Oxon. 4to. 1714, † 2. Ks. iv. v. 1, 2.

1715 * Savage, Wm. Master of Eman. Coll. Camb. 4to. 1715, † 1 Cor. ix. v. 13, 14. Sion coll. libr.

1716 * Bisse, Tho. chanc. of Heref. 8vo. 1716, † Isai. xli. v. 1, 2. Sion coll. libr.

1720 Trapp, Joseph, M. A. aft. 8vo. 1721, † 2 Ks. iv. v. 1, 2.

1721 * Waterland, Daniel, Mast. Mag. coll. Camb. &c. 8vo. 1722, † Matt. v. v. 16.

1722 * St. John Paulet of Yelden, Bedf. (14) serm. 8vo. 1737, p. 209. Psal. cxxii. v. 8, 9.

1723 * Delaune, Wm. presid. of St. John's coll. Oxf. (12) serm. 8vo. 1728, p. 268. Psalm xxxiii. v. 12.

1724 Edgley, Sam. M. A. vicar of Wandsworth, Surry, 4to. 1724, † Psalm cxxii. v. 6.

1725 Roper, Joseph, B. D. Rect. St. Nich. Coleabby, &c. Lond. [L] 4to. 1725, † 1 Cor. ix. v. 11.

1726 * Dolben, Sir John, Bart. and preb. of Durham, 4to. 1726, † Heb. xiii. v. 1.

1727-8 * Hutchinson, Mich. Minist. Hammersmith, 4to. 1727, † Math. xiv. v. 6, 7.

1728-9 Kilborn, Rt. L. L. D. preb. St. Paul's &c. Lond. [M] 4to. 1729, † 1 Cor. ix. v. 5.

1729-30 Brideoake, Ralph, B. D. archd. Winton. 4to. 1730, † 2 Ks. iv. v. 7.

1730-1 Spateman, Thomas, M. A. preb. St. Paul's, &c. Lond. [N] 4to. 1731, † Heb. xiii. v. 7.

1731-2 * Warren, Rt. R. St. Mary Stratf. Bow, Midx. 4to. 1732, † 1 Pet. ii. v. 12.

1732-3 * Stebbing, Henry, chapl. in ord. and preach. of Gray's Inn, [O] 4to. 1733, † 2 Cor. iii. v. 9.

1733-4 * Mangey, Thom. preb. of Durh. 4to. 1734, † Malac. ii. v. 7.

1734-5 Lavington, Geo. L. L. D. resid. St. Paul's, aft. bp. Exeter, 4to. 1735, † 1 Thess. v. 13.

1735-6 Barton, Phil. LL. D. Can. of Ch. C. Oxford, &c. 4to. 1736, † 1 Cor. xiii. v. 13.

1737 * Berriman, Wm. Fell. Eton coll. &c. 4to. 1737, † Deut. xiv. v. 29.

1738 Martin, Edm. LL. D. dean Worcst. [P] 4to. 1738, † Heb. x. v. 24, 25.

1739 * Banyer, Edw. aftern. pr. Gray's-Inn, 4to. 1739, † Numb. xi. v. 29.

1740 * Bateman, Edm. archd. of Lewes, chap. to abp. Cant. 4to. 1740, † 2. Kings iv. v. 1, 2.

1741 Yardley, Ed. B. D. archd. of Cardigan, 4to. 1741, † Job. xxxi. v. 16, 17, 18.

1742 * Maddox, Isaac, bp. of St. Asaph, 4to. 1742, † Ruth. ii. v. 20.

1743 * Cobden, Edw. archd. Lond. and chap. in ord. 4to. 1743, † vol. poems and sermon, 4to. 1757, p. 53. Matt. v. v. 7.

1744 * Trebeck, And. R. St. George's Han. Sq. Mid. 4to. 1744, † Gal. vi. v. 10.

1745 Aston, Hon. Henry Hervey, M. A. R. Shotteley and Sprowton, Suff. 4to. 1745, † Heb. x ii. v. 16.

1746 Nicolls, Sam. LL. D. afterw. mast. Temp. 8vo. 1746, † John xix. v. 26, 27.

1747 * Aysclough [R] Francis, aft. dean of Bristol. O

1748 * Hayter, Tho. archd. York, after. bp. of Lond. O

1749 (Q.) Williams, Sir Gilb. Bart. M. A. Vic. of Islington, Midx. and Sarrat, Herts, [S] O

1750 Stebbing, Henry, M. A. Fell. of Cat. Hall Camb. now D. D. and preach. of Gray's Inn. Gal. vi. v. 10. O.

1751 King, Arnold, LL. B. Rect. St. Mich. Cornh. Lond. 4to. 1751, † 2 Ks. iv. v. 1.

1752 Townley, James, M. A. Rect. St. Bennet, Gracech. st. 4to. 1752, † 2 Ks. iv. v. 13.

1753 * Ashton, Tho. fell. Et. coll. &c. (21) sermons 8vo. 1770, p. 27. Hebr. vi. v. 10.

1754 Butler, John, LL. D. chap. to pr. dowag. Wales, now bp. Oxon. 4to. 1754, † 1 Cor. ix. v. 11.

1755 * Salter, Sam. mast. of Chs. house, 4to. 1755, † Ezek. xxxvii. v. 3.

1756 * Church, Tho. V. Batterſea, preb. St. Paul's.

1757 Ridley, Gloucester, LL. B. Poplar, M. da. aft. D. D. and preb. of Sarum, Eccles. xi. v. 1.

1758 * Ibbetson, James, archd. of St. Alban's, 4to. 1758, † Gal. vi. v. 10.

1759 Abdy, Stotherd, M. A. Rect. of Theydon Garnon, Essex, aft. archd. of Essex, 4to. 1759, † Lam. iv. v. 5.

1760 * Dodwell, Wm. archd. Berks, 4to. 1760, † Jerem. xlix. v. 2.

1761 * Burton, John, Fellow of Eton, 8vo. 1766, vol. ii. p. 97. Psalm xxii. v. 8, 9.

1762 * Horne, Geo. fellow (now president) of Mag. coll. Oxon. and dean of Cant. 4to. 1762, † Lam. v. v. 3.

1763 Franklin, Thomas, M. A. aft. D. D. of Q. ſtreet chap. &c. 4to. 1763, † Jerem. xlvi. v. 11.

1764 * Hinde, Rd. Rect. of Sheering, Eſſex, 4to. 1764, † Rom. xiv. v. 16.

1765 * Halifax, James, V. of Ewell, Surrey, 4to. 1765, † Gen. xlvii. v. 22.

1766 * Barton, Cutts, dean of Briſtol, O John xiii. v. 34.

1767 * Eyre, Rd. F. R. and A. S. S. and R. Bright Walton, Berks, 4to. 1767, † Joſh. xiii. v. 33.

1768 * Finch, Robert Pool, R. St. Mich. Coſah. Lond. now preb. of Weſtm. 4to. 1768, † Acts iv. v. 34.

1769 * Percy, Tho. dean of Carliſle, and now bp. of Dromore, in Ireland, 4to. 1769, † John xiii. v. 35.

1770 Whalley, Peter, LL.B. Rect. St. Gabr. Fench, and St. Marg. Patt. Lond. 4to. 1770, † 1 Cor. ix. v. 14.

1771 * Parker, Wm. R. St. James's, chap. in ord. 4to. 1771, † 2 Cor. viii. v. 3.

1772 * Morell, Tho. R. Buckland, Herts, 4to. 1772, † Ruth ii. v. 20.

1773 * Glaſſe, Sam. chap. in ord. and R. of Hanwell, Midd. 4to. 1773, † Hoſea xiv. v. 3.

1774 * Tucker, Joſiah, dean of Gloſt. O Gal. vi. v. 9.

1775 Burnaby, Andr. M. A. now D. D. Vic. of Greenwich; vol. of ſermons, 8vo, 1777, p. 99. 1 Cor. ix. v. 13, 14.

1776 * Porteus, Beilby, R. of Lambeth, &c. bp. of Cheſter, 4to. 1776, † 2 Ks. iv. v. 1.

1777 Cornwallis, Hon. James, LL.D. dean of Cant. bp. of L. and C. 4to. 1777, † 1 Tim. vi. v. 18.

1778 * Warren, John, preb. of Ely, bp. Bang. 4to. 1778, † James i. v. 27.

1779 * Richardſon, Rt. Rect. of St. Anne's, Weſt. prebendary of Linc. 4to. 1779, † Pſalm cxxii. v. 8, 9.

1780 * Law, John, archd. Roch. &c. 4to. 1780, † Pſalm lxviii. v. 5.

1781 * Markham, Rt. chap. in ord. and R. of St. Mary, White-chapel, 4to. 1781, Jerem. xlix. v. 11.

1782 Jones, Wm. M. A. F. R. S. Rect. Paſton, Northtonſh. 4to. 1782, † Acts xx. v. 35.

1783 * Carr, Samuel, R. St. Andrew Underſhaft, Lond. &c. not printed, though much requeſted. 2 John iiid v. 17.

[A] Dr. Sprat's ſermon was delivered at the firſt anniverſary meeting after the grant of the charter of incorporation, which bears date July 1, 1678: there are in it many references to former meetings, and in the beginning of it their being by the bleſſing of God ſeveral years *renewed*. [It does not, however, appear, that any of the ſermons before preached were publiſhed]. The expreſſion *renewed* implies that there was a charitable inſtitution of this kind before the civil war. Do any accounts of it remain? The Dr. profeſſes himſelf very much in all things unequal to thoſe who had gone before him; and ſays, that he was over-ruled *ſo much out of his own order*, to preach by reaſon of the ſickneſs of the Rev. Prelate, who had undertaken the employment. By *out of his own order*, did he mean as to age, or rank and ſtation in the Church? He was then Prebendary of Weſtminſter, though not ſo ſtyled in the title-page. The ſermon is dedicated to the preſident, and the reſt of the governors of the corporation. Dr. John Dolben, at that time B. of Rocheſter, and Lord Almoner (aft. abp. of York) was preſident. By the charter the preſident, as well as all other officers of the corporation, are to be elected yearly. Qu. The names of the preſidents and vice-preſidents?

[B] In his dedication to the ſtewards, he obſerves, that 512l. had in that year been given towards the ſupport of widows of poor miniſters, and their children, beſides the ſums collected at the meeting for putting forth apprentices. Of the fourteen ſtewards, the firſt on the liſt is Ad. Henry Killigrew. Q. The ſon of Dr. Henry Killigrew, Prebendary of Weſtminſter, and maſter of the Savoy; and the brother of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, termed by A. Wood, "a grace for beauty, and a muſe *for wit*?"

[C] Sir Salathiel Lovel, Recorder of London, was one of the fifteen ſtewards in 1692. Qu. Where was his father preferred? Towards the concluſion of the Bp's diſcourſe is a paragraph as pertinent now as it was at that time.—"Though the bounty, which worthy "perſons have from time to time depoſited in our treaſurer's hands, be very conſiderable, yet "it is grievous to ſee how *little* falls to the ſhare of particular ſupplicants, by reaſon of their "exceſſive number; nor is the *Parade*, which makes ſuch a noble ſhew *on theſe days* in our "ſtreets any objection againſt what I have ſadly obſerved to you; ſince it would be very "ſtrange if ſo many thouſands of miniſters, as our Church conſiſts of, ſhould not always "produce a very great number, whoſe natural parts, and liberal education, have enabled them "to improve the advantages, put into their hands by the good providence of God, to the ar"riving at very plentiful fortunes. And, upon a juſt computation, I doubt not but it will be "found, that there are extremely few of the ſons of the clergy, whoſe large circumſtances in "the world are owing to their *patrimony*, in compariſon of *thoſe* who are enriched by the "bleſſing *of God* upon their own induſtry."

[D] To this ſermon is annexed [and, as it may be inferred from the dedication, for the firſt time] a faithful account of the ſums diſtributed for fourteen years laſt paſt, viz. 1684 inclusive. All the former ſermons were preached in Bow Church; but in 1693 being was removed to St. Paul's cathedral, where it has been ever ſince held.

[a] Sir

[E] Sir Nathan Wrighte was one of the ſtewards to whom Dr. Aſheton dedicated his ſermon. He was at that time King's Serjeant, and in May 1700 appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. His father was rector of Thurcaſton, co. Leiceſter. The ſons of the clergy can boaſt of the preſent Lord Chancellor's being alſo of their lineage. And reaſon have they to think themſelves much obliged to Lord Thurlow, for not only being their ſteward in 1779, but for his ſince encouraging theſe anniverſary meetings, by his preſence, and by his generous contributions.

[F] In the appendix to this ſermon is the account of the money diſtributed for 19 years. The loweſt ſum 228l. in 1685; the higheſt 644l. in 1696. Dr. Kennet, at p. 19, offered a hint [whether it might not be adviſable] to "encourage ſome induſtrious young man, "to write the lives, &c. of the ſons of the Engliſh clergy; men famous in their genera-"tion, a tribe worthy to be numbered by themſelves," [in ſome diſtinct memorials of them]. And, in a note, he inſtances 26 in the higheſt order of the Church [without going further back than to the memories of himſelf, and of his contemporaries], beſides five worthy prelates then living. But, ſaid Bp. Sprat, p. 33, "it is an evident obſervation, "that no other one race, nor the ſons of any one other profeſſion, nor perhaps all toge-"ther, are ſo much ſcattered amongſt all profeſſions, all ways of life, as the ſons of clergy-"men alone." He mentions, among the ſtewards for the ſucceeding year, the ſon of an Abp. the ſons of Bps. and of other dignified clergy. Qu. Who were the ſtewards of the next year's meeting? And an *upright Alderman of London, above the chair*, being mentioned. Qu. Who he was? The ſtewards in 1702 are commended in the dedication for their prudent way of chuſing out ſtewards worthy to ſucceed them. Qu. What was the method, and is it ſtill followed?

[G] In his dedication he congratulates the good fortune of the year, that amongſt their number there were two who had the honour to bear flags in his Majeſty's navy. Qu. The names of theſe Admirals?

[H] Joſ. Addiſon, Eſq. was one of the ſtewards in 1707; as was alſo Fr. Atterbury, Eſq. Qu. How related to Bp. Atterbury?

[I] The number of widows and children relieved, in 1712, was 424, of which twenty-ſix of the widows received 5l. each; two 4l. two 3l. 10s. ſixty-two 3l. forty 2l. 10s. one hundred and forty-eight 2l. eighty-five 1l. 10s. and thirty-nine 1l. The whole ſum diſtributed amounted to 969l. 10s.

[K] The Appendix conſiſts of two parts; in the firſt, is a liſt of the officers, with an account of the ſum diſtributed at the laſt yearly court, amounting to 1143l. and applied to the relief of 472 widows and children. The ſecond part contains an abſtract of the will of Dr. Thomas Turner, prebendary of Ely, &c. who bequeathed the reſidue of his eſtate to this corporation, a large benefaction.

[L] From the appendix it appears that, in 1724, there was living one widow of a ſequeſtered clergyman, to whom was allowed an annuity of 7l. She muſt therefore have been very far advanced in life, probably not leſs than 100 years of age. Qu. What was her name? Seven hundred and eight widows, were then upon the liſt at 5l. per. annum each; thirteen other widows who by particular benefactions received 65l. and ten who had 50l. being the benefaction of Dr. Gatford. Col. Windham, R. Millar, Eſq. the Executors of Mr. Gillingham, and the Rev. Mr. Hill, are mentioned as benefactors, for ſums given to put children out apprentices.

[M] Dr. Kilborn, in a note to page 18 of his Sermon, obſerves, that the penſioners of the corporation were then upwards of 800, but that the revenue, together with caſual benefactions, would not afford more than 5l. a year to each widow.

[N] In this ſermon, p. 25, is this ſentence: "No doubt of it, there are ſome elevated "ſeats of honour and profit in the patrimony of the Church, *but what are they among ſo "many?*" And Mr. Trapp, at p. 45 of his diſcourſe, remarks, "that, were their revenues "to be equally divided, each of them, one with another, would have no more, than is "commonly the annual acqueſt of a very ordinary mechanical tradeſman; half of them "have actually no more, and hundreds of them not a quarter ſo much." The impolicy of the equalizing, levelling plan, and its inſufficiency to anſwer the ſpecious ends propoſed to reſult from it, were likewiſe noticed by Biſhop Maddox in his anniverſa ſermon, p. 10.

[O] "It is," ſays Dr. Stebbing, p. 20. "worthy of your obſervation, that though the amount "of our yearly penſions exceeds the revenues of our eſtates by near fifteen hundred pounds, "the corporation has never yet found it neceſſary to ſhorten her hand, the good provi-"dence of God having perpetually ſupplied that defect by caſual benefactions!"

[P] Of the collection made at the meeting in 1738, 50l. was given by the Prince of Wales, for which a deputation of the ſtewards waited upon his Royal Highneſs, with an addreſs of thanks.

[Q] To the 6th page of the ſermon, preached by the preſent Bp. of Cheſter in 1776, is ſubjoined the following note.

"But it may not perhaps be *generally* known, that there are *three diſtinct ſocieties* formed "for the benefit of the indigent widows and children of the clergy, and all cloſely con-"nected with each other." "The

"The firſt and principal is, *The Corporation for the relief of the poor widows and children of clergymen*, eſtabliſhed by charter. The funds of this charity are employed chiefly in "giving penſions to the widows of the clergy.

"The ſecond, which aroſe not long after, is *The ſociety of the feaſt of the ſons of the clergy*, "conſiſting of the company annually aſſembled under that name, at St. Paul's Church, "and Merchant Taylors Hall. The money collected at theſe two places is wholly ex- "pended in apprenticing out the children of neceſſitous clergymen. The expences of the "muſic and the feaſt are generouſly defrayed by the ſtewards of that ſociety.

"The third is, *The ſociety of Stewards and Subſcribers for maintaining and educating the poor orphans of the clergy till of age to be put apprentices.*

"This ſociety was formed in 1749. It is compoſed of thoſe who have been ſtewards of "the former ſociety, and any others who chuſe to become members of it. It is ſupported "by annual ſubſcriptions of one guinea each, and maintains two ſchools, one for boys, and "the other for girls."

Though the third ſociety was ſo lately inſtituted, it appears to have been a part of the original plan of the charter, becauſe Mr. Wake, in his letter of the 27th of June 1678, thus expreſſes himſelf, "the deſign promiſes well, and if men that have opened their mouths "will not ſhut their purſes, we ſhall grow rich, and have an houſe for 80 boys, and their "maſter lodged." The number of children now maintained are no more than thirty-two boys, and twenty-ſix girls; nor has the increaſe of the fund latterly been ſo great as could be wiſhed, or the nature of the charity ſeems to demand.

[R] Prince George, our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign, and his brother Prince Edward, were at the Rehearſal in 1747, and their Royal Highneſſes on the following day contributed 100l. to the collection. Upon this occaſion the ſtewards preſented an addreſs of thanks to the Prince of Wales. The Addreſs, as alſo that preſented in 1738, with the anſwers to both, are printed in the periodical publications of the reſpective years.

It muſt have been from the want of a proper application, that the ſociety has not been honoured with a ſimilar mark of kindneſs and condeſcenſion from the royal grandſon, the tenderneſs and liberality of whoſe diſpoſition are unqueſtionable.

[S] See ſome ſhrewd remarks on the intolerant principles in this ſermon, in our vol. for 1770, p. 561. But Qu. whether it was printed? EDIT.

[T] This ſermon was very remarkable, and much criticiſed at the time, but underwent ſo few corrections before it was printed. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

IN your catalogue of an evening club eſtabliſhed by Dr. Johnſon at a public-houſe in Eſſex-ſtreet, you have diſtinguiſhed ſuch members as attended the funeral of this truly great man; obſerving likewiſe, that other gentlemen of the ſame ſociety, "by miſtake," were not invited. On enquiry, however, I find that your information was erroneous. All who were deſigned by the Doctor's executors to be preſent at his interment were ſummoned by cards of ſpecial invitation. In your Magazine for December you have told the public (and truly), that one of the number, then mentioned by you, had no other introduction than that of Dr. Brocklesby.

To compenſate ſo trivial a correction in your valuable Miſcellany, I encloſe you a liſt of as many of Dr. Johnſon's aſſociates as originally met at the Turk's Head in Gerard-ſtreet, Soho; were from thence tranſplanted to Prince's in Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly; and now dine at Baxter's in Dover-ſtreet, on almoſt every Tueſday during the ſeſſion of parliament. Their names are ſet down according to the order in which they appear on their books, a circumſtance ſuppoſed to have been regulated by their ſeniority in the club. The three firſt are the only ſurvivors among the original members by whom the reſt were choſen. Since Mr. Garrick's funeral this aſſociation has been called (what I am told it has never called itſelf) THE LITERARY CLUB.

* Sir Joſhua Reynolds,
* Mr. Burke,
* Mr. Langton,
Earl of Charlemont,
Biſhop of Dromore [Dr. Percy],
* Sir Charles Bunbury,
Doctor Fordyce,
* Mr. Colman,
Sir William Jones,
Mr. Boſwell,
Sir Robert Chambers,
* Mr. Steevens,
Right Hon. Charles James Fox,
Earl of Offory,
Mr. Gibbon,
Mr. Adam Smith,
Mr. Veſey,
Biſhop of Killaloe [Dr. Barnard],
Mr. Sheridan, Jun.
* Sir Joſeph Banks,
* Mr. Windham,
Dean of Ferns [Dr. Marlay],
Rev. Dr. Joſeph Warton,
Earl Spencer,

* Dr.

* Dr. Scott,
Bishop of St. Asaph [Dr. Shipley],
Lord Eliot,
Rev. Thomas Warton,
Lord Lucan,
* Mr. Malone,
* Mr. Burke, Jun.
Sir William Hamilton,
Visc. Palmerston,
* Dr. Burney,
Dr. Warren.

WITHDRAWN.

Sir John Hawkins.

DEAD.

Samuel Dyer,
Christopher Nugent,
Oliver Goldsmith,
Antony Chamier,
Hon. Topham Beauclerk,
David Garrick,
Lord Ashburton.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

This club, consisting of thirty-five Members, is said to be full. Those marked with an asterisk attended the remains of Dr. Johnson to Westminster Abbey. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant, &c.

MR. URBAN,

THE rules of the Club established by Dr. Johnson at the Essex Head (see p. 8.), in imitation of the "perpetual Club" of the Spectator, were these:

"The Club shall consist of four and twenty.

The meetings shall be on the Monday, Thursday, and Saturday of every week; but in the week before Easter there shall be no meeting.

Every Member is at liberty to introduce a Friend once a week, but not oftener.

Two Members shall oblige themselves to attend in their turn every night from 8 to 10, or to procure two to attend in their room.

Every Member present at the Club shall spend at least 6d. and every man who stays away shall forfeit 3d.

The master of the house shall keep an account of the absent members; and deliver to the President of the night a list of the forfeits incurred.

When any Member returns after absence, he shall immediately lay down his forfeits; which if he omits to do, the President shall require.

There shall be no general reckoning, but every man shall adjust his own expences.

The night of indispensable attendance will come to every member once a month. Whoever shall for 3 months together omit to attend himself, or by substitution, nor shall make any apology in the fourth month, shall be considered as having abdicated the Club.

When a vacancy is to be filled, the name of the Candidate, and of the Member recommending him, shall stand in the Club-room 3 nights. On the fourth he may be chosen by ballot; six Members, at least, being present; and two thirds of the ballot being in his favour; or the majority, should the numbers not be divisible by three.

The master of the house shall give notice, six days before, to each of those Members whose turn of necessary attendance is come.

The notice may be in these words:

"Sir,

"On the of will "be your turn of presiding at the Es-"sex Head. Your company is there-"fore earnestly requested."

One penny shall be left by each Member for the waiter."

The Club was first projected in the winter of 1783; and began to assemble regularly at the beginning of 1784, when the above regulations were agreed on, and prefaced by the following motto:

"To-day deep thoughts with me resolve
"to drench
"In mirth, which after no repenting
"draws." MILTON.

The names you have already printed are those who were members at the time of Dr. Johnson's death, in the order in which they were entered in the book. The three last were introduced in the room of Dr. Scott, who was named, but never attended; of Mr. Tyres, who abdicated the club, Feb. 1, 1784; and of Mr. Strahan, who followed his example on the 26th of June.

ALDEBARAN.

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 5.

SINCE my last, another letter of Dr. Johnson to Mr. Cave, in 1738, has been recovered; which I now send you for insertion.

"SIR, *Monday, N° 6, Castle-street.*

I AM to return you thanks for the present you were so kind as to send by me, and to intreat that you will be pleased to inform me by the penny-post, whether you resolve to print the Poem *. If

* London, no doubt.

you

you pleaſe to ſend it me by the poſt, with a note to Dodſley, I will go and read the lines to him, that we may have his conſent to put his name in the title-page. As to the printing, if it can be ſet immediately about, I will be ſo much the author's friend, as not to content myſelf with meer ſolicitations in his favour. I propoſe, if my calculation be near the truth, to engage for the reimburſement of all that you ſhall loſe by an impreſſion of 500, provided, as you very generouſly propoſe, that the profit, if any, be ſet aſide for the author's uſe, excepting the preſent you made, which, if he be a gainer, it is fit he ſhould repay. I beg that you will let one of your ſervants write an exact account of the expence of ſuch an impreſſion, and ſend it with the poem, that I may know what I engage for. I am very ſenſible, from your generoſity on this occaſion, of your regard to learning, even in its unhappieſt ſtate, and cannot but think ſuch a temper deſerving of the gratitude of thoſe who ſuffer ſo often from a contrary diſpoſition. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

SAM. JOHNSON."

"The following particulars of Johnſon's early life have been communicated by the friend to whom you owe the copy of the epitaph in p. 9.

"Mrs. Johnſon committed her young Goliah to the care of a poor woman, ſoon after his birth; and with the milk of his *nurſing* mother he imbibed a ſcrophulous diſorder, the effects of which were viſible through life (ſee p. 123). Mrs. Johnſon was perſuaded to try the *regal-touch*; and (though not a ſuperſtitious woman) ſaid, that the hand of her gracious Miſtreſs cured her infant. I do not know whether the piece of gold, that was given him by her Majeſty, was thought worthy of being preſerved by its maſter*.

"When about 3 years old, he was maſter of a brood of eleven ducks, one of which he had the misfortune to deſtroy. Immediately after the accident, he came to his mother, and deſired ſhe would *write*. "Write, *what* am I to write?" "Write upon your Duck." "Well then, Sam, tell me what to ſay." The great infant, after ſhaking his head for a few minutes, thus liſped "in numbers, for the numbers came:"

Here lies good maſter Duck,
Whom Samuel Johnſon trod on,
If 't had liv'd 't had been good luck:
For then there'd been an *odd one*.

"Dr. Swinfen, a phyſician of eminence, lodged with Michael Johnſon, and was Sam's godfather.—When the Dr. came to us laſt ſummer, he aſked me if I remembered a ſmall ſtone in the body of the cathedral, with this inſcription:

Here lies the body of
Mrs. ELIZABETH BLANEY, a ſtranger.
She departed this life
2d of September, 1694.

and aſked in what *condition* the ſtone was? I ſaid, "I knew it well, but that it was broken in two by the feet of paſſengers; and added, that, though I had frequently made enquiry, no perſon could give me the leaſt account of the ſaid Mrs. Blaney." The Doctor ſaid, "In the firſt place, put down a new and a ſubſtantial block of marble, with the ſame inſcription as the old one had; and I will repay you whatever it may coſt. Elizabeth Blaney lived at Leek, where my father was an apprentice, and fell in love with him. Upon his removal to Lichfield, ſhe followed him, and took lodgings oppoſite to his houſe. Her paſſion was not unknown, but he had no inclination to return it. It, however, overcame her health; and, when my father was told that ſhe was in danger, he went to her, and offered her his hand. She ſaw death approaching, and declined it. She ſoon after died, and my father placed the ſtone I enquired after over her body. Of what family ſhe was, I never could learn.

"Some falſe accounts of the meanneſs of Michael Johnſon's ſituation in trade have appeared in the public papers. *You* know that the ſituation of the houſe* rendered a ſtall in *Lichfield* market unneceſſary; and to have weekly ſtandings in the neighbouring towns was far from diſreputable, conſidering that booksellers were at that time eſtabliſhed only in *principal* places. Mr. Johnſon ſaid, they had the buſineſs of all the adjoining places, and were in excellent circumſtances, till they undertook to make parchment in a building (now deſtroyed) near *the great willow*†. In this new undertaking nothing proſpered; they had no ſooner bought a large ſtock of ſkins, than a heavy duty was laid upon that article, and from Michael's abſence by his many avocations as a bookſeller, the parchment buſineſs was committed to a faithleſs ſervant, and thence they gradually declined into ſtrait circumſtances. My grandfather Hunter received as much

* I have ſeen it, ſince the Doctor's death, in the hands of Sir John Hawkins. J. N.

* This we ſhall ſhew next month. EDIT.

† Which we ſhall alſo ſhew ſoon. EDIT.

for

A perspective view of a part of the city of Lichfield, including
1. The house in which the late Dr. Sam. Johnson was born.
2. Part of the market cross. 3. St. Mary's church. 4. Part of the town hall.

for the education of Johnſon as was paid for the children of *other* tradeſmen.

"The *Norton* mentioned at the cloſe of the epitaph in p. 9. is beyond the leaſt doubt in Worceſterſhire. *Vigornienſi* ſhould be ſubſtituted for *Varvicenſi*."

The "looſe piece by Floyer," which is noticed in Johnſon's firſt letter to Cave, may be ſeen in Gent. Mag. 1734, p. 127. It was probably ſent by Johnſon himſelf, who not many months ago ſtrongly preſſed the communicator of the foregoing anecdotes, to give to the publick ſome account of the life and works of Sir John Floyer, whoſe learning and piety deſerve recording, and concerning whom any authentic materials would be acceptable. An original portrait of him is preſerved at Lichfield, and very probably will be publiſhed by ſubſcription.

Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.

MR. URBAN,

A Few particulars concerning Mr. Levett, on whoſe memory Dr. Johnſon has beſtowed an elegiac copy of verſes *, may not be unacceptable to your readers †.

Mr. Levett, though an Engliſhman by birth ‡, became early in life a waiter at a coffee-houſe in Paris. The ſurgeons who frequented it, finding him of an inquiſitive turn, and attentive to their converſation, made a purſe for him, and gave him ſome inſtructions in their art. They afterwards furniſhed him with the means of other knowledge, by procuring him free admiſſion to ſuch lectures in pharmacy and anatomy as were read by the ableſt profeſſors of that period. Hence his introduction to a buſineſs, which afforded him a continual though ſlender maintenance. Where the middle part of his life was ſpent, is uncertain. He reſided, however, above twenty years under the roof of Johnſon, who never wiſhed him to be regarded as an inferior, or treated him like a dependent §. He breakfaſted with the Doctor every morning, and perhaps was ſeen no more by him till midnight. Much of the day was employed in attendance on his patients, who were chiefly of the loweſt rank of tradeſmen. The remainder of his hours he dedicated to Hunter's lectures, and to as many different opportunities of improvement as he could meet with on the ſame gratuitous conditions. "All his medical knowledge (ſaid Johnſon), and it is not inconſiderable *, was obtained through the ear. Though he buys books, he ſeldom looks into them, or diſcovers any power by which he can be ſuppoſed to judge of an author's merit."

Before he became a conſtant inmate of the Doctor's houſe, he married, when he was near ſixty, a woman of the town, who had perſuaded him (notwithſtanding their place of congreſs was a ſmall coal-ſhed in Fetter-lane), that ſhe was nearly related to a man of fortune, but was injuriouſly kept by him out of large poſſeſſions. It is almoſt needleſs to add that both parties were diſappointed in their views.—If Levett took her for an heireſs, who in time might be rich, ſhe regarded him as a phyſician already in conſiderable practice.—Compared with the marvels of this tranſaction (as Johnſon himſelf declared when relating them), the tales in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments ſeem familiar occurrences. Never was infant more completely duped than our hero. He had not been married four months, before a writ was taken out againſt him, for debts incurred by his wife.—He was ſecreted; and his friend then procured him a protection from a foreign miniſter. In a ſhort time afterward, ſhe ran away from him, and was tried (providentially in his opinion) for picking pockets at the Old Bailey. Her huſband was with difficulty prevented from attending the court, in the hope ſhe would be hanged. She pleaded her own cauſe, and was acquitted; a ſeparation between this ill-ſtarred couple took place; and Dr. Johnſon then took Levett home, where he continued till his death, which happened ſuddenly, without pain, Jan. 17, 1782. His vanity in ſuppoſing that a young woman of family and fortune ſhould be enamoured of him, Dr. Johnſon thought, deſerved ſome check.—As no relations of his were known to Dr. Johnſon, he advertiſed for them. In the courſe of a few weeks an

* See it in vol. LIV. p. 695.

† This letter originally appeared in the St. James's Chronicle, but with ſome miſtakes which are here corrected; and an original letter of Dr. Johnſon's is alſo added.

‡ He was born at Hull, in Yorkſhire.

§ Dr. Johnſon has frequently obſerved, that Levett was indebted to him for nothing more than houſe-room, his ſhare in a penny loaf at breakfaſt, and now and then a dinner on a Sunday.

* He had acted for many years in the capacity of ſurgeon and apothecary to Johnſon, under the direction of the good and learned Dr. Lawrence; when he retired to Canterbury, Dr. Heberden was called in to him.

heir at law appeared, and aſcertained his title to what effects the deceaſed had left behind him.

Levett's character was rendered valuable by repeated proof of honeſty, tenderneſs, and gratitude to his benefactor, as well as by an unwearied diligence in his profeſſion.—His ſingle failing was an occaſional departure from ſobriety. Johnſon would obſerve, he was perhaps the only man who ever became intoxicated through motives of prudence. He reflected, that, if he refuſed the gin or brandy offered him by ſome of his patients, he could have been no gainer by their cure, as they might have had nothing elſe to beſtow on him. This habit of taking a fee, in whatever ſhape it was exhibited, could not be put off by advice or admonition of any kind. He would ſwallow what he did not like, nay what he knew would injure him, rather than go home with an idea that his ſkill had been exerted without recompence. "Had, ſaid Johnſon, all his patients maliciouſly combined to reward him with meat and ſtrong liquors, inſtead of money, he would either have burſt, like the dragon in the Apocrypha, through repletion, or have been ſcorched up, like Portia, by ſwallowing fire."—But let not from hence an imputation of rapaciouſneſs be fixed upon him. Though he took all that was offered him, he demanded nothing from the poor, nor was known, in any inſtance, to have enforced the payment of even what was juſtly his due.

His perſon was middle-ſized and thin; his viſage ſwarthy, aduſt, and corrugated. His converſation—except on profeſſional ſubjects—barren. When in diſhabille, he might have been miſtaken for an alchemiſt, whoſe complexion had been hurt by the fumes of the crucible, and whoſe clothes had ſuffered from the ſparks of the furnace.

Such was Levett, whoſe whimſical frailty, if weighed againſt his good and uſeful qualities, was—

"A floating atom, duſt that falls unheeded
"Into the adverſe ſcale, nor ſhakes the balance." IRENE.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant, &c.

Juſt after Mr. Levett's death, Dr. Johnſon ſent Dr. Lawrence the following account of it:

"SIR, *Jan.* 17, 1782.

OUR old friend Mr. Levett, who was laſt night eminently chearful, died this morning. The man who lay in the ſame room hearing an uncommon noiſe got up, and tried to make him ſpeak, but without effect. He then called Mr. Holder the apothecary, who, though when he came he thought him dead, opened a vein, but could draw no blood. So has ended the long life of a very uſeful and very blameleſs man.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
SAM. JOHNSON."

MR. URBAN,

AS your publication is univerſally acknowledged to be the beſt repoſitory of the kind, for whatever is uſeful or intereſting in literature; I make no apology for ſending you a few remarks upon a book, which is at preſent very little read or known. I mean of the tragedies of Seneca, from the peruſal of which I have been long deterred by the ſlight manner in which I have heard them mentioned by thoſe to whoſe opinions I have been accuſtomed to pay deference.—I have lately, however, had occaſion to conſult a paſſage in Seneca's Medea; and I confeſs, Mr. Urban, I was much ſurpriſed to find great ſpirit where I was taught to expect inſipidity, much warmth where I thought every thing was cold, and characters well ſupported and ſtrongly marked, which I had conceived to be weak and unintereſting. I am a young man, and of courſe do not expect the greateſt ſubmiſſion to my judgement; but I declare that, after reading Apollonius Rhodius, Valerius Flaccus, and Euripides, my mind has been more forcibly impreſſed by the character of Medea, as pourtrayed in Seneca, than by any of the above-mentioned authors.—I could point out a variety of paſſages of ſuperior force and beauty, as to language, ſentiment, and expreſſion; but I fear I ſhould exceed the limits of your plan and my own leiſure; I wiſh, however, to take the liberty of appealing to one or two, in defence of my aſſertions.

In the dialogue between Medea and her attendant, after the former has declared her general reſolve of ſome mighty revenge, though without having decided on the particular ſcheme or mode of it; the attendant reminds her of her deſerted and helpleſs ſituation telling her, her friends were gone from her, her huſband had proved faithleſs, and that nothing remains by which ſhe can be aſſiſted in the execution of her purpoſes.

Abiere Colchi—Conjugis nulla eſt fides,
Nihilque *ſupereſt* opibus e tantis tibi.

The

The emotion of the first part of Medea's answer I consider as one of the finest breaks I have ever seen in any ancient or modern tragedy, and indeed the whole is well worth transcribing.

Medea *superest*, hic mare et terras vides,
Ferrumque et ignes, et deos et fulmina.

I know no passage more energetic, or more expressive of the confidence which a lofty mind, labouring under the sense of injuries, and conscious of its vigour and vast resources, may be imagined to repose in itself.

The whole of this scene is beautiful, and many parts of it sublime. I remember no one in the corresponding play of Euripides which may justly be placed in competition with it. The heroine's character is strongly imagined, and consistently supported throughout; and at the conclusion of the conference, when she exclaims,

Fortuna opes auferre non animum potest,

the reader must feel his affections wonderfully softened towards her, and in some manner inclined, through his admiration of her masculine spirit and pity for her situation, to palliate the vast vengeance to which he must conceive her adequate, and indeed hastening to accomplish. I cannot quit my subject without noticing one passage more: it is in the conference between Jason and Medea. After having found all her attempts to soften the indignation of Creon, and to frustrate the intended marriage of Jason with Creusa, ineffectual, Medea appears fixed in her determination of revenge at all events, and to the most extreme extent; and seems only to deliberate about the means which might make her vengeance most oppressive to Jason individually, and most extensive in its general operation. She plays upon his sensibility with exquisite address, and torments him with all the varied acuteness of which he may imagine a haughty, incensed, jealous, and disappointed woman susceptible;—at last she mentions their common children, and finding that Jason could not for a moment support the idea of parting with them, and that his affection for them was of the warmest and most lively nature, in a moment she determines that her revenge shall be directed to this his most vulnerable part, and, forgetful of every consideration but the predominant one of passion, she immediately resolves to make them the sacrifice, and to punish Jason in the most exquisite manner through the sufferings and death of his children. I beg leave first to transcribe Jason's affectionate language respecting his children, as the classical reader will be better enabled to judge of the force and excellence of Medea's reply, which I think almost without a parallel. When she solicits to have the children entrusted to her care, Jason says,

Parere precibus cupere me, fateor, tuis
Pietas vetat: namque istud haud possim pati,
Non si ipse memet cogat & rex & socer.
Hæc causa vitæ est, hoc perusti pectoris
Curis levamen, spiritu, citius queam
Carere, membris, luce.

Medea says aside, and we may conceive with what spirited abruptness,

—— —— Sic gnatos amat?
Bene est, tenetur: vulneri patuit locus.

In this particular part and moment she assumes the colour of Iago's character in Othello, and of Zanga's in the Revenge; but I do not think it possible to point out a passage, in either of the above justly celebrated performances, equal to that which I have cited from Seneca. In short, the dignity of Medea's character is supported throughout in a very masterly manner. In the last scene, at the time of her final parting with Jason, when we are to conceive her rising with her chariot into the air, with all the majesty of a divinity, who without the most sensible emotion can read her animated acclamation,—

Sic fugere soles.

Happy should I be, Mr. Urban, to know myself the instrument of rescuing (I may almost say) from obscurity a book, which is in my opinion distinguished by elegant language, and sublime and elevated sentiments. I sincerely regret that it did not come sooner under my inspection, and I think myself justified in assuring the classical reader, that the perusal of Seneca's Tragedies will reward his industry, and abundantly gratify his curiosity.

I remain your humble servant,
A. B.

MR. URBAN,

I Saw in the Ducal library at Parma an old map with this inscription—

..... Bedrazius civis Januæ,
composuit hanc anno Domini
millesimo ccccxxxvi. ——— die Julii.

In this map, beyond the Fortunate Islands, others are delineated and inscribed, "insulæ de novo repertæ." The date is 56 years earlier than the voyage of Columbus; and the librarian told me, that some pre-

pretend that this is the old map from which the envious contemporaries of Columbus charged him with deriving the information which caused his discovery. This account, for innumerable reasons, cannot be admitted: and it is probable, that, after the discovery of the Antilles, the insertion was made in an older map. However, as I have not met with any mention of this singular map in any description of Italy, I think it worth communication. I transcribed from the library catalogue the following character of the map: post insulas fortunatas aliæ conspiciuntur insulæ rudi tamen & indoctâ circumscriptione redditæ. Major longum terræ tractum formâ penè rectangulâ repræsentat; cui inscribitur "Antillia." Altera, non brevi intervallo distans, ejusdem penè figuræ, sic annotatur "Saravagio." Huic proxima adjacet insula minor falcata cum lemmate "Tanmor." Tandem pone Antilliam postrema est quadratæ quasi formæ, sed latere uno paululum convoco, quæ obscuro hôc nomine donatur "Royllo." Infra vero scriptum legitur "Insulæ de novo repertæ."

RAPOTENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

SUFFER even an individual to state an inconvenience from the new mode of conveying mails.—I live at Wargrave; and, as the letters are not dropped nigher to me than Maidenhead *, we have a person who walks daily to that place, and returns with the London letters, which I now do not receive so early by two, three, four, and five hours as I used to do by the old mails; and I never can answer a letter by return of post, unless I send to Maidenhead on purpose, a distance of seven miles. I have also letters from a nephew at Reading, which letters always go to Maidenhead, and return by the same person above employed, which costs me each letter 2d. postage, and 2d. the man bringing home; formerly they cost me only 2d. Surely, as an obscure individual, I have cause to complain. I know people of more consequence than myself have made it a subject of complaint, but we have had no redress; the answer from the post-office being, that we must submit to a fair trial of the scheme, as in times of distress, when so great a saving to government is made by having their mails carried for half the cost of the old mode, we ought to submit to many inconveniences. But that saving should not arise from injustice to the individual. I am sure, myself and many of my neighbours, feeling the deprivation of a daily correspondence, send four letters out of six by packets, and as such should think the revenue will not be increased. No doubt the commercial cities of Bristol and London may reap some benefit; but my trade of malting, &c. requires equal attention from government with that of the first merchant in the metropolis. C. D.

* Surely our correspondent might have his letters much nearer from Twyford. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

IT is remarkable that, of the noble family of Percy Earls of Northumberland, six earls out of eight in seven successive generations (besides some collateral branches) came to untimely deaths. Henry, the first earl, was killed in the battle of Bramham-Moor in Yorkshire, in 1408, 8 Hen. IV.

His brother, Thomas Earl of Worcester, was beheaded at Shrewsbury in 1403, 4 Hen. IV.

Henry Lord Percy, commonly called Hotspur (son to the 1st earl), was killed in the battle of Shrewsbury, the same year.

His son Henry (the 2d earl) was killed in the battle of St. Albans in 1455, 33 Hen. VI.

Three of the sons of the earl also fell in battle, viz. Henry, the 3d earl, in the battle of Towton, 1461, 1 Edw. IV. Thomas Lord Egremont, in the battle of Northampton, 1460, 38 Hen. VI. and Sir Ralph Percy, in the battle of Hegley moor, 1464, 4 Edw. IV.

Henry, 4th earl, son of the 3d earl, was killed by a tumultuous rabble in Yorkshire in 1489, 4 Hen. VII.

His grandson, Sir Thomas Percy, was executed at Tyburn for Aske's conspiracy in 1537, 29 Hen. VIII.

And the two sons of this Sir Thomas came also to untimely ends; 22 Thomas, the 7th earl, was beheaded at York for high treason in 1572, 14 Eliz.; and Henry, the 8th earl, shot himself in the Tower in 1581, 27 Eliz.

After this, it is but justice to add, that all the descendants of this noble house from that time to the present, being six generations, have died natural deaths, viz. Henry, the 9th earl; Algernon, the 10th; Joscelyn, the 11th and last earl; Elizabeth, Baroness Percy, and Duchess of Somerset; Algernon Lord Percy, and Duke of Somerset; George Viscount Beauchamp, and his sister, the late Duchess of Northumberland, Baroness Percy. CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR antiquarian readers may not be diſpleaſed to be told, that the ſword of the Marquis Spinola, general of the Spaniſh army in the Netherlands, was purchaſed at Paris by Mr. Martin, of King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, at the ſale of the Prince of Conti's effects, and may probably ſtill remain in his collection. And it may be deemed no improper ſupplement to the account of the Armoury at Bruſſels, given by Mr. Nichols from the muſeum of the Spalding Society, (Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XX. p. 75.) to add this deſcription.

The mounting is entirely of ſteel, and is richly ornamented with curious emboſſments in pretty high relief, exhibiting in ſeveral compartments various Scripture hiſtorical paſſages and emblematical figures diſpoſed round the pommel, bow, croſs bars, and ſhell of the ſword; each compartment has its proper inſcription in Latin. The principal compartment on the outer ſide of the pommel repreſents Samuel anointing David; under it, Eſau hunting; and above it, Eſau ſelling his birth-right. On the oppoſite ſide, Saul poſſeſſed with an evil ſpirit, and David playing before him on the harp. Above is Abraham preparing the altar for ſacrificing his ſon, and beneath it the ſervant keeping the aſſes. Between theſe two chief compartments, and ſerving to divide them, are two capital figures at full length in oval frames; the one Venus with Cupid; the other Juno with her peacock, holding in her hand a rod with a twiſted ſnake deſcending. Within other of the larger compartments on the bow, croſs bar, ſhell, &c. are repreſented David by the advice of Michal making his eſcape from Saul through a window; the judgement of Solomon between the two harlots; the Queen of Sheba viſiting Solomon; Abſalom ſlain by Joab as he hung on the tree; Elijah fed with bread and water in the wilderneſs by an Angel; Saul conſulting with the Witch at Endor; Ammon killed by his brother Abſalom at a banquet. In the ſmaller compartments are repreſented, the rape of Tamar by her brother Ammon; Elijah fed by a raven in the wilderneſs; David conſulting with Jonathan for his ſafety; Jonathan and David renewing their friendſhip; a ſingle Juſtice with her ſword and ſcales; David ſeizing the lion; David cutting off Saul's ſkirt; David ſlaying Goliah; David feeding his father's ſheep; the emblematical figure of Faith, a term; David and Jonathan, and David and Abſalom, with emblems of Charity and other devices: and on the end of the ſcabbard is repreſented Joab ſlaying Abner. On the inſide of the bow is engraved Ambr* Spinola * Exerc* Imper. The blade is of that ſort which is uſually denominated a flaming ſword, and ſhews the ſword to be of an excellent temper.

Some of your readers who are F F.A.S. may recollect the exhibition of a croſs-bow found in Flodden field by a farmer's ſervant ploughing there about 10 years ago: the ſtring broke on the ſlighteſt touch, but the bow was as elaſtic as when firſt left at the celebrated battle fought there 250 years ago.

REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.

IN November laſt, the Rev. Dr. Seabury, a D. D. of Oxford, formerly a perſecuted American miſſionary, after having applied in vain to the Engliſh Bench of Biſhops, with the moſt honourable credentials, was conſecrated *Biſhop of Connecticut in partibus infidelium*, by the Epiſcopal College at Aberdeen, or, in other words, the Five Nonjuring Scotch Prelates, who have regularly kept up and continued their ſucceſſion in that kingdom ever ſince Epiſcopacy was aboliſhed. This event, productive as it muſt be of important conſequences, (ſtrange to ſay!) has never been mentioned in any of our papers*. Whether this firſt American prelate will apply, or not, and with what ſucceſs, for the large ſums bequeathed by Archbiſhops Teniſon and Secker, and Bp. Benſon, towards the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of Epiſcopacy on that continent, time muſt ſhew.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 6.*

I Cannot help having a concern for my fellow Chriſtians, when they venture out of their native element, and eſpecially for ſome reſpectable Aeronauts, who have lately been in great danger of falling from the ſky into the ſea. I beg leave, therefore, by your means, to recommend to them, upon their entrance into their balloons, a pious ejaculation taken from Milton:

——— upled by thee,
Urania, into Heaven I have preſum'd,

* Not when we received this. We have ſeen it ſlightly mentioned ſince. EDIT.

An earthly guest, and drawn empyreal air,
Thy tempering; with like safety guided down
Return me to my native element;
Lest from this flying steed unrein'd (as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,)
Dismounted, on th' Aleian field I fall,
Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn.

But, if their attempt be to cross the British Channel, they may, after changing "Aleian field" into "British sea," read the last line thus:

Too vent'rous—there to sink, for ever lost.

By the way, it would please me much if any of your correspondents would help me to clear the lofty bard from the charge of tautology in the words "wander erroneous."—When successful, but illiterate, candidates return in print their *grateful*, that is, their *thankful*, thanks to their electors, one may more easily excuse such a phrase in them, than one can in the great Milton, on account of the authority and weight of his example. W. S.

Mr. Urban,

THE mention of Solomon's Song by a late correspondent reminds me of Dr. Jortin's character of that book, which I here send you.

"As to his song, many commentaries and discourses have been written upon it by the ancient fathers, and by modern divines, which have not made it one jot clearer than it was before. Their allegorical, mystical, and spiritual interpretations are arbitrary, unsupported, and the mere effusions of a fertile imagination. It is a short and elegant poem, in which the name of God is not once mentioned, in which not one religious or moral duty is recommended, and which is never cited by our Saviour, or by any writer of the New Testament."

I beg leave here also to add Mr. Knox's character of Dr. Jortin's Sermons, to which I alluded in my last.

"Posthumous publications, it has been remarked, are usually inferior in merit to those which were published in an author's life-time. And indeed the opinion seems plausible, as it may be presumed, that an author's reason for not publishing his works, is a consciousness of their inferiority. The sermons of Dr. Jortin were however designed, by their author, as a legacy to mankind. To enlarge on their value, would only be to echo back the public voice. Good sense and sound morality appear in them, not indeed dressed out in the meretricious ornaments of a florid style, but in all the manly force, and simple graces, of natural eloquence. The same caprice, which raises to reputation those trifling discourses which have nothing to recommend them but a prettiness of fancy, will again consign them to oblivion: but the sermons of Dr. Jortin will continue to be read with pleasure and edification, as long as human nature shall continue to be endowed with the faculties of reason and discernment *."

To which may be added his laconic answer, on being asked why he did not publish his sermons: "They shall sleep," he replied, "till I sleep †."

Jortinophilus.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 4, 1784.

THE mention you have made of Dr. Wm. Oldys in p. 329 of your last volume, induces me to send you an account of his father Dr. W. Oldys, who, according to Wood, vol. I. p. 31, took the degree of D. D. Jan. 16, 1642, and was vicar of Adderbury, in Oxfordshire. A man, from the private accounts I have received, of unsullied character, and who was cruelly murdered by the parliament soldiers without any provocation. Dr. Oldys was returning home in his chariot from Oxford, and this happened between the garrison of Oxford and his own home. The Dr. married Margaret, the daughter of Ambrose Sacheverell Clesh, by whom he had eleven children. The third son was William, of whom you have given us an account. Mrs. Cecilia Goad, the last surviving child, erected a monument to his memory in the chancel of the church at Adderbury immediately over the place of his interment, with the epitaph inclosed, having collected it some years ago on a search after matters of antiquity in that church, and about which time I sent for your publication that curious epitaph on Dr. Pelling (see vol. XL. p. 512) taken from Bath Abbey. Some others, which I thought worthy of every attention, shall be forwarded for your publication hereafter, with such biographical accounts as I may deem worth your notice. F. P.

P. M. S.
Gul. Oldys, S. T. P.

* It is surprising that a late learned and elegant dissertator [Mr. Mainwaring] should not have noticed and applauded the Sermons of Dr. Jortin, as well as those of Bishops Secker and Hurd, and Dr. Powell.

† Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 582.

Hujus

Hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarii,
Qui, flagrante Bello plusquam Civili,
Læsæ et Religionis, & Majestatis causa
Fidelis et strenuus Assertor;
Perduellium Militibus prope hanc villam,
Anno Salut. 1645, ætat. 55.
Vulneratus occubuit:
Uxorem duxit Margaretam
Ambr. Sacheverell, Cler. filiam,
Ex quâ genuit undecim Liberos.
Quorum primogenitus Johannes,
Postquam Academiâ Oxon. Philosophiæ,
Et Hospitio Lincolniensi Legum municipalium,
Studio,
Fœcundas Natura dotes feliciter ornavit,
Brevem finivit ætatem.
Mater tamen rem familiarem,
Et Liberorum educationem,
Sedulo et prospere curans,
Hanc vitam, usque ad nonagesimum primum
Annum alacritate piâ provectam,
26 Die Aprili A. D. 1705.
Pro meliori commutavit.
Cecilia Goad, vidua, Liberorum nunc sola
superstes,
Pietatis in parentes et amoris in fratrem
Memor,
Hoc monumentum poni curavit.

MR. URBAN. *Mortlake, Jan.* 1.

IN the church-yard of this parish lies buried the famous Doctor Partridge, under whose name an Almanack is still published. The following inscription is engraved on a flat black marble stone raised about four feet from the ground:

Johannes Partridge, Astrologus,
et Medicinæ Doctor,
natus est apud East-Sheen
in comitatu Surrey,
18 Januarii 1644,
& mortuus est Londini 24 Junii 1715.
Medicinam fecit duobus Regibus unæque
Reginæ,
Carolo scilicet Secundo, Willielmo tertio,
Reginæque Mariæ.
Creatus est Medicinæ Doctor,
Lugduni Batavorum.

I have searched the register of this parish, of which East-Sheen makes a part, but do not find his name. Indeed, there are but two baptisms registered in the year 1644, tho' in the year before there are 20; in 1645, and 1646, there was only one in each year, in 1647, there are 4, and in the year following more. So that during the height of the great rebellion, the register seems to have been very irregularly kept*. It appears that Partridge was physician to Charles the Second, and I have a translation by him of the Thesaurus Medico-Chymicus of Mynsicht, printed for Awnsham Churchill in 1682, in the title-page of which he styles himself physician to his Majesty. It is dedicated to Madam Frances Jermyn of St. Albans, and introduced by two commendatory poems by William Hide and John Gibbon, Blue mantle herald at arms. The latter mentions an improvement of Lilly's book of Astrology. Why he was not made physician to James the Second, may be imputed to his political principles, because it appears that he was retained by William and Mary in that capacity. In 1708, when Partridge was 64 years of age, Swift published, under the name of Isaac Bickerstaffe, Esq; predictions for that year, intending to ridicule the Almanack-makers and pretenders to Astrology, levelling his satire particularly at Dr. P. whose death he foretold would happen on the 29th of March in that year. This was followed by the "Accomplishment of the first of Mr. Bickerstaffe's predictions, being an account of the death of Mr. P. the almanack-maker, upon the 29th instant, in a letter to a person of honour." Herein he makes him declare himself a Cobler and a Non-conformist, and say, "I wish I may not have done more mischief by my physic than my astrology, though I had some good receipts from my grandmother, and my own compositions were such as I thought could at least do no hurt." Partridge, in his Almanack for 1709, asserts (if Swift has not misquoted) that "he is not only now alive, but was likewise alive upon that very 29th of March when Bickerstaffe had foretold he should die." Swift takes advantage of this tautology (for it hardly can be called by a worse name), pays him off very wittily in his "Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaffe, Esq;" and charges him with beating the poor boy, who happened to pass by him in the street, crying, "A full and true account of Dr. Partridge's death, &c." From which circumstance, whether the beating was imaginary, or not, we may collect the manner in which these papers were originally published. In his Grub-street "Elegy on the supposed death of Partridge, the Almanack-maker," written in 1708; after telling us in a note that he was "a Cobler," he with much humour shews——

——— what analogy
There is 'twixt cobling and astrology,
How Partridge made his opticks rite
From a shoe-sole to reach the skies.

If any of your correspondents will be kind enough to furnish other particulrela

* This, we believe, was generally the case. EDIT.

relative to Dr. Partridge's Life *, ſuch information will no doubt be agreeable to many of your readers.

P. S. It is remarkable that in this pariſh lived Dr. Dee, a famous mathematician and reputed conjurer, whoſe memory muſt have been freſh with people living when P. was young, and not improbably might lead him to the ſtudy of aſtrology. D. P.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 9.

PERMIT a private perſon, through your Magazine, to point out to the miniſter a proper ſubject for a new tax.

That the wants of government muſt be ſupplied, is very certain: it is equally ſo, that the means of ſupplying theſe wants ſhould be as little burdenſome as poſſible: but, more than that, a wiſe legiſlator ſhould make them ſubſervient to the promotion of morality; which he can eaſily do, by laying the neceſſary taxes on objects and inſtruments that are employed in ſuch amuſements as tend to corrupt the manners of the people. Gambling is a vice in itſelf, and leads to the commiſſion of various other ſpecies of wickedneſs; every kind of it ſhould therefore be checked; more eſpecially any one that is in its own particular nature barbarous, groveling, and inhuman; and under ſuch a deſcription does the unnatural practice of Cocking come; a practice as mean as it is cruel; inſomuch that one never could have thought our nobility and gentry would have fallen into it; and yet they have. They have adopted a cuſtom, that is more ſuitable to the ferocious manners of ſavages, than to thoſe of a poliſhed and enlightened nation; though, I believe, it is a cuſtom that does not exiſt in any other country beſides our own. And ſhall England lie under the ſingular odium, ariſing from an amuſement ſo diſgraceful and brutal? Sorry am I to obſerve, that it is even carried on under the auſpices of r—y. It would be well, if this hateful practice could be aboliſhed entirely; but, as that would be difficult to effect, I would have it be made of ſome ſervice to the government and to the people, by ſubſtituting a tax on game-cocks, in the lieu of one of thoſe that I preſume the miniſter has in contemplation; which would be the means of preventing one additional burden from lighting on the ſhoulders of the honeſt and induſtrious part of the nation. To make this tax anſwer, it ſhould be heavy. Let every proprietor of fighting-cocks pay annually 10l. 10s. for every bird he brings out to battle. Let the cocks be regiſtered in the books of the diſtributors of ſtamps; and if any man ſet his cock to fight without having previouſly regiſtered him; let him for each offence upon conviction incur a penalty of 100l, without the magiſtrate having liberty of mitigation: half the money to go to the crown; and half to the informer. Horſes, cards, dice, &c. are taxed; and why ſhould game-cocks kept for fighting be exempted?—However, as I only meant to ſuggeſt the idea of ſuch a tax, I ſhall here leave the particular adjuſtment of the plan to ſome perſon whoſe abilities are ſuperior to thoſe of

AMADEUS.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

SOME perſon, either groſsly deceived, or not a well-wiſher to truth, has in your October Magazine, p. 790, informed the public through your conveyance, that a reputable draper of Dublin was taken by a mob to a place called the Tenter-fields, and there not only tarred and feathered, but ſo cruelly whipped at a poſt, that he then fainted, and afterwards remained in danger of his life; and this he chuſes to repreſent as having happened ſo lately, that the then laſt mail (plainly implying in October) had communicated the fact as having happened but in the preceding week.

Perſons inclined to miſrepreſentation readily can exaggerate facts, and mingle truths with falſhood, ſo as to deceive the curſory reader; and if your correſpondent be exempt from this charge, his only excuſe muſt ariſe from his being ignorant of the real ſtate of facts; had he poſſeſſed ſufficient intelligence, he might have informed you, that in laſt Auguſt a perſon, who acted as a draper and taylor, did, at a very early hour of the morning, receive the abominable and unjuſtifiable treatment of tarring and feathering from a ſet of the loweſt miſcreants; and by an injudicious attempt at reſiſtance, ſuffered under ſome ſtrokes of a cudgel, but not any ſtripes of a ſcourge. This indignity, however indecent, was inflicted upon him for a ſuppoſed violation of an agreement, ſolemnly entered into by him and thoſe of his fraternity, to make up only the manufactures of his own country.

Your

* Some particulars alſo of *Francis Moore*, Phyſician, another early Almanack-maker, who reſided at Lambeth, would be agreeable.

Your correſpondent ſhould, in juſtice to the magiſtracy of Dublin, have informed you, that a perſon (by name Garret Dignam) who was convicted of ſuch unjuſtifiable acts, received a moſt merited and ſevere whipping, upon the 23d of Auguſt laſt, through ſix or ſeven of the moſt public ſtreets, and in that very part of the city where the offence had been committed; ſince which time the villainous and inhuman practice of tarring and feathering has totally ceaſed in Dublin.

Not improbably, ſome ſuch correſpondents as above mentioned may attempt to impoſe upon you, and through you upon the publick, by a variety of repreſentations of the cruel charge of maiming ſoldiers in Dublin; accompanied with variety of very captivating ſtrictures upon the barbarity of the practice, which certainly is as execrable as any one could wiſh to paint it; however, allow me to mention, that many of the military have long been moſt juſtly ſuſpected of committing this outrage upon themſelves; and within theſe two months one has been convicted by a court-martial of the crime, ſentenced to receive 800 laſhes, and actually has received 500 of them; the motives for theſe acts, before the preſent year, were ſuppoſed to be a diſlike to the ſervice, and the expectation of being ſupported for life by the bounty of government: for the latter offences the public benevolence may perhaps be a ſufficient temptation; as you are to know, that, by way of preventing the maiming of ſoldiers, ſome of our military ſenators (not unknown in England) procured an act of Parliament in the laſt ſeſſion, which allows a ſoldier maimed by what is called houghing (or cutting the ſinews of the leg or thigh) 20l. yearly; if the offender be not diſcovered; to be paid by the innocent proprietors, in the pariſh where the offence is committed; and the examination of the ſoldier himſelf, concerning the commiſſion of the fact, is to be concluſive evidence.—I ſhall not ſay much as to the juſtice of this law, as the good effects of it may be collected from the above inſtance of its operation; how many more the military fortitude and ingenuity may conceal, I ſhall not pretend to enquire; but am, Sir,

Yours, &c. PETER NIPPLE.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN you have room in your valuable collection, pleaſe to inſert theſe remarks on Engliſh Oak; a tree of ſo much dignity and importance to this country ſhould have met with an abler pen; but perhaps theſe hints may incite ſome of your readers to do it juſtice. T. H. W.

REMARKS ON OAKS.

α. Quercus Robur of Linnæus. The common oak.

β. Quercus Mas of old Botaniſts. The Bay-oak.

In Swediſh Ek; in Daniſh Eeg; in Saxon Ac, whence Akernell, and Acorn.

"The monarch oak, the patriarch of "trees,
"Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow "degrees;
"Three centuries he grows, and three he "ſtays,
"Supreme in ſtate, and in three more "decays."

How far the Poet is juſtified in fixing theſe æras we are not able to aſcertain; but it is probable that there are oaks coeval with our oldeſt records; this we can aſſert from our own knowledge, that an oak planted fifty years ago, has at this time ſo young an appearance that it does not ſeem to have acquired a tenth, perhaps not a twentieth, part of its growth, or age.

The two ſorts of oaks indigenous to this kingdom were not diſtinguiſhed with the accuracy that the nobleſt of our trees deſerves, till Mr. Ruggles gave an account of them, in your Magazine, (vol. LIII. p. 677), where the reader may alſo ſee ſome hints of our own, on the ſame ſubject (p. 653)... That kind of oak which the old Botaniſts call *Quercus Mas*, Ray ſays, he found diſtinguiſhed, by the name of the Bay-oak, from the ſuperior verdure of its foliage; and it were to be wiſhed, that, out of reſpect to that great man, this name might be retained.

Tranſplanted oaks ſcarce ever make thriving-trees, the tap-root which is deſtroyed in moving ſeems to be neceſſary toward enlarging and extending the plant to its fulleſt ſize; but whoever chooſes to tranſplant theſe trees would do well to ſet ſome acorns among them: poſterity will thank him for it. Oaks grow largeſt on a ſandy loam, where the ſoils of ſand and clay meet; on ſand only, or among rocks, they are apt to be ſhaky; in ſtiff clay, or on the tops of hills, the growth is ſlow, but the timber is excellent. This tree, as well as moſt other plants, flouriſhes beſt in a ſitua-

tion

tion sloping to the south-east; but its spreading roots and branches are injurious to cultivation, and lopping is peculiarly destructive; therefore it is highly necessary to encourage the growth of bushes in forests and wastes, as bushes are the great preservers and defenders of young timber, from the brousing of cattle, which is fatal to it. We have been informed, by good judges, that if the bushes were preserved in the forests near Portsmouth, they would produce oaks, more than sufficient, to supply ship-timber for that arsenal *.

It has been enacted, to encourage the business of the tanners, that no oak should be felled without barking, which cannot be done except when the sap is rising; but timber which is cut in winter, is much more durable; and it is earnestly recommended that a trial might be made, by building two ships at the same time, one of timber cut in November or December, and the other with trees which were felled at the usual time, with the sap in them; it is highly probable, that the ship *winter-cut* would be *tight and yare*, many years after the ship *summer-cut*, had been consigned to the fire, and forgotten. If this be the case, the nation at present pays at least twenty pounds for every penny saved to the tanner in bark. We have heard it asserted, that the Americans are so careful, in respect to the quality of the timber they build their ships with, that their contracts specify not only what kinds of timber, but also that it should be such as hath grown in hedges, because that which grows in woods is much more porous, and less durable.

The first opening of the leaves of oaks affords a pleasing variety of colours, which did not escape the observation of Chaucer, who finished from nature, though he generally took his outlines from Italian masters.

. . . . . " A plesaunt groye . . . .
. . . . . .
" In which were Okis grete streight as a
" line,
" Undir the which the grass so freshe of
" hew
" Was newly sprong, and an eight sote,
" or nine,
" Every tre well fro his fellow grew,
" With braunchis brode, ladin with levis
" new,
" That sprongin out agen the sonne
" shene,
" *Some very rode; and some a glad light*
" *grene.*" *The Floure and the Leafe.*

If painters would observe the various tints which different trees shew, in the first expansion of their foliage, they would find little occasion to have recourse to the gloomy and melancholy fadings of Autumn to diversify their landscapes, especially when they would represent a chearful scene.

Lucretius gives a picturesque view of the glaucous Olives, intermixed with trees of a different verdure, and we beg leave to insert his beautiful description of the progress of cultivation, as the sense of it has been mistaken by our translators.

" Inde aliam atque aliam culturam dulcis
" agelli
" Tentabant, fructusque feros mansuescere
" terra
" Cernebant indulgendo, blandeque co-
" lendo.
" Inque dies magis in montem succedere
" sylvas
" Cogebant, infraque locum concedere
" culti;
" Prata, lacus, rivos, segetes, vinetaque
" læta
" Collibus, et campis ut haberent, atque
" olearum
" Cœrula distinguens inter plaga currere
" posset
" Per tumulos, et convalleis camposque
" profusa." Lib. V. 1366.

Evelyn in his account of the oak * has given an erroneus translation of a part of this passage; misled by the words *cærula plaga*, he brings in the *azure sky*, instead of the glaucous rows of olive trees.

" Betwixt
" Whose rows the *azure sky* is seen immix'd
" With hillocks, vales, and fields."

Creech has totally omitted the striking appearance of the olive; and a prose translator, not knowing the true colour of the olive, renders *cærula green*. We do not mention this from any disrespect to Evelyn, whose memory every lover of science must venerate, but to apologize for the frequency of our quotations from authors in the original,

* Owners of this tree should remember that crooked timber is of much more value for shipbuilding than strait.

* See his own edition of the *Silva*.

since

ſince a perſon of Evelyn's knowledge and abilities has been ſo much miſtaken in his tranſlation.

About the latter end of the ſeventh century, the great and good king Ina thought acorns, and other kinds of maſt, of ſo much conſequence, that among the few laws which he imagined would be ſufficient to regulate the ſimple œconomy of our Saxon anceſtors, he gave particular directions relating to the fatting ſwine in woods, ſince his time called *pawnage*, or *pannage*, and enacted, that whoſoever ſhall have kept his hogs in another perſon's woods, the owner of the woods ſhould be intitled to the following ſhares; if the fat was three fingers thick, he was to have every third hog, if two fingers thick the fourth, and if of the thickneſs of the thumb, the fifth.

"Liſc mon nime æfeyne on ſpinum. "æt ðriyſingum ſ ðriðe. æt "ðrymſingum ſ ſeorþ æð ðyme-"lum ſ fifte."

There was thought to be, at that time, ſuch a cloſe connection between trees and ſwine, that the ſize of a tree was determined by the number of hogs that could ſtand under it. (Leg. Inæ.)

In a ſucceeding century, Elfhelmus, after giving away his lands at Bricandon, reſerves the pawnage of two hundred hogs for his lady, in part of her dowry. The improved cultivation of modern times has rendered pawnage of ſo little value that what was then of conſequence to a lady of the firſt rank, is now chiefly left to the labouring poor.

About the year 880, Duke Alfred bequeaths to his wife and daughter ſome eſtates, with a particular legacy of two thouſand hogs; he afterwards gives four legacies of an hundred hogs each, and the remainder to religious houſes, (Lye's and Manning's Dict.)

Maſt is particularly mentioned, about the middle of the eleventh century, in a donation of Edward the Confeſſor. "Mid laude. ſ mid loge, mid pude. "ſ mid ſelde. mid mede. ſ mid "læſe. mid mærſe. ſ mid æue ſan. "ſ mid eallum ðingum". (Hickes's Theſaurus.)

It appears from Domeſday-Book, that in William the Conqueror's time, timber trees were ſtill of no farther conſequence than from the food they afforded to ſwine; for the value of the woods, in ſeveral counties, is aſcertained by the number of hogs they would fatten; ſome were of ſuch extent as to ſupport two thouſand. The ſurvey was taken ſo accurately, that in ſome places woods are mentioned of one hog. "*Silvæ de* "*uno porco.*"

Swine fed in the woods furniſhed ſo conſiderable a part of the food of former ages, that a ſcarcity of maſt was one of the cauſes of the frequent famines that then happened. The unknown annaliſt, who wrote the *Chronicon Saxonicum*, after deſcribing the extraordinary famine and mortality of the year 1116, records particularly the failure of maſt in that year; "ȝæſne "on mærtene *."

When the Abbey of Croyland was burnt, in the ſame century, the friendly contributions to the Monks ſhew how much they depended for their ſubſiſtence on the fleſh of this animal, "Dedit "etiam Haco de Milton tunc nobis duo "decem quarteria frumenti, & *viginti* "*pingues bacones*; dedit et Elſidus de "Pinchbeck centum ſolidos argenti, "et *decem bacones*; dedit et Ardnotus de "Spalding duo carcaſia bovina, et *duos* "*decem bacones.*" (Hiſtoria Ingulfi.)

Our Norman tyrants, in their rage for extending foreſts, took away the right of pawnage from thoſe on whoſe lands they had encroached: this was one of the grievances that John was compelled to redreſs. (Chartade Foreſt.)

The importance of ſwine in theſe times reminds us of the herds of Ulyſſes, who, after his ſtock of hogs had been plundered by the voracious ſuitors of Penelope, had ſtill a large number remaining at home; beſide twelve herds, that were ſent to feed in an adjacent country,

"Within the ſpace were rear'd
"Twelve ample cells, the lodgement of
"his herd.
"Full fifty pregnant females each con-
"tain'd;
"The males without (a ſmaller race †)
"remain'd;
"Doom'd to ſupply the ſuitors waſteful
"feaſt,
"A ſtock by daily luxury decreas'd;
"Now ſcarce four hundred left."
Pope's Odyſſey, xiv.

* Biſhop Gibſon, in his edition of the *Chronicum Saxonicum*, ingenuouſly acknowledges, that he does not know the meaning of this expreſſion.

† "A ſmaller race," meaning, *a ſmaller number*, "ἀλλην γενεὴν."

When

When Moſes prohibited the Iſraelites ſwines fleſh, he no doubt had good reaſons for it, but it muſt have deprived them of a conſiderable ſource of ſubſiſtence, as Samaria, a diſtrict of the holy land, furniſhed very numerous herds. (Mark, chap. v.) Mahomet imitated Moſes, in this prohibition, to entice the Jews to follow him.

We find, from a paſſage in the *Edda*, that the fondneſs which our Gothic anceſtors entertained for ſwines fleſh was of a very early date; for in the firſt inſtitution of their pagan ſuperſtition the enjoyments of their coarſe Elyſium, in the hall of Woden, conſiſted in their being continually feaſted with ale, and the fat of the inexhauſtible boar *Serimner*, dreſſed by the cook *Andrimner**: Hence it may be inferred, that our anceſtors did not originally come into Saxony, from a place north of that country, as ſwine are tender animals, and can ſcarce live through the winter, in a wild ſtate, in that latitude. In Sweden they are ſupported with difficulty, even in houſes. Swines fleſh could not have been thought a delicacy but by thoſe who had been uſed to it. In Strabo's time, Rome was chiefly ſupplied with hogs, which were fatted on maſts in the woods of Gaul. That author alſo ſays, that in the mountainous parts of Spain, the inhabitants ground their acorns into meal. Pliny, who deſcribes very minutely the different effects of the various ſorts of acorns in the fattening of ſwine, aſſerts, that in his time acorns were brought to table, in Spain, as a deſert (*ſecundis menſis*); it is probable, that they ſtill continue to be eaten by the common people of that country, for they are produced after the repaſt of the goatherds of Cervantes, and Tereſa ſends the dutcheſs a preſent of the choiceſt ſhe could collect.

Though it can hardly be ſuppoſed, that men, in early ages, lived on acorns, and wild fruits only, in the wretched ſtate the poet deſcribes, (Lucretius, Lib. V.) yet it is certain that they depended much for their vegetable food on the natural produce of trees; after the introduction of corn, maſt was in a great meaſure given up to ſwine, but where there was no care taken to collect it, and feed them gradually, in a few weeks the ſupply failed, and it was neceſſary to kill, and preſerve in ſtore, ſuch as were fat. This ſalted food, aſſiſted by the great quantity of ſalted fiſh, which the ſuperſtition of the times compelled our anceſtors to eat, laid the foundation of the leproſy, and other cutaneous diſeaſes, which were formerly ſo common, that the foreſt laws direct, that if a deer is found dead, it ſhould be ſent to the next *Lazar houſe, or Spital houſe*;" but theſe diſtempers are now happily eradicated, by the conſtant ſupply of freſh meat and vegetables, which the improvements of modern cultivation in our fields, and gardens, regularly furniſh.

T. H. W.

* Mahomet, in his paradiſe, feeds his followers with "the *Ox Balam*, and the fiſh "*Nun*, the lobes of whoſe livers would "ſuffice ſeventy thouſand men."

Sale's Koran.

MR. URBAN,

DR. Prieſtley, in a letter to the Critical Reviewers, of the laſt month, announces a continuation of the *Theological Repoſitory*, and ſolicits correſpondence: adding, that "it will be open to "*any queſtion* or *difficulty* relating to "religion; and it is wiſhed, that the "*writers* ſhould *conceal their names*."

Is this the conduct of free ingenuous enquiry, or is it the art of jeſuitiſm, and the inſidious ſhyneſs of preſent Preſbyterianiſm? Will Dr. Prieſtley ſet his own name to every ſentiment he holds forth in print? and will he invite aſſaſſins to ſtab religion in the dark? Let him bluſh to ſee his hand ſet to this unworthy challenge, and if he wants ſeconds in the combat, let them not be aſhamed to enter their names at the barrier, and come forth, as all the honeſt enemies of Chriſtianity have hitherto done, with fair declarations who they are, however unfairly they handle their weapons. Let Dr. Prieſtley reflect how he can anſwer, not to his Saviour, for he has diſavowed him, but to his God and Judge, for this inſidious conduct.

P. Q. R.

P. S. The above is not thrown out with any view to make your valuable miſcellany a channel for polemical controverſy, but to awaken ſome of the profeſſors of our pure and holy religion to enter the liſts in defence of the "faith "once delivered to the Saints," and without regard to eſtabliſhments, creeds, or confeſſions, tell the undecided, or deluded multitude, whether THE TRUTH is in *Prieſtley* or *Jeſus*.

P. 19. col. 2. l. "Nabob of Oude."

Lord

Lord Monboddo's *Account of* Peter the Wild Boy, *formerly brought from the Woods of* Germany*.

"IT was in the beginning of June, 1782, that I saw him in a farm-house, called Broadway, within about a mile of Berkhampsted, kept there upon a pension which the King pays. He is but low of stature, not exceeding five feet three inches; and, although he must now be about seventy years of age, has a fresh healthy look. He wears his beard. His face is not at all ugly or disagreeable; and he has a look that may be called sensible and sagacious for a savage. About twenty years ago he was in use to elope, and to be missing for several days; and once, I was told, he wandered as far as Norfolk; but of late he has been quite tame, and either keeps in the house, or saunters about the farm. He has been the thirteen last years where he lives at present; and before that, he was twelve years with another farmer, whom I saw and conversed with. This farmer told me, that he had been put to school somewhere in Hertfordshire, but had only learned to articulate his own name Peter, and the name of King George, both which I heard him pronounce very distinctly. But the woman of the house where he now is (for the man happened not to be at home) told me, that he understood every thing that was said to him concerning the common affairs of life; and I saw that he readily understood several things that she said to him while I was present. Among other things, she desired him to sing *Nancy Dawson*; which he did, and another tune which she named. He never was mischievous, but had always that gentleness of nature which I hold to be characteristical of our nature, at least till we became carnivorous, and hunters or warriors. He feeds at present as the farmer and his wife do; but, as I was told by an old woman (one Mrs. Collop, living at a village in the neighbourhood, called Hempstead †, who remembered to have seen him when he first came to Hertfordshire, which she computed to be fifty-five years before the time I saw her,) he then fed very much upon leaves, and particularly upon the leaves of cabbage, which he eat raw. He was then, as she thought, about fifteen years of age, walked upright, but could climb trees like a squirrel.—At present he not only eats flesh, but has also got the taste of beer, and even of spirits, of which he inclines to drink more than he can get. And the old farmer above-mentioned, with whom he lived twelve years before he came to this last farmer, told me, that he had acquired that taste before he came to him, which is about twenty-five years ago. He has also become very fond of fire, but has not yet acquired a liking for money; for though he takes it, he does not keep it, but gives it to his landlord or landlady, which, I suppose, is a lesson that they have taught him. He retains so much of his natural instinct, that he has a fore-feeling of bad weather, growling and howling, and shewing great disorder, before it comes.

"These are the particulars concerning him which I observed myself, or could learn by information from the neighbourhood." From all these facts put together, his Lordship makes the following observations:

"1st, Whatever doubts there may be concerning the humanity of the Oran Outan, it was never made a question but that Peter was a man.

"2dly, That he was, as the Dean [Swift] says, of a father and mother like one of us. This, as I have said, was the case of two savages found in the dismal swamps in Virginia, of the one found in the island of Diego Garcia, and of him that was discovered by M. le Roy in the Pyrenees, and in general of all the savages that have been found in Europe within these last 300 years; for I do not believe that, for these 2000 years past, there has been a race of such savages in Europe.

"3dly, I think there can be no reason to doubt of what was written from Hanover, and published in the newspapers, that he was found going upon all four, as well as other solitary savages that have been found in Europe. It is true, that others have been found erect; which was the case of the two found in the dismal swamp of Virginia; likewise of the man of the Pyrennees, and of him in the island of Diego Garcia.

Bur

* Lord Monboddo, in support of his hypothesis, that man, in a state of nature, is a mere animal, without clothes, houses, the use of fire, or even speech, adduces the Oran Outan, or Man in the Woods, and this Peter the Wild Man, and others, as examples. He denies the want of the organs of speech as an objection, and insists, they only want the artificial use of them.

† Hemel Hempstead (here meant) has a considerable *market* for corn. Edit.

But theſe, I ſuppoſe, were not expoſed till they had learned to walk upright; whereas Peter appears to have been abandoned by his parents before he had learned that leſſon, but walked as we know children do at firſt.

"4thly, I think it is evident that he is not an ideot, not only from his appearance, as I have deſcribed it, and from his actions, but from all the accounts that we have of him, both thoſe printed and thoſe atteſted by perſons yet living; for as to the printed accounts, there is not the leaſt information of that kind in any of them, except in one, viz. Wye's Letter, N° 8; wherein it is ſaid, that ſome imputed his not learning to ſpeak to want of underſtanding; which, I ſhould think, ſhewed rather want of underſtanding in thoſe who thought ſo; when it is conſidered that at this time he had not been a year out of the woods, and, I ſuppoſe, but a month or two under the care of Dr. Arbuthnot, who had taken the charge of his education. The Dean, indeed, tells us, that he ſuſpected he was a pretender, and no genuine wild man; but not a word of his being an ideot. And as to the perſons living, not one with whom I have converſed appeared to have the leaſt ſuſpicion of that kind; though it is natural that men, who were not philoſophers, and knew nothing of the progreſs of man from the mere animal to the intellectual creature, nor of the improvement of our underſtanding by ſocial intercourſe and the arts of life, but believed that man, when he came to a certain age, has from Nature all the faculties which we ſee him exert, and particularly the faculty of ſpeech, I ſhould think him an ideot, and wanting even the capacity of acquiring underſtanding. I knew an officer of dragoons, a man of very good ſenſe, who was quartered where Peter then lived for ſome months, and ſaw him almoſt every day, and who aſſured me that he was not an ideot, but ſhewed common underſtanding, which was all that could be expected from one no better eduducated than he.

"Laſtly, thoſe who have conſidered what I have ſaid * of the difficulty of articulation will not be ſurpriſed that a man, who had lived a ſavage for the firſt fourteen or fifteen years of his life, ſhould have made ſo little progreſs in that art. I cannot, however, have the leaſt doubt that, if he had been under the care of Mr. Braidwood of Edenburgh, he would have learned to ſpeak, though with much more difficulty than a man who had been brought up tame among people who had the uſe of ſpeech, and who conſequently muſt know the advantage of it. And I can have as little doubt that Mr. Braidwood could have taught the Oran Outan in Sir Aſhton Lever's collection, who learned to articulate a few words, ſo as to ſpeak plainly enough."

* Lord Monboddo, far from thinking ſpeech or articulation natural to man, rather wonders how he can, by any teaching or imitation, attain to the ready performance of ſuch various and complicated operations. Add to this, when the organs are completely formed to one language, how hard it is to model them to any other,

---

ABSTRACT *of the* POSTSCRIPT *to Gov.* HASTINGS's *late Letter, May* 14, 1784. (See our laſt, p. 20.)

ON the 11th of April [1784], the Prince Jewan Bukht, eldeſt ſon of King Shah Allum, aged about 36, who has long held the principal ſhare in the little that remained of the adminiſtration of his father's affairs, fled from the capital [Delhi], attended only by his mother's brother and one other perſon; and rapidly paſſing the bounds of his father's dominions, eſcaped far beyond the reach of purſuit before his abſence was diſcovered. The King ſent circular orders to every quarter, that he might be apprehended and ſent back. The Nabob and Governor received letters to that effect, who, as ſoon as they had learned that the courſe of the Prince's route lay towards Lucknow, ſent, ſeparately, to inform him of the commands they had received, and the mortification it would be to them to withhold from him, in conſequence of thoſe commands, the duties of reſpect due to his rank, ſhould he ſtill perſiſt in coming that way; and therefore intreating him not to come. Anſwers were at the ſame time written, to acquaint the King with the part they had taken, and the utmoſt they could take, in obedience to his orders. The Prince, in reply, pleaded the intereſt of the King his father as the ſole motive of his flight, and declared his reſolution to proceed, at all events, truſting his fortune to the ſincerity of his intentions, which, he was ſure, would bear the ſtricteſt teſt. At the ſame time the Governor received letters from Major Browne, the Company's reſident at Delhi, expreſſing his Majeſty's pleaſure that his ſon had choſen Lucknow for the place of his retreat, as he there would be ſafe from

the

the conſequences which might have been apprehended had he thrown himſelf into other hands. This, the Major ſaid, he had written by the King's expreſs command. In conſequence of this information, it was reſolved to receive the Prince, according to the cuſtom of Hindoſtan, with the ſame honours as are paid to the King. In conformity to this plan, the Nabob-Vizier and Governor repaired, on the 7th inſtant, to the Prince's encampment, about eighteen miles from Lucknow, and paid him the cuſtomary forms of obeiſance. On the 9th he entered Lucknow, preceded by the Nabob-Vizier, and followed by the Governor, who, for reaſons of policy, did not chuſe to appear as a principal on the occaſion, though, at the inſtance of the Prince, he could not refuſe to accompany him as an attendant. For the ſame obvious reaſons, the Prince having deſired to be accommodated with a houſe, the Governor had made an offer of his, and had himſelf taken poſſeſſion of one that had originally been prepared for his reception within the palace, and adjoining to that in which the Nabob-Vizier lived. He was thus minutely particular, he ſaid, becauſe the meaneſt circumſtance would be circulated to ever, Durbar in Hindoſtan, and conſtrued the prognoſtic of future events, and in that inſpection may give birth to them. He thought it his duty, therefore, to avoid every appearance which might be repreſented as a ſymptom of encouragement; and by ſo doing he had the ſatisfaction to find he had done right. The Nabob accompanied him to his houſe, and the Governor paid his reſpects to him on the 10th, and had the honour of a long converſation, in which he explained all the motives of his viſit, and painted the wretched condition of his father in ſuch glowing colours as exceeded, he ſaid, his [the Governor's] powers of language to do them juſtice in the recital.

The ſum was, that his father was a mere paſſive inſtrument in the hands of others, and that he [the Prince] had undertaken a journey at the peril of his head, as the only chance of affording relief to the King, and a reſtoration of the dominions of his houſe; that if he could effect this, he wiſhed for nothing for himſelf but the credit of having ſerved his father with duty, zeal, and fidelity. He obſerved that, diſtreſſed as the royal family was, he lived in ſplendor, had his jagheer, his horſes, his elephants, and, comparatively, every comfort of domeſtic eaſe and pleaſure; all which he had willingly ſacrificed, and expoſed his life to danger, and his perſon to fatigue, for the ſake of procuring for his father that eaſe and tranquillity of mind which he himſelf had relinquiſhed, in which if he failed, he would either return on his Majeſty's command, which he trembled to think of, or would go to Calcutta, and there ſolicit a paſſage for England, which, he underſtood, was not more than five months; and he could accommodate himſelf to any ſituation, and bear whatever others could bear, in the well-grounded hope of obtaining the wiſhed-for relief. He ſaid, the Governor was not to expect letters from his father of any other complexion than ſuch as were conſonant to the wiſhes of thoſe who were about him; but he knew his real ſentiments were what he had imparted to Major Browne. The Governor might be ſure that his conduct could not be unpleaſing to his Majeſty, when he aſſured him that the whole revenue of his empire, for the ſupport of his domeſtic eſtabliſhment, did not exceed a lack and 50,000 rupees.—It was natural, he ſaid, for thoſe, by whoſe power the Sullanut was ſupported, to endeavour to raiſe themſelves to the independent poſſeſſion of it, and to that he would ſubmit; but it was the condition of vaſſalage and humiliation to which the ſervants of the King had degraded him, that he regretted, and which his ſenſe of duty could not ſuffer him to ſee with forbearance. Such was the tenor of his grievances.—In reply, the Governor told him, that the Company's government had juſt emerged from a ſtate of univerſal warfare, and required a term of repoſe; that his nation was weary of war, and dreaded the renewal of it; that it would be equally alarmed at any movement which might eventually tend to create new hoſtilities; that he came there with a limited authority, and could not engage in a buſineſs ſo full of danger without the concurrence of his colleagues, who, he was ſure, would be averſe to it; that the country of Oude was in a diſordered ſtate, and the Nabob *incapable of joining immediately in ſuch a plan*; and that to aſſiſt the Nabob with the power and influence of the Engliſh government to retrieve his affairs, and enable him to perform the duties of loyalty to his ſovereign, was the ſole buſineſs of the Governor at Lucknow. In the mean time

time, the Prince's residence there, though still and inactive, might be of use as a check upon the people at Delhi, who would not dare to proceed to farther extremities while there was a possibility of his cause being espoused from that quarter; that he [the Governor] would represent his situation to the joint members of his own government, and wait their determination; and in the mean time he might make what advances he thought proper to Madajee Scindia, as he was at the head of the Mahratta state, and was a sworn friend to the English government. This was all that materially passed at this interview. No person was present; nor any communication has yet been made of it, except in secret, to the other members of the board. In the mean time, Major Browne has since arrived here, on the express errand of re-conducting the Prince to court, and to give him assurance of pardon for his past transgressions. What may be the final issue, or even the progressive events, of this visit, the Governor does not pretend so much as to conjecture. He only can promise to have a watchful eye that it may not tend to any consequences which may interfere with his present œconomical plan, or disturb the tranquillity of the Company's possessions.

One trait of the young Prince's character the Governor reports of his own knowledge: that when he arrived at the place where the first honours were paid him, he was without money, and destitute of every necessary of life, having scarce a change of raiment; yet to his own distresses he seemed insensible, but privately hinted to the gentleman who was appointed to attend him, that the King his father was in such a state of wretchedness, that any supply of money, however small, would be an acceptable gift; and this was further confirmed by the Governor's interpreter, who being sent by the Vizier with a supply of 15,000 rupees for his private use, received the same with many expressions of thanks; but declared that, while his father wanted necessaries, he could by no means indulge himself in superfluities, and therefore requested the Governor and Nabob-Vizier to remit the money for the use of his father; and that as, by the attention of the English and others, he had at present more than sufficient for himself, he should take the first opportunisy of remitting the overplus to his father.

**** From the foregoing account of the mysterious journey of the young Prince Bukhe, it evidently appears that his errand was, to solicit succours to commence a war; that if he did not succeed at the Court of Lucknow, he was to be recalled, which he actually was, in order to apply elsewhere; and that, this being no mystery to Gov. Hastings, he advised him to make advances to Madajee Sundias.*

MR. URBAN, *Jamaica, Aug.* 1784.

CARTE, in his History of England, folio, vol. II. p. 420, anno 1335, asserts, that "Edward Baliol was now the only survivor left of the line of Margaret the eldest daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon; and, having no issue, the crown would descend of course, after his death, to David Bruce, the undoubted heir of Isabel, her second sister. Some, indeed, are apt to imagine, that a sister of King John Baliol had been married either to John Comyn the father, E. of Buchan, or to John Comyn the son, Lord of Badenogh. But this is said without any just foundation; and, if it had been really so in fact, the lines of both these John Comyns had been extinct above eight years before. This appears by Rymer, IV. 251, 252, that the two nieces of the elder John Comyn, late Earl of Buchan, were his next and true heirs."

Did not the Earl of Douglas, in his claim of the crown of Scotland in 1369, derive his title from the Comyns?

Our general Histories of England seem silent respecting the lives and dates of the deaths of Philippa of Clarence, and Philippa of Lancaster *, grand-daughters of Edward the Third; of Blanche and Philippa, daughters of Henry the Fourth; and of Ann Mortimer, grandmother of Edward the Fourth. Can any of your numerous literary correspondents favour me with anecdotes respecting them? Moreri, Art. "Aumale and Ferdinand the Third of Castile," assigns to Eleanor, the Queen of Edward the First, an uterine brother, Ferdinand Count of Aumale, who left descendants †. Is Moreri supported in that assertion? and if he is, by what right were the Plantagenets Counts of Ponthieu? HORTENSIUS.

* This lady, married to John I. King of Portugal, died in 1741. See Mod. Hist. vol. VIII, p. 428. EDIT.

† The same author, however, in the article "Ponthieu", styles Queen Eleanor "Countess," and her son Edward II. "Count, of Ponthieu," which they could not have been, if she had had a brother. EDIT.

13. *New Edition of* Ames's *Typographical Antiquities, by Mr.* Herbert. *Vol. I.*

AT length appears the *firſt* volume of this valuable and elaborate work, which was firſt announced to the public near ten years ago.

The reaſons of this delay, as well as the many and great improvements in this new edition, as ſet forth by the editor in his advertiſement prefixed, are the copiouſneſs of the materials which he has been all this time collecting, the enlargement on the accounts given by Mr. Ames, the innumerable extracts from the Stationers' regiſters of books licenſed by them, whereby the work has been enriched with ſeveral memoirs concerning the printers, and books printed with licence, diſtinguiſhed from thoſe printed without, &c. This, with the introduction of a number of books of which before we had no account, will, it is hoped, make ample compenſation for the delay. Under theſe circumſtances, and with the addition of many intelligences liberally communicated from other quarters, it being out of the Editor's power to compriſe his deſign as at firſt planned and promiſed in two volumes, and the preſent volume having obtained the approbation of ſuch of his ſubſcribers as had ſeen it, who wiſhed him to deliver it without waiting for the remaining, he offers it to the public with the addition of 10 ſheets above the propoſed quota, and every prudential recommendation of it in the preſs-work, modeſtly ſubmitting to their candour the reaſonableneſs of departing from the original plan.

On a review of the great improvements here made on what in Mr. Ames was thought a hardy undertaking (though we do not juſtify the cloſe adherence to the cut of Mr. A's types), we cannot withhold our ſhare of commendation from Mr. Herbert, wiſhing him health and life to continue his well-digeſted plan with all its improvements, and to enjoy the ſatisfaction of having added to the ſtore of literary knowledge a great number of compoſitions in every department, as well as of authors, tranſlators, and printers.

*** The 2d volume is in the preſs, and printing with all convenient ſpeed; but, as great care has been and will be taken in retaining entirely the original orthography (a circumſtance greatly neglected by Mr. Ames's original printer) it cannot proceed with ſo much expedition as Mr. Herbert could wiſh.

14. *An Explanatory Appeal to the Society in general, and his Friends in particular. With an Appendix. By* William Matthews. 12mo.

IN this "unbrotherly controverſy" between the author and a part of the Monthly Meeting [of Friends] for the North Diviſion of the County of Somerſet, who, in conſequence, have diſowned him, "both as a miniſter and "a member of ſociety," the publick at large are ſo little intereſted, that we ſhall only add, that his objections to their eſtabliſhed diſcipline (as ſtated by himſelf) lay principally againſt their deeming it neceſſary to fix judgement upon, and diſown*, as unfit for their communion, all ſuch as contract marriage out of the pale of their ſociety, and againſt the cenſuring and diſowning of ſuch as ſhall *not* refuſe to pay tithes, and other demands impoſed by act of parliament, for the eſtabliſhment of a national church. Reſpecting all which, he conceived, they had now arrant from ſcripture, example, or precept, to impoſe ſuch prohibition or cenſure. It is needleſs to add, that we think William Matthews right, and the Monthly Meeting wrong. But how, with ſuch liberal principles, he can continue to be a Quaker, we are yet to learn.

15. *Canons of Criticiſm, extracted from the Beauties of* Maty's *Review, and the Oratorical Powers of Dr.* Horſley. 8vo.

THIS writer, being one of the majority who, during the late diſſenſions in a certain learned body, ſupported the preſident in the chair, has here taken occaſion to vent his ſpleen againſt the two principal leaders of the oppoſition, by throwing ſome critical ſquibs at Mr. Maty's Review and Dr. Horſley's Speeches. And in theſe, it muſt be owned, he has too well ſucceeded. But we will not join in the invidious taſk of expoſing theſe *motes in our brother's eye*, conſcious of *the beam in our own.*

16. Kingſweſton Hill. *A Poem.* 4to.

PLEASINGLY deſcriptive of this beautiful ſeat of Lord Clifford, near Briſtol, and the adjacent country, with an intereſting epiſode interwoven.

17. Italian *Letters; or, The Hiſtory of Count* St. Julian. 2 *Vols. ſm.* 8vo.

Common incidents, love, perfidy, and a tragical cataſtrophe, related with no uncommon force or pathos.

* "See Yearly Meeting Minute of 1719."

18. *An Account of the ancient Diviſion of the* Engliſh *Nation into Hundreds and Tithings; the happy Effects of that Inſtitution, &c.* By Granville Sharp, *Eſq.* 8vo.
(Reviewed by a Correſpondent).

THE diligent and patriotic author of this work, purſuing, as he is always wont, the moſt extenſive method of information, carries his enquiries back to the earlieſt periods of our conſtitution, and ſhews how excellent the inſtitution was for the preſervation of public peace and harmony, by an exact diviſion of the people into decennaries, tithings, or ten houſeholds, who held a court, of which the headborough was judge; whereby every little community could anſwer for all its members, and could inſtantly find an interloper who had fled from the hand of Juſtice, or who had committed any crime againſt his neighbours; for he ſays, "that all the old hiſtorians agree that "an entire ſtop to all robbery and vio"lence was immediately effected by this "regulation, and that bracelets of gold "were hung up in the highways, and no "one durſt ſteal them away." The revival of it, at this melancholy period and degeneracy of our police, would be, if practicable, a very acceptable meaſure; but we fear our evils have too far increaſed! The deciſion of the tithingman's or headborough's court was referrable, in matters of high import, to the centenarii, that is, the hundred court, and the juries were ſummoned from among the vicinage; the ſame that we now call the hundred or high conſtable's court. The learned author, after very elaborately clearing away all miſconceptions of the ſeveral terms, and diſplaying great ſkill in our ancient law relative to the ſeveral tenures by which the people formerly held their rights, takes occaſion to ſay, (p. 42,) "If the right of voting were fully "reſtored, throughout the kingdom, to "all houſeholders or maſters of families, "who principally ſupport the burdens "of the ſtate, even if the franchiſe ſhould "deſcend no lower (which he inclines "to think it does), it would be amply "ſufficient. I truſt, to deſtroy the preſent "deplorable corruption in the repreſenta"tion, or rather the miſrepreſentation, of "the commons, and to reſtore the ancient "dignity and freedom of parliament; eſ"pecially if all the ſaid houſeholders were "duly incorporated as deciners, or free"borns, in their reſpective neighbour"hoods." He preſſes this argument warmly, and urges that all the deciners (or houſeholders) have "in juſtice and "conſtitutional right," a right to vote—and he goes on to propoſe that two ſuch diviſions, of a thouſand deciners each, would be a proper number, throughout the kingdom, to ſend one deputy to parliament, according to the preſent population of the kingdom, ſo as rather to *diminiſh* the preſent number of repreſentatives. And as the voters would be confined to houſeholders in each diviſion, it would obviate the expence of ſending for them from a diſtance, and the order in each would obviate much of the tumult and debaucheries uſed at elections. By this mode, he may perhaps overthrow the objections which have been made by many to his ſcheme, propoſed long ago, and in which he ſtill perſeveres, of reviving annual elections—and we ſhould be inclined to favour his opinion, on the ſcore of regularity, on which he grounds the whole, being preſerved in each of theſe ſmall diviſions; but we recollect that mankind are now immerſed in luxury, and though the government were to alter, yet *they* would remain the ſame, and we might expect to ſee nearly the ſame licentiouſneſs prevail in a diviſion of ten decennaries, as now in a whole county—for the fear of corrupting men to vote would not be ſtrong enough to hinder the temptation by the candidates, nor the fear of the high conſtable's ſtaff deter the voters from taking the bribe: wards and pariſhes are often not leſs corrupt at their elections, than borſholders in a borough, or freeholders in a county. In ſpeaking of the ancient congregational courts, held by the ſheriffs twice in every year, for the judgement of cauſes eccleſiaſtical, criminal, and civil, he mentions the encroachment of epiſcopal authority, which aſſumed a ſelf-erected power to judge of all theſe matters alone, according to foreign canons and decretals *unknown to the people*, for which purpoſe a fictitious charter was ſet up and enrolled in the time of Richard II. ſaid to have been granted by William the Conqueror, but never known till then, which was 300 years after the demiſe of that prince. Here our author gives a looſe to loud and honeſt denunciations againſt the church of Antichriſt; but we ſpare to follow him through the digreſſion. He laments that this forgery has cauſed the jealouſy which now ſubſiſts between the eccleſiaſtical and the common law, and which has effectually prevented the biſhop of the dioceſe from ſitting in the county court, and pronouncing cenſure and puniſhment

niſhment for vice and immorality; whereby, he alleges, "theſe evils have increaſed, and men have loſt a due recollection and diſtinction between "right and wrong." We wiſh it were from no other cauſe; but political corruption has ſpread wide the evils of which he complains, and the law of the land is open to all ſuch flagrant offenders; which obviates the author's lamentation on the abſence of the biſhop.

But here we muſt ſtop, to reprove our author for an unjuſt deduction in a note (p. 85), where, juſtly bewailing the extent of our Statute Book, he ſays, that "Men are prompted, by the difficulty of obtaining juſtice, to revenge "their *own* quarrels with their *own* "hands. And hence duelling, bloodſhed, and murder!" This is unbecoming an Engliſh ſubject of theſe days, when the laws are ſo conſtantly and diligently adminiſtered in all parts of the kingdom, and every magiſtrate's daily court of enquiry is thronged with prayers for redreſs of grievances, and where the execution of the laws is duly enforced with ſolemnity and chriſtian compaſſion. That this affords but little warning, is the fault of the people, not of the laws, or the adminiſtration of them. But if the Church hath once aſſumed an inordinate power in our courts, as the author ſtates, we ſhould be inclined to differ from him in his recommendation of the eccleſiaſtical communicants in every dioceſe electing a biſhop to preſide, as heretofore, over all cauſes eccleſiaſtical. It is ſurely more conſiſtent that epiſcopacy, ſo much the favourite of the author, ſhould take the Chriſtian charge of inſtructing its communicants in the way to ſalvation, and leave the puniſhment of offences to the laws of the land, and, finally, to God. As to the people's right of electing biſhops to ſerve in parliament, or to inſtruct them in religion, here we muſt certainly concur, and hope that if the propoſed ſcheme of ſending a biſhop to Nova Scotia be reſumed, it will be without compulſion, ſo that the people may chuſe out of ſuch clergymen as ſhall be ſent, and not be compelled to have one forced upon them. The diligent author has ſo accurately developed all the ancient forms of our firſt eſtabliſhment, that we would recommend his work to the peruſal of all thoſe whoſe capacious minds dream of ſettling new colonies, and to thoſe able ſtateſmen who are contriving the plan of a national reformation in England. In ſhort, the ſanguine author offers this little tract, or rather the plan propoſed in it, of reviving the ancient diviſion of the kingdom, as a general ſpecific, or univerſal panacea, for all the evils with which the nation now groans. He has, in this work, taken occaſion very effectually to anſwer a late flimſy pamphlet, intituled, *Thoughts on a Parliamentary Reform.* But, after all, how much inclined ſoever we may be to join with the learned enquirer in urging a reform, ſtill we know not how, in ſuch times of overflowing population as the preſent, to concur in the wiſh to re-eſtabliſh a due regard to tithings throughout the kingdom; as the multiplicity of ſmall juriſdictions, which this would create, would be an evil as great as all thoſe of which he complains. Beſides, if we were to examine into all the counties throughout the kingdom, and all their hundreds, we ſhould find that the ancient mode of diviſion ſtill ſubſiſted, though we have, in ſome degree, forgotten the wiſe regulations and obſervances of order in each of them.—Upon the whole, the author's preſent, like all his former works, breathes his uſual ſpirit of perſeverance in the cauſe of truth and the public good; and we wiſh that the people would liſten attentively, and amend the evils of which he ſo juſtly complains.

19. *A Syſtem of Surgery.* By Benjamin Bell, *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, one of the Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, and Fellow of the Royal Society of* Edinburgh. *Illuſtrated with Copper Plates. Vol. II.* 8vo.

PROCEEDING on the plan announced in our account of the former volume* of this work, our author begins his preſent publication with an account "*Of the Stone,*" and the ſeveral diſeaſes thence ariſing, which are extended through nine different ſections, in which the ſeveral operations of lithotomy are fully conſidered, and the preference given to the lateral operation, with the improvements of modern lithotomiſts. The two laſt ſections of this chapter treat "*Of Nephrotomy,*" and "*Of Stones in the Urethra.*" The next chapter, which is the XIIth, contains an account "*Of Incontinence of* "*Urine,*" with the ſeveral methods of relieving it. This diſeaſe our author

* See vol. LIV. p. 192.

ſuppoſe

suppoſes generally to depend upon one of theſe three cauſes, viz. 1. From "a "conſtant irritation about the neck of "the bladder, produced by the friction "of ſtones contained in it;" 2. From "paralytic affections," in which "the "ſphincter of the bladder now and then "loſes its contractile power, while the "natural tone of its body, or of the "muſcle termed *Detruſor Urinæ*, re"mains entire;" or, laſtly, from "la"ceration produced in the operation of "lithotomy in male ſubjects, and in "the ſame operation, and by violence "done to the parts in delivery, in fe"males."—Our author next treats "*Of "a Suppreſſion of Urine*," in which he recommends the early uſe of the catheter; blood-letting, both general and topical, "in conſiderable quantity;" "opiates, in large doſes;" mild injections, "thrown up by the *rectum*;" and immerſion of the whole body "in "the warm bath." And, theſe means failing, nothing (he obſerves) "is to "be depended on but puncturing the "bladder, in order to diſcharge the "urine collected in it." And here he gives "the preference, in perhaps every "inſtance of ſuppreſſion of urine," to "the mode of puncturing the bladder "from the *perinæum*," becauſe "it is "done with great eaſe," and "the "urine contained in the bladder is more "readily evacuated than by puncturing "above the pubes; and it is leſs li"able to eſcape into the neighbouring "parts." But ſurely our ingenious author, in the preſent inſtance, has ſomewhat exceeded the limits of general experience, in thus pronouncing the puncturing the bladder *per perinæum* to be an operation that may be "done with "great eaſe." Has he not ſeen the controverſy that was carried on in our Magazine, reſpecting this operation, in the years 1777 and 1778? It was there ſhewn to be an operation of very difficult performance, and which, when performed, has in ſome inſtances been known to fail, "the operator not getting into the "bladder*." The method "of per"forating the bladder by means of a "curved trocar entered from the *rec*"*tum*," indeed, is mentioned; but Mr. Bell does not ſo much as condeſcend to deſcribe it, remarking, that "it ſcarcely "deſerves to be noticed, as no advan"tages can poſſibly occur from it that "may not, with more certainty, be ob"tained from perforating in the *peri*"*næum*; and it is attended with this "very material inconvenience, that, by "paſſing the inſtrument in at the back "part of the bladder, much riſk muſt "be incurred of wounding either the "ureters *vaſa deferentia*, or *veſicula "ſeminales*." Without further conſideration, therefore, we can with freedom venture to ſay, that this method of operating "ought never to be em"ployed." But, before we thus condemn an operation, the happy effects of which have been often experienced, we think it right to obſerve, that the accidents, to which Mr. Bell thinks the operation liable, have not appeared even in thoſe inſtances in which the patients did not recover, as has been proved by diſſection of the bodies after death. And the puncture *per anum* has this very material circumſtance to recommend it, that it has never been known to fail the operator in evacuating the urine. But we muſt apologiſe for entering, however briefly, into medical controverſy, and proceed to the more immediate buſineſs of the preſent article. Chap. XIV. treats of "*Ob*"*ſtructions in the Urethra*," the moſt common cauſe of which our author has found to be "a particular kind of ful"neſs, or enlargement, of the *corpus* "*ſpongioſum urethræ*." He has treated the ſubject at full length, and his modes of treatment, varying according to the different cauſes upon which the obſtruction is ſuppoſed to depend, are ſuch as have been long approved by very large experience.——"*Of the Fiſtula in Pe*"*rinæo*" is the title of the XVth chapter. In the treatment of this diſeaſe our author recommends opening the different ſinuſes, but condemns the uſe of the catheter, and of bougies; obſerving, that, inſtead of forwarding the cicatrization of ſuch ſores, they uniformly tend to retard it, by frequently tearing open ſuch adheſions as Nature, if left to herſelf, would have made altogether complete.—Chap. XVI. "*Of the Hæ*"*morrhoids, or Piles*." In this very painful and troubleſome diſeaſe Mr. B. extols the uſe of "an ointment com"poſed of equal parts of oak-galls, very "finely powdered, and hogs-lard, or "butter;" or "a ſtrong infuſion of "galls," to be uſed in the form of injection. Balſam Copaibæ, in the doſe

* On this ſubject ſee "An Enquiry into "the Merits of the Operations uſed in ob"ſtinate Suppreſſions of Urine. By Alex"ander Reid, 1778," 8vo.

of

of from 50 to 80 drops, twice a day, is also recommended, as found useful in relieving pain, and obviating costiveness. When, however, the tumors of piles become very large, they are recommended to be removed, either by ligature or excision.——Chap. XVII. "*Of condylomatous Excrescences, and Similar Affections of the Anus.*" Different escharotics, with the use of the scalpel, or caustics, are the remedies advised in these affections.—Chap. XVIII. "*Of a Prolapsus Ani.*" A truss, of a particular construction, is recommended for the cure of this disease.——Chap. XIX. "*Of an Imperforated Anus.*" Two cases of this kind have fallen under our author's care, and the method he practised for their relief is accurately described.—Chap. XX. "*Of the Fistula in Ano.*" The method of treatment recommended is similar to that used by Mr. Pott; and, we believe, by almost every rational practitioner of the present day.—Chap. XXI. "*Of the Paracentesis of the Abdomen.*" A canula, of a flat form, is recommended in performing this operation, with an equal pressure of the abdomen by a bandage, which is delineated in a copper-plate, and was invented by the late Dr. Monro.—Chap. XXII. "*Of the Paracentesis of the Thorax.*" The method of performing this operation is well described, and recommended as being "equally proper for the discharge of "any other fluid, as for collections of "water, or of purulent matter." This chapter is divided into sections, which treat of the different collections of serum, blood, pus, and air, in the thorax.——Chap. XXIII. "*Of Bronchotomy.*" The causes (mentioned by our author) which may induce a necessity for performing this operation are, 1. "Any spasmodic affection of the "muscles of the larynx, when it arrives at such a height as to endanger "suffocation;" 2. "A piece of bone, "flesh, or any other firm substance, being lodged in the pharynx, or in the "upper part of the œsophagus, and being too large to pass down to the stomach, may, by its bulk, press so "much upon the posterior and membraneous part of the trachea, as to "produce a total obstruction to the "passage of the air into the lungs;" 3. "Polypous excrescences in the nose "falling so far into the pharynx as to "endanger suffocation;" 4. "Tumors "of a firm nature, particularly those of "the schirrhous and fleshy kinds, even "when situated externally, have been "known to compress the trachea so "much as to obstruct respiration almost "entirely;" 5. "An inflammation of "the tongue, arriving at such an height "as to obstruct the passage to the fauces "entirely;" 6. "Swellings of the a"mygdalæ, and contiguous parts, that "do not terminate speedily in suppu"ration;" 7. "Obstructed respiration "from drowning." The operation is next very fully and judiciously described; but for this we must refer to the work itself.—Chap. XXIV. "*Of Oesophagotomy.*" This operation is directed to be performed in those cases where "the instrument termed a probang" will not succeed. For an account of it we must also refer to the work.——Chap. XXV. "*Of the Amputation of "Cancerous Mammæ.*" Our author appears a strong advocate for the early performance of this operation, which he directs to be done by a process in which the cure will commonly be obtained by what surgeons in general have termed "the first intention;" that is, "without the formation of matter, merely "by the adhesion of the teguments to "the subjacent muscles."

Two other volumes of this work, we understand, are in the press.

20. *The* London *Medical Journal, for* October, November, *and* December, 1784. 8vo.

BESIDES the account of books, and medical and philosophical news, (of which last we have given some extracts p. 61,) this number contains the following Essays and Observations: "Case "of a Stone in the Bladder. By Ben"jamin Chandler, M. D. of Canter"bury," &c. [Of this also an extract has been given in our last, p. 61.]—"An Account of a remarkable Spas"modic Affection. By Mr. William "Hulke, of Deal in Kent."—"Case of "a Fistula in Ano, cured by Means of "a Caustic; by Mr. P. Dillon, late "Surgeon of the 105th Regiment of "Foot."—"Case of an extra-uterine "Fœtus. By Mr. Cammel, Surgeon "at Bungay in Suffolk."—"Three "Cases of Women inoculated during "Pregnancy." [These all recovered, and only one of the children had the distemper, and was born dead. The other two had no appearance of it.] "By Mr. B. Roberts, Surgeon, of Sa"lisbury."

"history."—"Case of Obstruction of "the Bowels; with Remarks." By Robert Willan, M. D." &c. [This patient, who had no evacuation by stool for upwards of thirty days, took, without effect, six ounces of quicksilver, in doses of two drachms, and died in consequence of a tumor in the *rectum*, unattended by heat, fever, or any of the common inflammatory symptoms.]—"Case of a Luxation of the Thigh "Bone. By Mr. William Cribb, Surgeon, at Bishop Stortford." [As Wiseman and other eminent surgeons have wholly denied the possibility of a luxation of the femur from the acetabulum, a relation of cases, which tend to overturn this erroneous hypothesis, becomes the more necessary. The subject of this accident was a boy about nine years old; and the luxation was complete.]

21. *First Lines of the Practice of Physic. By* William Cullen, *M. D. Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, First Physician to His Majesty for Scotland, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, of the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, &c. &c. &c. A Fourth Edition**, *corrected and enlarged.* 4 *Vols.* 8vo.

THIS system of the doctrines and rules of the practice of physic, the result of "more than 40 years experience," the author informs us in his Preface, was, at its first publication, intended chiefly as a kind of Text-book for those who attended his lectures, and in every subsequent edition it has been "rendered more full and comprehensive." His system, he declares, is in many respects new, and therefore he explains on what grounds, and from what considerations, it has been attempted; which he does by briefly considering the state of the science of physic, from Galen to the present times; by remarking "on "the principal systems of medicine "which have of late prevailed in Europe, and taking notice of the present "state of physic as it is influenced by "these." In particular, he animadverts at large on the three different systems of STAHL, HOFFMAN, and BOERHAAVE. Of the first "the chief "and leading principle is, that the "rational soul of man governs the "whole œconomy of his body;" a fanciful hypothesis, which has been confuted by Hoffman, and on which Dr. Cullen has here added some strictures of his own. 2. Hoffman has received into his system a great deal of the mechanical, Cartesian, and chemical doctrines of the former systems, with many important facts, and principally a due consideration of "the state and affec- "tions of the primary moving powers" in the animal œconomy, unnoticed by his predecessors. But in this too our author discovers some imperfection and incorrectness. And, 3, after "touch- "ing upon the great lines" of the Boerhaavean system, he undertakes "to "point out" in that also many "im- "perfections and deficiences, in order "to shew the propriety and necessity "of attempting a new one."——Both in "the diseases of the simple solid," and "with respect to the state and va- "rious condition of the animal fluids," considering also "the almost total neg- "lect of the state of the moving powers "of the animal body, and the preva- "lence of an hypothetical humoral pa- "thology, so conspicuous in every part "of Dr. Boerhaave's system," our professor contends, that "it is not only de- "ficient and incomplete, but fallacious, "and apt to mislead."

In conclusion, insisting that not only "a collection of facts," but "some "system of principles, by a proper in- "duction and generalization of facts," is essential towards forming a safe and useful treatise of physic, as, in opposition to this opinion, the late M. Lieutaud has given a collection of "facts, without "any reasoning concerning their causes," Dr. Cullen offers some remarks "on "the promising *Synopsis Universæ Me-* "*dicinæ*," in which he discovers such a "total want of method, arrangement, "system, or [and] decision," as renders it, he thinks, "of little use," and may much perplex the learner. Into the detail we will not enter, and will only add, that our professor, in his own work (he says), has not only collected facts, but endeavoured "to apply them to "the investigation of proximate causes, "and upon these to establish a more "scientific and decided method of "cure," avoiding "hypothesis and "theories," establishing "many gene- "ral doctrines, both physiological and "pathological," and suggesting "that "which appeared to be the method ap- "proved of by experience, as much as "it was the consequence of system."

Such

* See vol. LIV. p. 926.

Such is the outline of this new ſyſtem of phyſic, which comprehends, the author preſumes, the whole of the facts relating to the ſcience; collects and arranges them, he hopes, in better order than has been done before; and points out, in particular, thoſe which are ſtill wanting to eſtabliſh general principles. Having been ſo copious in our account of it, we ſhall not deſcend to particular ſubjects, but only give the heads into which this important work is divided, and of which the profeſſed intention is, "to give inſtruction for diſcerning, diſ-"tinguiſhing, preventing, and curing "diſeaſes."

Febrile Diſeaſes, including Fevers and Inflammations of the Eye, Lungs, Stomach, Inteſtines, Liver, and Kidneys, Phrenſy, and various Kinds of Quinſy, with their reſpective Phænomena, Proximate and Remote Cauſes, and Cure. Rheumatiſm, Tooth-Ach, Gout, Eruptive Fevers, Small-Pox, Chicken-Pox, Meaſles, Scarlet Fever, Plague, Eryſipelas, Miliary Fever, &c. Hæmorrhages, Conſumption of the Lungs, Hæmorrhoidal Swelling and Flux, Symptomatic Hæmorrhages, Profluvia, Catarrh, Dyſentery, Nervous Diſeaſes, Comata, Adynamiæ, or Diſeaſes conſiſting in a Loſs of Motion in either the Vital or Natural Functions, Fainting, Indigeſtion, Hypocondriaſis, Spaſmodic Affections without Fever, Ditto of the Vital Functions, Palpitation of the Heart, Difficult Breathing, Aſthma, Chincough, Spaſmodic Affections in the Natural Functions, Diſorders of the Intellectual Functions, Emaciations. Adipoſe, Flatulence, and Watery Swellings, Rickets, King's-Evil, Venereal Diſeaſe, Scurvy and Jaundice.—One general remark we cannot help making, that what is advanced on ſeveral diſeaſes inclines us to ſay, with the Client in Terence, *Multo incertior ſum quam dudum.* As an inſtance, we will only quote a paragraph relating to the Diabetes. "In all the "inſtances of this diſeaſe, which I my-"ſelf have ſeen, and in ſeveral others of "which I have been informed, no cure "of it has ever been made in Scotland, "though many inſtances of it have oc-"curred, and in moſt of them the re-"medies recommended by authors have "been diligently employed. I cannot "therefore, with any advantage, enter "into a detail of theſe remedies," &c. And in one or two inſtances the Profeſſor's theory ſeems to militate with his own general ſyſtem.

22. *A Treatiſe on* Struma, *or* Scrofula, *commonly called* The King's Evil; *in which the Impropriety of conſidering it as an Hereditary Diſeaſe is pointed out; more rational Cauſes are aſſigned; and a ſucceſsful Method of Treatment is recommended.* By Thomas White, *Surgeon to the* London Diſpenſary. 8vo. 1783.

AS this pamphlet relates to a very intereſting ſubject, and appears to be written by a gentleman of ſkill in his profeſſion, we have ſelected the following extracts:

"*Struma*, by all who have wrote upon it hitherto, has been conſidered as an hereditary diſeaſe; but I ſhall endeavour to aſſign other, and I hope more rational cauſes, and prove that opinion not to be juſtly founded. That it is a diſeaſe more general in this country than many others, muſt be readily admitted; and the opinion of an eminent Italian writer, Zaviani, corroborates this idea, for he calls it the Engliſh diſtemper....

"Perſons of red or light-coloured hair are ſaid to be peculiarly ſubject to this diſeaſe; but that this complaint is not confined to the colour of the hair, or the complexion, is evident from the numbers of people that have dark hair and ſimilar* complexions being very frequently ſtrumous....

"We have frequent examples of one child's being ſtrumous, and the reſt of the family perfectly free; but if the diſeaſe was truly hereditary, none could be expected to eſcape....

"There are many who ſuppoſe this diſeaſe to be communicated by nurſes†; but this I cannot admit. The inſtances are ſufficiently common where children thrive very well, while the mother or nurſe may labour under a variety of complaints; but, on the other hand, where nurſes have acute diſeaſes, in moſt caſes the children ſuffer very materially; and in ſituations of this kind no one will heſitate to ſay their milk muſt be improper for the nutriment of a child; but we are ſuppoſed to be ſpeaking of nurſes to all appearance in perfect health, and I conſider it as of little conſequence to the infant, whatever may be the probable diſeaſe or diſeaſes of her habit of body. Every one will naturally make choice of thoſe women who come the neareſt to the ſtandard of perfection in point of form, if there are otherwiſe no material objections; but we ſhall often find, as to women who are of a thin delicate ſkin, well-proportioned in every reſpect, and who make the beſt nurſes, that their own children, having the mother's delicacy, and

* "The children of the poorer Jews are almoſt invariably ſtrumous; and I have had ſeveral black people under my care with the ſame complaint."

† This was the caſe with Dr. Johnſon. See p. 100. EDIT.

from

from thence a great degree of susceptibility, have frequent enlargements and affections of the lymphatic glands. I do not, however, conceive that the milk of the nurse, when in perfect health, can possibly create a disposition in the child to the probable diseases of her habit of body....

"Children who have become strumous after inoculation, have been supposed to have had the disease conveyed to their habit with the variolous matter; but I consider this supposition to be equally ill-founded; as I have tried, in many different instances, if struma was a communicable disease, and am firmly of opinion that it is not."

We have selected the two last paragraphs, from a conviction that it must afford real satisfaction to many parents whose children may be supposed to labour under this complaint from either of the preceding causes. We should be glad to give a longer extract from so useful a performance, but the limits of our work will not admit of more than the following addition:

"Prevention of disease has long been considered of so much importance as to become a proverbial phrase; and in no instance can the application of it be more proper, or deserve more serious attention, than in the disease under our present consideration.

"In very young children the prevention of a complaint so general, and so alarming in its consequences, will principally depend upon a proper attention to air, cleanliness, exercise, and diet; and when more advanced, the form, age, and constitution of the patient will be the best guide what kind of regimen, and what other means, may be best suited to this important object."

23. *The Art of Painting of* Charles Alphonso du Fresnoy. *Translated into* English *Verse. By* William Mason, *M. A. With Annotations by Sir* Joshua Reynolds, *Knt. President of the Royal Academy.* 4to. 1783.

(*Continued from p. 52.*)

MR. MASON has prefaced his translation with the following "Epistle "to Sir Joshua Reynolds," his friend and commentator:

"When Dryden, worn with sickness, bow'd with years,
Was doom'd, (my friend, let pity warm thy tears!)
The galling pang of penury to feel,
For ill-plac'd loyalty and courtly zeal,
To see that laurel, which his brows o'erspread,
Transplanted droop on Shadwell's barren head,
The bard oppress'd, yet not subdu'd by fate,
For very bread descended to translate:
And he, whose fancy, copious as his phrase,
Could light at will Expression's brightest blaze,
On Fresnoy's lay employ'd his studious hour;
But niggard there of that melodious power,
His pen in haste the hireling task to close,
Transform'd the studied strain to careless prose,
Which, fondly lending faith to French pretence,
Mistook its meaning, or obscur'd its sense.
"Yet still he pleas'd, for Dryden still must please,
Whether with artless elegance and ease
He glides in prose, or from its tinkling chime,
By varied pauses purifies his rhyme,
And mounts on Maro's plumes, and soars his heights sublime.
"This artless elegance, this native fire,
Provok'd his tuneful heir * to strike the lyre,
Who, proud his numbers with that prose to join,
Wove an illustrious wreath for Friendship's shrine.
"How oft, on that fair shrine when poets bind
The flowers of song, does partial passion blind
Their judgment's eye! How oft does Truth disclaim
The deed, and scorn to call it genuine fame!
How did she here, when Jervas was the theme,
Wast through the ivory gate the poet's dream!
How view, indignant, Error's base allay
The sterling lustre of his praise destroy,
Which now, if praise like his my Muse could coin,
Current through ages, she would stamp for thine.
"Let Friendship, as she caus'd, excuse the deed;
With thee, and such as thee, she must succeed.
"But what, if Fashion tempted Pope astray?
The witch has spells, and Jervas knew a day
When mode-struck belles and beaux were proud to come
And buy of him a thousand years of bloom †.

* "Mr. Pope, in his Epistle to Jervas, has these lines:

Read these instructive leaves, in which conspire
Fresnoy's close art with Dryden's native fire."

† "Alluding to another couplet in the same Epistle:

Beauty, frail flower, that every season fears,
Blooms in thy colours *for a thousand years.*"

"Ev'n

"Ev'n then I deem it but a venial crime:
Perish alone that selfish sordid rhyme,
Which flatters lawless sway, or tinsel pride;
Let black Oblivion plunge it in her tide.
"From fate like this my truth-supported
lays,
Ev'n if aspiring to thy pencil's praise,
Would flow secure; but humbler aims are
mine;
Know, when to thee I consecrate the line,
'Tis but to thank thy genius for the ray
Which pours on FRESNOY'S rules a fuller
day:
Those candid strictures, those reflections
new,
Refin'd by taste, yet still as nature true,
Which, blended here with his instructive
strains,
Shall bid thy art inherit new domains;
Give her in Albion, as in Greece, to rule,
And guide (what thou hast form'd) a British
school.
"And O, if aught thy poet can pretend
Beyond his fav'rite wish to call thee friend,
Be it that here his tuneful toil has drest
The Muse of FRESNOY in a modern vest;
And, with what skill his fancy could bestow,
Taught the close folds to take an easier flow;
Be it, that here thy partial smile approv'd
The pains he lavish'd on the art he lov'd.
Oct. 10, 1782. W. MASON."

This version, we are told in the Preface, was a very youthful attempt, and to Sir Joshua Reynolds's offer of illustrating it with notes we owe the publication, revised in a maturer age, and corrected by Mr. Gray. Besides the prose of Dryden, there has also been a blank and bald version by Mr. Wills, a painter and a clergyman.—*The Art of Painting*, however, now appears *comme il faut*, and is not only as pleasing as such a didactic poem can be, but, by the notes and illustrations of such a master as Sir Joshua, the English has all the grace of an original, and will descend with lustre to future ages.

As a specimen both of the translation and the notes, we will add the directions given on the following subject: "XXXIII. There must not be two "equal lights in the picture."

"Permit not two conspicuous lights to
shine
With rival radiance in the same design;
But yield to one alone the power to blaze
And spread th' extensive vigor of its rays.*
There where the noblest figures are display'd
Thence gild the distant parts and lessening
shade:
As fade the beams which Phœbus from the
East
Flings vivid forth to light the distant West,
Gradual those vivid beams forget to shine,
So gradual let thy pictur'd lights decline.
"The sculptur'd forms, which some proud
Circus grace,
In Parian marble or Corinthian brass,
Illumin'd thus, give to the gazing eye
Th' expressive head in radiant majesty;
While to each lower limb the fainter ray
Lends only light to mark, but not display:
So let this pencil fling its beams around;
Nor e'er with darker shades their force confound,
For shades too dark disever'd shapes will give,
And sink the parts their softness would relieve;
Then only well reliev'd, when like a veil
Round the full lights the wand'ring shadows
steal;
Then only justly spread, when to the sight
A breadth of shade pursues a breadth of light.
This charm to give, great Titian wisely made
The cluster'd grapes his rule of light and
shade."

On the lines thus marked *, after remarking on the management of the Dutch and Venetian painters, part of Sir Joshua's observations are as follows:

"I shall here set down the result of the observations which I have made on the works of those artists who appear to have best understood the management of light and shade, and who may be considered as examples in this branch of the art.

"Titian, Paul Veronese, and Tintoret were among the first painters who reduced to a system what was before practised without any fixed principle, and consequently neglected occasionally. From the Venetian painters Rubens extracted his scheme of composition, which was soon understood and adopted by his countrymen, and extended even to the minor painters of familiar life in the Dutch school.

"When I was at Venice, the method I took to avail myself of their principles was this: When I observed any extraordinary effect of light and shade in any picture, I took a leaf of my pocket-book, and darkened every part of it in the same gradation of light and shade as the picture, leaving the white paper untouched, to represent light, and this without any attention to the subject, or to the drawing of the figures. A few trials of this kind will be sufficient to give the method of their conduct in the management of their lights. After a few trials I found the paper blotted nearly alike. Their general practice appeared to be, to allow not above a quarter of the picture for the light, including in this portion both the principal and secondary lights; another quarter to be as dark as possible, and the remaining half kept in mezzotinto, or half-shadow.

"Rubens appears to have admitted rather more light than a quarter, and Rembrandt much less, scarce an eighth; by this conduct Rembrandt's light is extremely brilliant; but it costs too much; the rest of the picture

is

is sacrificed to this one object; That light will certainly appear the brightest which is surrounded with the greatest quantity of shade, supposing equal skill in the artist.

"By this means you may likewise remark the various forms and shapes of those lights, as well as the objects on which they are flung, whether on a figure or the sky, on a white napkin, on animals, or utensils, often introduced for this purpose*. It may be observed, likewise, what portion is strongly relieved, and how much is united with its ground, for it is necessary that some part (though a small one is sufficient) should be sharp and cutting against its ground, whether it be light on a dark, or dark on a light ground, in order to give firmness and distinctness to the work; if, on the other hand, it is relieved on every side, it will appear as if inlaid on its ground. Such a blotted paper, held at a distance from the eye, will strike the spectator as something excellent for the disposition of light and shadow, though he does not distinguish whether it is a History, a Portrait, a Landscape, dead Game, or any thing else; for the same principles extend to every branch of the art.

"Whether I have given an exact account, or made a just decision of the quantity of light admitted into the works of those painters, is of no very great consequence; let every person examine and judge for himself; it will be sufficient if I have suggested the method of examining the picture in this way, one means at least of acquiring the principles on which they wrought."

None but a painter, it is evident, could have written these notes, or the poem which occasioned them; and, we may add, none but a painter could have translated it. But Mr. Mason is *tum pictor quam poeta*.

24. *A Dialogue between the Earl of* Chesterfield *and Mr.* Garrick, *in the Elysian Shades.* 4to.

MR. BUTT, one of his Majesty's chaplains, who attended the obsequies of Dr. Johnson, and is a native of the same city, is the acknowledged author of this elogium on his merits, of which the following may serve as a specimen.

"MILTON in his manly days
Possess'd (as well he might) a manly soul.
But JOHNSON, in our days emasculate,
Bulg'd from the seamy flatness of his times,
And tour'd a mereor of such majesty
As MILTON's self shone in his active age.
If my great friend at MILTON's moral worth
Smote strong, and nearly shatter'd to the ground
His merits as a man, he left him still
Thron'd on Sublimity's sublimest heights,
And seem'd to me the only man whose mind
Found thoughts, found words, suiting the theme august,
Able to bring great MILTON's stretch of soul,
His noblest work, his holiest poesy,
Full in our view in seraph-glories dress'd.
This portrait JOHNSON was endow'd to draw;
And, when with SHAKESPEARE I the work survey'd,
We saw this great Archangel into view
Rising, but not with ruin'd majesty,
And at the mighty Painter's working bow'd,
Astonish'd at his awful truth of hand,
His vast capacity of mental sight.
Slaves to the whistle of a glorious name
Marvel, that JOHNSON dar'd from MILTON's brow
Rend a few ringlets—but the judging few
Know that he leaves his great original
Divinely awful, one that well may spare
The spoils that candid Wisdom calls her own."

25. *The Danger of violent Innovations in the State exemplified from the Reigns of the Two first* Stuarts, *in a Sermon preached at the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of* Christ, Canterbury, *on* Monday, Jan. 31, 1785, *being the Day appointed to be kept as the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King* Charles *the First. By* George Berkeley, *D. D. Vice Dean of* Canterbury, *and Chancellor of* Brecknock. 4to.

FROM Proverbs xxiv. 21, *My son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change.* After a short historical deduction of the leading causes that terminated in the fatal event of the day, and a just panegyric on our government and present king, the preacher thus introduces the important *change*, or reform, now meditated:

"That our constitution is *absolutely* perfect it would be ridiculous to assert. Perfection belongs not to lapsed humanity. That a better constitution may be *conceived*, we do not positively deny. For many theories may be clearly conceived, which, by the utmost human ingenuity, are not reducible to practice.

"It may, however, be confidently asserted, that so few and so unimportant are the defects,

* Of this the following instance is mentioned in another note: "In a whole length portrait by Vandyke, which is in the cabinet of the Duke of Montagu, the dress would have an ungraceful effect; he has therefore, by means of a light back ground, opposed to the light of a figure, and by the help of a curtain that touches the light near the figure, made the effect of the whole together full and rich to the eye."

facts, so many and so valuable the perfections of the nicely-balanced British Constitution, as to render it highly probable that any innovations in its system will be more likely to injure than to improve it.

"The people, it is alleged, are *not fairly* and *equally* represented. Granting the truth of this position, what benefit could they derive from a *more* equal representation, which they have not enjoyed, for almost a century, from the *present one*? During all *that* time our *rights and liberties* have been carefully preserved, and, in the name of common sense, what would we have *more*?

"No plan of representation could possibly be devised in which the WHOLE NATION would agree. Why, then, should we hazard the consequences of an innovation, which it is *barely possible* might do some good; but which is much more likely to *create discord*, and to proceed to lengths which were never intended? Every rank of men, amongst us, both in church and state, may, doubtless, learn most important lessons from the mistakes, as well as from the crimes, of their predecessors.

"Many popular leaders, in the beginning of the reign of Charles, were *wise men* and *true patriots*. Now, if differences between *such Senators* and *such a Sovereign* produced, in the end, the horrid consequences which we this day lament, what dreadful confusion have we not just cause to expect from differences about the constitution, excited, as seems at present intended, among the *people at large* throughout the whole island, who have neither *leisure* nor *abilities* to comprehend the subject? Besides, although the spirit of superstition be now so fast asleep, that nothing like that which happened in the last century can be apprehended in the present, yet let us not forget, that very lately the President of the Protestant Association assembled twenty thousand followers in the cause of fanaticism.

"Should the legislature, however, in its wisdom, so far yield to the fashionable cry for a *parliamentary reformation* as to make any alteration in the House of Commons, it will, in that case, unquestionably be *our* duty, and the duty of every Briton, quietly to submit, although the alteration adopted should appear to us most undesirable."

The dangers here apprehended are placed indeed in a strong light, and the whole discourse is equally replete with historical knowledge and political sagacity.

26. *Of the Trial of the* Pix. *Written in the Year* 1760. *By the late* Edward Wynne, *Esq.* *(Not published.)*

AS this is one of the unpublished tracts mentioned p. 77, we will insert it at large.

"This being a proceeding, the very name of which is unknown to our books, I thought it not amiss to set down what I had an accidental opportunity of observing, as to its nature and form: though I drew up an account of it in a smaller compass, and with as little precision as an article in a Dictionary.

"After Trinity term 1760 was held a trial of the Pix (which had not been for twenty years *). This trial was held by virtue of a commission directed to the Privy Council, of whom the Lord Keeper [Henley], Mr. Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Anson, Lord Falmouth, and Lord Cholmondeley, were present, and sat in a ground-room in the Exchequer. This is a proceeding between the King and his Master of the Mint, to try, by enquiry of twelve men, (chiefly goldsmiths,) whether the money that has been coined, with respect to its quantity and fineness, has been made in pursuance of the covenants of the indenture, to which the Master of the Mint is a party, at his entrance into his office. In every coinage certain specimens are put into an iron box, called The Pix; and it is from the assay of these specimens, in presence of the Jury, that this trial has its name. The form of the proceeding is by reading the commission and indentures, in presence of the Court and Jury; after which a charge is given by the Lord Keeper. The Jury then retire into a room to see the assay made, and have the rolls of the Mint produced before them; and when the assay has been made, they return their inquisition; in consequence of which the Master of the Mint has his discharge for the bullion he has received, or is farther proceeded against, in execution of the penalties established by law for defective coinage.

"According to Mr. Leake †, this trial was established about the 9th of Edward III.

"It is extremely well known, that many of our Kings, in former times, communicated the privilege of coining money to their subjects, particularly to cities and principal monasteries. It is even said ‡, that coins now extant shew there were very few considerable towns without a mint. But the best legal antiquarians, particularly Lord Hale and

* Qu. Has there been any trial since?
† Hist. of Engl. Money, 105.
‡ Ibid. 27.

Madox, prove undeniably from records, that aſſays were always made at the Exchequer of the money coined at the reſpective mints *; and that though the owners of the mints had the profit of the coinage, and the reſidence of coiners among them, yet they had not the power of inſtituting either the alloy, the denomination, or the ſtamp †."

27. *Obſervations on the Tea and Window Acts, and on the Tea Trade. By* Richard Twining. 8vo.

MR. TWINING, in this ſenſible pamphlet, which certainly does him credit as a man, a writer, and a tea-dealer, conſiders, "1. what was the original cauſe "and intent of the Tea Bill;" ſhews, "2. in what reſpects it has hitherto "failed, and the cauſes of that failure;" and, "3. points out thoſe methods "which are moſt likely to correct this "failure, to remove the principal objections that are made to this Act, and "to render it productive of the good "purpoſes for which it is framed."—The "evils of ſmuggling," painted in glowing colours, a practice which, he declares, "however ſanctified by numbers," he has "uniformly condemned and avoided," is here aſſigned as the cauſe, and the ſuppreſſion of this iniquitous traffic as the *general intent*, of the late Bill, "by reducing the "duty on tea, and making good to the "revenue the loſs which this reduction "would occaſion, by a new duty, which "ſhould be, on the whole, more eligible than the old one." In what reſpects the Tea Bill has hitherto failed, and the cauſes of that failure, are next endeavoured to be ſhewn. "Smuggling" (it is here obſerved, and we rejoice at the intelligence) "has actually received "a material check, ſcarcely any *loſs* "(or ſmuggled) tea (ſold under the "ſanction of a legal permit) being to "be purchaſed at this time in London." From a comparative view of the "average prices which were held out before the ſale, excluſive of duty, and "the average prices at which each ſpecies of tea has actually ſold ſince the "ſixteenth of September, excluſive of "duty ‡," it appears, we are told, "that "the average price of Bohea tea is leſs "than that which was held out to the "publick, and of Singlo but little more. "Nor is the exceſs in the price of Hyſon "tea very conſiderable." As to the former "therefore there is no cauſe of "complaint," and as to the latter, there cannot, it is hoped, be "much diſſatisfaction," for reaſons here given, eſpecially as "the exceſs," it is truſted, "will be of ſhort duration."—But in "the reduction of the prices of Congou "and Souchong" there is a great failure indeed, and conſequently there muſt be great and reaſonable diſſatisfaction.—"Nothing like the expected pecuniary "compenſation is made for the additional window tax;" better would it have been for the publick "to pay 10s. "per lb. for their Souchong," as before; and, "if this high price ſhould "continue, ſmuggling muſt alſo continue." Of this failure the cauſes are next enumerated; and theſe, it is affirmed, are not the Miniſter, the E. I. Company, or the Tea-dealer, but the artifices of Smugglers, and the ſcarcity of tea throughout the kingdom, which, at the firſt tea ſale (Sept. 16), occaſioned immoderate prices to be given for ſome ſpecies of tea, and too much for others; an evil which the Directors who preſided could not prevent.—Mr. Twining then undertakes a defence of the tea-dealers, a hiſtory into which we will not enter, farther than to ſay, that he aſcribes the evil above-mentioned to the meaſure which had been propoſed by the Directors in Auguſt, and adopted by the Tea-holders, of returning to the Eaſt India Company the tea then remaining uncleared in the Company's warehouſes at prime-coſt, as, "even "with all their cunning, and all their "wealth, the ſmugglers could not have "raiſed the tea to thoſe prices at which "it has actually ſold, had not the "dealers been under the neceſſity of "becoming purchaſers." But this was not foreſeen, and the writer blames himſelf "for want of foreſight," at the

* Madox, Hiſt. Exchcq. c. 9. p. 198.

† Hale, Hiſt. P. C. 191.

‡ Average prices held out before the ſale:

	s.	d.
Bohea	1	9
Congou	2	6
Souchong	3	4
Singlo	3	4
Hyſon	5	8

Prices at which each ſpecies has ſold ſince:

	s.	d.
Bohea	1	7½
Congou	4	9½
Souchong	6	5½
Singlo	3	5
Hyſon	6	8½

ſame

same time allowing that the East India Directors did their duty in endeavouring to keep down the price. By way of episode, "a fair account" is added "of those teas with which the publick "have been supplied since the alteration "of duty."—The charge of *mixing* chests of genuine teas, our author, in his own instance, admits and justifies; as an established and approved practice, intended not to impose on his customers, but to give them satisfaction. And this practice he believes to be general.—Bloom, in particular, "though, when "properly mixed, it improves other "teas, would, by itself, be almost uni-"versally disliked."—Of adulteration he also gives a detail, mentions two "methods of making *Smouch*, with ash-"tree leaves, to mix with Black teas," with the several penalties enacted against this iniquitous trade; and adds, that such adulterated tea may be avoided "by buying tea of reputable tea-"dealers." The only method to lower the prices, Mr. Twining maintains, is, for the Company to have "an ample "quantity of tea in this kingdom." And this method they seem to have been pursuing, as we have heard that they have bought up all the teas in Europe, except the Dutch. Mr. T. also proposes that the lots of each tea put up to sale should be doubled, as, by this means, the smuggler will run a double risk. "This alteration to-"would tend to shorten the sales; a "very desirable object." He is also a strong advocate for the allowance of six and a half per cent. discount, as usual, which, since the Tea Bill, has been withdrawn.——And, lastly, it is his wish, "that a Bill be brought into "parliament, to direct that a very consi-"derable part of a sum (which may be "called the Excess of a Sale) should be "applied, not to enrich the East India "Company, who have no equitable "claim to it, but to the public service "of the kingdom."

28. *An Account of the Musical Performances in* Westminster-Abbey, *and* The Pantheon, *May* 26, 27, 29, *and* June 3 *and* 5. 1784. *In Commemoration of* Handel. *By* Charles Burney, *Mus. D. F. R. S.* 4to.

"Strong in new arms, lo! Giant Handel "stands,
"Like bold Briareus, with his *hundred* "*hands*,"

"said Pope more than forty years ago; "but," adds Dr. Burney, "if he had "survived the late Commemoration, "when the productions of Handel em-"ployed more than *five hundred* voices "and instruments, he would perhaps "have lost a pun, a simile, and a *bon mot*, "for want of a classical allusion to lean "on." In truth, this commemoration forms a kind of æra in musical history, and therefore well deserves to be celebrated and described by this musical historian. From "a chronological list "of the most remarkable musical mus-"ters upon record" (given in the preface), it appears, "that the musicians "assembled on that occasion exceeded "in abilities, as well as number, those "of every band that has been collected "in modern times," *three hundred* being the most before known.—After giving Madame Mara, in particular, and Mr. Commissioner Bates, their due and uncommon share of praise, our author adds "A Sketch of the Life of Han-"del," in which he has considerably amplified the *Memoirs* of that great musician, published in 1760 (it is supposed) by Mr. Maynwaring, of which an abstract was given in our volume for that year. Some extracts of them shall be inserted in our next.—Of the two commemorations an historical detail is then given, and afterwards the particulars of every part of the five performances are historically related, and scientifically discussed, with a minuteness and taste that mark the master, and must give to those who were absent as adequate an idea of this amazing celebrity as words can convey. The following passage is particularly striking: "Dante, in his *Paradiso*, "imagines nine circles, or choirs, of "cherubs, seraphs, patriarchs, prophets, "martyrs, saints, angels, and archan-"gels, who with hand and voice are "eternally praising and glorifying the "Supreme Being, whom he places in "the centre, taking the idea from *Te* "*Deum laudamus*, where it is said, *To* "*thee Cherubim and Seraphim* conti-"nually *do cry*, &c. Now, as the or-"chestra in Westminster Abbey seemed "to ascend into the clouds, and to "unite with the saints and martyrs re-"presented on the painted glass in the "West window, which had all the ap-"pearance of a continuation of the or-"chestra, I could hardly refrain, dur-"ing the performance of the Allelujah, "to imagine that this orchestra, so ad-"miraply

the throne, that measure being promoted more by the members for boroughs than by those for counties.

34. *Every Man his own Law-maker; or, The Englishman's Complete Guide to a Parliamentary Reform; wherein the Road to National Confusion is made plain and easy to the meanest Capacities.* 8vo.

" —— —— —— —— For I
" At first was mine own King."
Caliban, in the Tempest, Act I.

Aut I—— aut Diabolus.—This facetious gentleman, who, *sno more*, or rather in humble imitation of Prior's Corisca and Lord N——, "what should "be serious turns to farce," proposes to extend the election-franchise to vagrants, gypsies, felons and convicts, lunatics, females (especially those who are pregnant), &c. &c. seasoning the whole with a vein of sarcastic humour which cannot but be palatable to all the Anti-Reformers, the opponents of *The Man and Majesty of the People.*

35. *A Short View of the Christian Doctrine of Redemption. A Sermon. By a Presbyter of the Church of* Scotland. 8vo.

THE cause and the effect of the sufferings of our blessed Saviour are the subjects of this discourse. The text is taken from Luke xxiv. 26: "*Ought "not Christ to have suffered these things, "and to enter into his glory?*" In it we can discover nothing particularly new or striking, though the preacher dissents from some opinions that have much prevailed. In particular, he does not think, "that, had Adam abstained "from the forbidden fruit, both he "and all his descendants would have "been for ever beyond the reach of "vice;" disclaims the doctrine of imputed sin and imputed righteousness, as not warranted by scripture; thinks the natural immortality of the soul cannot be demonstrated by reason.

36. *Thoughts on the Freedom of Election. By* John Burnaby, *Author of an Historical Description of* Canterbury *Cathedral, and an Address to the Publick on the Increase of their Poor-Rates.* 8vo.

WHILE Lord Camden (to whom this publication is addressed) is "in ad-"ministration," the author flatters himself "that the constitution of this coun-"try will receive no material injury." That it will receive no injury is not said. Whether this is "damning with "faint praise," or not, let the reader judge. The pamphlet wholly turning on an election case at Canterbury (see our last volume, p. 373), is not only local, but, the petition having been withdrawn, so nugatory, that we shall say no more of it.

37. *The Calendar of Nature, designed for the Entertainment and Instruction of young Persons. By* J. Aikin, *M. D.* 12mo.

OF this small but elegant tract an account shall be given in our next.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

Feb. 1. Confederacy—Arthur and Emmeline.
2. Macbeth—The Guardian.
3. The Natural Son—The Caldron.
4. Macbeth—All the World's a Stage.
5. Double Dealer—The Caldron.
7. Macbeth—The Guardian.
8. The Jealous Wife—*Liberty Hall.*
10. The Maid of Honour—Liberty Hall.
11. *The Music in Commemoration of Handel.*
12. Macbeth—Who's the Dupe?
14. School for Scandal—Liberty Hall.
15. Macbeth—High Life below Stairs.
16. Messiah.
17. Natural Son—Liberty Hall.
18. Acis and Galatea—Dryden's Ode.
19. Macbeth—Too Civil by Half.
21. The Fox—The Critic.
22. Macbeth—The Apprentice.
23. L'Allegro Il Penseroso—Coronat. Anth.
24. Mourning Bride—The Caldron.
25. Alexander's Feast—Handel's Music.
26. Macbeth—The Alchymist.
28. Natural Son—Liberty Hall.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Feb. 1. The Follies of a Day—Rosina.
2. All in the Wrong—The Maid of the Oaks.
3. The Follies of a Day—Poor Soldier.
4. The Orphan—The Magic Cavern.
5. Follies of a Day—Rosina.
7. The Orphan—*The Blacksmith of Antwerp.*
8. The Careless Husband—Ditto.
10. The Orphan—The Magic Cavern.
12. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Sultan.
14. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.
15. Hamlet—Rosina.
17. Rule a Wife, &c.—Barnaby Brittle.
19. Fontainbleau—The Magic Cavern.
21. The Orphan—The Critic.
22. Follies of a Day—Poor Soldier.
24. Man of the World—Rosina.
26. The Careless Husband—Poor Soldier.
28. Siege of Damascus—The Magic Cavern.

HAY-MARKET.

23. Judas Maccabæus.

VERSES *addressed to* MISS SEWARD, *by the Rev.* THO. SEDGWICK WHALLEY, *on reading*
AN ILL-NATURED CRITICISM *on her* LOUISA.

HER bosom burning with unwonted fire,
Again the teeming Muse attunes her lyre;
Beneath the name of Seward flies to earth,
And, lo! proclaims the sweet Louisa's birth:——
To make her worthy of that high renown,
Which Seward long, as with a radiant Crown,
By her enamour'd country had been grac'd,
The Muse, to deck her offspring, summons Taste;
Energic Genius, with his ardent eyes;
Imagination, bright with changing dies;
And Sensibility's magnetic power;
And prays them to adorn the natal hour
Of this her darling with each various grace,
Expressive of her high Parnassian race,
And meet, without a fear, or blush, to claim
The glorious patronage of Seward's name.
Glad they assent; and soon the lovely Maid,
Beneath their fost'ring cares, each charm display'd,
That prove, in concert join'd, their sovereign art [heart.
To win the judgement, and enslave the
Within her eye the fires of Genius play,
Temper'd by Sensibility's soft ray,
Glow on her check, in every smile appear,
Give strange electric force to every tear;
Inform each step, each gest; and mingle fair
The timid graces with her noble air;
Imagination the rich robe supplies,
That dazzles with a thousand lustrous dies;
And every ornament is aptly plac'd,
To give the whole its full effect, by Taste.
Shewn to the world, thus form'd, and thus array'd, [Maid;
All eyes were fix'd upon the matchless
Her melting powers touch'd every generous breast;
The Wise admir'd her, and the Good caress'd.
This *Envy* saw, and saw with sick'ning heart,
As in her lurking-place she writh'd apart:
And shall it be, thou Arrogant! she said,
That undisputed laurels deck thy head?
Thy head alone from Envy's blastings free,
Nor one proud leaf untimely fall by me?
Then vainly are my lips with cankers hung,
And vain the baneful poisons of my tongue!
She said, and, saying, beckon'd to her side
Three fiends in nature to herself allied:
Coward *Revenge*, who shuns a noble war,
And from his secret battery shoots afar,
Base *Jealousy*, who loathes a rival's praise,
And, whilst he dreads his fame, dissects his lays;
With private *Rancour*, who pretends to be
From every taint of secret malice free.
But through a native dread of piercing light,
Wrapt up herself and them in veils of night;
And, heedless of a publick censor's fame,
Borrow'd and borrowing, damn'd the sacred name.
Then to each other toss'd the taunting head.
"And did ye ever see," pale *Envy* said,
So mere a mawkin as that vaunted Maid?
Look how she walks—is that her noble air,
And can ye find in that unmeaning stare,
The melting grace, the animating fire,
That all are touch'd with, and that all admire?"
"She walks on stilts," dark *Jealousy* reply'd,
Which all her art would vainly strive to hide.
Look, look too, how she labours to obtain
The long'd applauses of her gaping train."
"Oh, what forc'd action! oh, what tortur'd grace,
Moves every limb, and grins upon her face!"
Cries private *Rancour*.——"See her tawdry taste, [paste!"
How daub'd she is with tinsel, fringe, and
"But, midst her glittering shreds," *Revenge* replied,
Her native rags are easily espied;
And while she proudly boasts her race divine,
And claims extraction from the sacred Nine,
How easy to detect her vulgar birth
From some poor, base, plebeian stock of earth!"
More had they rail'd; but, with disdainful eye,
Candour cut short the scurrilous reply:
And whilst her scornful hand indignant tore
The darkling veil whose skulking glooms they wore,
And shew'd the monsters to the public gape,
Each in its own deform'd and hated shape.
"Hence! hence, to hell!" she cry'd, detested crew; [purfue;
There your base projects, your dark plots
There spend your venom where you took your birth,
And cease to harrass and pollute the earth;
Senseless as vile, in your attempts to blast
The glorious sensibility and taste
Genius and radiant Fancy join to shed
With mingled lustre on Louisa's head.
Hence!"——At the word, *Truth*'s brilliant shield the rear'd,
In whose bright mirror as its length appear'd
Each bloated fiend to its own loathing sight:
Banning they fled, and, in the shades of night
Hiding their foul deformity, lest Worth
T' enjoy a while unpoison'd praise on earth.

ON THE DEATH OF A BELOVED MOTHER.

WHAT though no sculptur'd marble marks the place
Where Death's cold arms a Mother's corse embrace;

What

What though no epitaph her lavish praise,
In turgid strain, and learned pomp, displays;
What though confin'd to an inglorious grave,
Where darksome yews their solemn branches wave:
Yet shall Remembrance on her tablet keep
Her Virtues pictur'd, and, surveying, weep.
O when shall Piety and Goodness find
An empire equal to her heavenly mind!
Warm was her soul with pure Devotion's flame;
She felt its power, regardless of the name.
The constant sacrifice of prayer and praise
Mark'd the long number of her chequer'd days.
Nor care intrusive, nor alluring joy,
Stole the blest moments of this pure employ.
From hence deriv'd those gifts which GOD bestows
To ease th' oppressive load of human woes;
Patience, whose balm can Pain's fierce stings allay;
And Faith, whose eye can opening Heaven survey.
No cold self-interest froze her liberal heart,
In all distress she bore the amplest part.
Her bounty flow'd in one unruffled course,
When smiling Fortune fill'd the generous source:
But when the clouds of dark Misfortune spread
The night of indigence around her head,
Soft Pity ne'er deny'd for others' woe,
Her sigh to murmur, and her tear to flow.
To sympathise was still her honest pride,
And Nature gave what Poverty deny'd.
Above the dark disguise of fraudful Art,
Her tongue display'd the purpose of her heart.
Like the fam'd stream, whose crystal waters show
The golden treasures of the soil below.
Her children bless'd her mild yet steady sway;
Love, more than duty, taught them to obey:
That power magnetic drew, with pleasing force,
Their youthful footsteps to fair Virtue's course:
Her thorny paths without a sigh they tread,
For all was pleasant where their mother led.
But when, to fill the train of earth-born cares,
Pale Sickness caught her in the vale of years,
Tir'd of a world, whose cold neglect and pride
No comforts equal to her worth supply'd;
Her only wish to linger longer here,
To save awhile her children from despair,
Who felt, when once this gem was snatch'd away,
No earthly riches could the loss repay.
At length, when Pain had various tortures try'd,
And Patience long each torture had defy'd,
Death broke with ruffian hand the vital tye,
And her free soul regain'd its native sky.

O may that darling Hope, whose mild controul
Can calm the tempests of the swelling soul,
Which lifts our eye to that Elysian shore
Where friends congenial join to part no more!
O may that Hope on firm foundations rest,
And prove no fond delusion of the breast!
Which tells, in sweetest whispers, we shall rise
To share th' unfading glories of the skies;
Shall rapt'rous meet at great JEHOVAH's throne,
And, while we crown her bliss, secure our own.

NORVICENSIS.

E L E G Y.

IN Burton's favourite groves (alas! how chang'd
By Charlotte's death) oft let me devious rove,
Indulging grief, where gladsome once I rang'd,
In sweet society, with Peace and Love.

Oft, in the silent evening, all alone,
When solemn twilight shades the face of day,
The plaintive Muse shall hither waft her moan,
With tenderest passion here inspire my lay.

These hours, directed by the Muse's hand,
To latest time thy mem'ry shall endear;
While soft ideas rise at her command,
And in luxurious sorrow prompt the tear.

Recall, soft Queen of Gentleness and Love,
That calm which triumph'd o'er her parting breath,
That blooming feature, by the Graces wove:
——And are those eyes for ever set in death?

Once more—and then—farewell; one lingering view
Tore my fond soul from all it held so dear;
'Tis o'er—farewell, my Joys: sweet Hope, adieu!
Adieu, my Love!—we part for ever here!

Yet, in the still of night, my restless thought
Pursues thy image through its change unknown;
Steals oft unnotic'd to the dreary vault,
And in that vale of sorrow pours my own.

For, since the hour that clos'd our blooming scene,
Ne'er has it wander'd from its darling trust;
It hears thy voice, still animates thy mien,
And haunts thy slumbers in the sacred dust.

Each conscious walk of tenderness and joy
Thy faithful partner all alone shall tread,
Recount, while anguish heaves the frequent sigh,
How bliss on bliss thy smiling influence shed.

Thy

Thy ſmiles were mine—were oft and only mine;
Nor yet forſook me in the face of death;
E'en now they live——ſtill do thy beauties ſhine,
For Fancy's magic can reſtore thy breath.
Though mine be many, many rolling years,
Ecſtatic thought ſhall linger ſtill on thee;
Time rolls in vain—Remembrance brings her tears;
You that have loſt an Angel—pity me!

EXTEMPORE
to a COQUET.

JESSE *, of the tabby kind
Leaſt ferocious, moſt refin'd,
Careleſs ſleeping on a mat—
Happieſt ſhe, thrice happy cat!

She frequents no rout nor ball;
Innocent her gambols all!
Wonder not, though ſhe excell
Many a proud imperious belle.

STELLA, Beauty's darling child,
Oft beguiling, oft beguil'd,
Would'ſt thou with my kitten change?—
Think not the propoſal ſtrange.

Eaſe and peace are JESSE'S ſhare,
She is bleſt without a care;
She from Faſhion, Queen of Apes,
Neither borrows airs nor ſhapes.

Coquetry 's a maſk ſo mean,
Ever hated ſoon as ſeen;
Throw aſide its venom'd ſpell,
And ſhe muſt and ſhall excell.

She is not Coquet, nor Prude;
Though ſometimes a little rude—
Riddling, Madam, what of that?
You 're a woman, ſhe 's a cat.

THE BIRTH OF TWADDLE †.
A PILLGARLICK ODE.

Δαξετε μευ Δηα χεραιηφοιτιν Τωαδλιδην.
HOM.

YE nymphs of Pindus' flowery mead,
Fly, catch the fiery-winged ſteed,
And mount, all Nine, aſtraddle;
Spur, whip, ride headlong. I implore
Your aid, to ſing the death of Bore,
And ſing the birth of Twaddle!

'Twas night! 'twas midnight's ſilent noon;
In ſilver rob'd, the waning moon
Hung like a falling ſaddle;
When whiſpers ſpoke, on Thames's ſhore,
The piteous death of favourite Bore,
And recent birth of Twaddle.

Fame ſwell'd the news, in Tuko's-ſtreet,
Where fair Firtilla's votaries meet,
How, by old age grown addle,
Deſerted, on his clay-cold floor,
With his laſt breath expiring Bore
Had left his throne to Twaddle.

The Chieftain, ere the Senate met,
Nay ere he paid one J—b—l debt,
Or touch'd a die, or ſpaddle *,
Vow'd to the baſis he 'd explore
This rumour of the death of Bore,
And whiſper'd birth of Twaddle.

He ſpake, he roſe! the circling group,
A ghaſtly, motley, juſtling troop,
With equal ſteps 'gan waddle;
And, join'd by many a titled wh——,
Ruſh'd to condole the death of Bore,
And gratulate King Twaddle.

'Twas true! The birth, with eaſy pains,
Had iſſued from the opening brains
Of meek-ey'd, prudiſh Faddle.
Alas! forlorn, alas! lay Bore,
Whilſt all with ardent vows adore
The riſing ſun, fair Twaddle.

O how ye hugg'd him, maids ſo prim,
And how ye baſte each tender limb
In gentleſt bands to ſwaddle!
And with all Europe might encore,
Since finiſh'd was the race of Bore,
The infant reign of Twaddle!

Says C—vo, "Firſt let France and Spain
"(For wonders cannot long remain
"Betwixt their grave and craddle †)
"Receive this news quick wafted o'er,
"The doleful death of ancient Bore,
"And joyful birth of Twaddle."

'Tis done. See Blanchard through mid-air
Whole cargoes of the tidings bear,
With globe, canoe, and paddle!
Our Gallic friends reſponſive roar,
Firſt dropping a ſoft tear for Bore,
"Encore long live King Twaddle!" F.

EPITAPH
On HANNAH Wife of the Rev. RICHARD GEORGE ROBINSON of *Lichfield*.

ERE ten ſhort months had run their ſwift career,
Three lovely ſiſters preſs th' untimely bier!
Laſt of the falſen bloſſoms! griev'd I pay,
At thy pure ſhrine, this tributary lay.
If ever dwelt with mortal woman's mind
Angelic worth, from Sin's dark ſtains refin'd,
O! gentle Hannah! in thy beauteous frame,
From heaven to earth the ſoft perfection came.
Unhappy Huſband! who art doom'd to mourn
Thy lamp of joy extinguiſh'd in her urn,
May thy torn breaſt congenial meekneſs prove!
O! live to emulate thy ſainted Love!

---

* A name given to the cat.

† It is almoſt ſurperfluous to ſay that this is now the faſhionable word to expreſs what was formerly called "a Bore."

* Spaddle, Atticè pro Spadille.

† Craddle, Doricè pro Cradle. Muſæ enim ſemper a quibus ritè invocatæ ſunt, iis opem illicò tulere. Sed quàm parùm illàc, quàm admodùm parùm, ſi quòd ad Dialectos attinet excipias, vel Homero ipſo profuere?
VER. Not. MSS.

So shalt thou, passing a few patient years,
With pious Hope illume thy falling tears;
And when thy clay this sacred dust shall join,
Be EVER HERE, who transiently was THINE.
Lichfield, Feb. 18. ANNA SEWARD.

Her Brother's LYRE *to* *Mrs.* SHERIDAN.
Written by Mr. PRATT.

THIS said, a solemn silence breath'd around,
Cecilia wept upon her Lycid's Lyre;
The pensive breeze then gave a sighing sound,
And the strings seem'd to tremble and expire.

One hollow murmur, like the dying moan,
Was heard to vibrate then with pauses slow
From the sad instrument, when thus the tone
Gave modulations of a softer woe.

"Cease, beauteous mourner! partner of my "grief!
"Tuneful associate of my last despair!
"Thou, only thou, canst bring this breast "relief,
"Thy sympathy alone can sooth my care.

"What though, ah stroke severe! our Ly-"cid's dead,
"Nor more, alas, can ravish mortal ear!
"What though the soul of melody is fled,
"His best attendant to th' harmonious "sphere;

"Struck by Cecilia's hand I yet may live,
"Her magic touch again can tune my "frame;
"Her cherub voice my spirit yet revive,
"And sounds of heavenly sorrow grace my "fame.

"But should nor dulcet song, nor music's art,
"Nor social sighs, which mourn the youth "we love,
"Have power to heal the sister's wounded "heart,
"Nor to these chords forlorn a solace prove;

"Ah still together let our sorrows join,
"And this sad form still boast thy gentle "aid;
"Lycid's companion sure should still be thine,
"Still should'st thou kiss the strings where "he has play'd."

IN GRATIAM AMPLIOREM CELEBERRIMO JOHNSONO MERCATAM.

QUI Carolo, Virtuti qui tot munera vovit,
Quam bene Georgius hunc odit amatque virum!

In plain English.

CHARLEY and Virtue deeply in his debt,
He sued to G—, but G— was in a pet,
And said, "Instead of coming thus to me,
Why don't you go to Charley o'er the sea?"

EPITAPH
ON DOCTOR JOHNSON.

JOHNSON, farewell! by Heaven's high will design'd
To mend the heart, and humanise the mind,
Whose moral page all servile acts disowns,
Nor fears the courtier's, or the critic's frowns!
Farewell, blest shade! to such great merits true,
Angelic forms thy grave with laurels strew;
Fair Science there her constant vigils keeps,
And o'er her much-lov'd son in anguish weeps.

MR. URBAN,

THE following Epitaph is in the East part of the church-yard at Chesham.

In memory of
Mr. EDMUND SOUTH *,
who departed this life
Jan. 11, 1784, aged 66.

When thoughts of guilt invade the troubled breast,
The spirit's wounded, and farewell to rest;
But he his life of innocence so led,
That peace in sickness made an easy bed.
Art thou a husband?—to thy partner yield,
As he. Love's tribute, by Affection seal'd.
Art thou a parent?—to thy children show
A love like his, a debt which parents owe.
Art thou a Christian?—learn of him to blend,
Sound faith, good deeds, and manners to the end.

Also Mr. EDMUND SOUTH,
son of the above,
who departed this life
Jan. 21, 1779, aged 27 years.

EPITAPH
IN BEAKSBORN CHURCH, KENT.

JUXTA hos parietes
Reconduntur cineres MARIÆ uxoris
Reverendi PHILIPPI BRANDON, LL.B.
A pervetustâ familiâ de Mowbray's olim
Ducibus Norfolciensibus, &c.
Oriundi.
Sed genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco.
Mariæ defletæ et nunquam non deflendæ
Ea fides in Jesu crucifixo inerat, eâ spe
Resurrectionem futuram anhelaverat,
Ut fluctus mundi in illo improbo jactantis
Tandem pertransivit
Ut quæ contuebatur illum qui est invisibilis,
In gremium Jesu tanquam in gremium fidelissimi Creatoris
Animam efflavit
4° die Februarii, A. D. 1780, ætat. 47°.
In cujus memoriam hoc monumentum mœstrale
Construendum voluit
Mœrens maritus.

* See p. 55. in which verses, l. the last, for 'frame,' r. 'fame.' Mr. P. it is observable, has here transformed the 'violin' into a 'guittar.'

* A celebrated dancing-master, as well as his father.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, Sess. II.

Jan. 25.

THE ſpeech from the throne being read, and an addreſs moved for (ſee p. 73.); Lord *Surrey* roſe, and declared his diſſent, for theſe reaſons:

1. The ſpeech was ſo uncommonly conciſe, that nothing could be inferred from it. And ſo miſerably deficient, that not a ſyllable was ſaid of the meaſures with which parliament was moſt deſirous of being made acquainted.

2. Miniſters held parliament ſo cheap, as hardly to think it neceſſary to name to that houſe the ordinary ſupplies of the current year; and had left it doubtful, whether any would be wanted.

3. Not a word of parliamentary reform, ſo much the object of national expectation.

4. Nor of eſtabliſhing the right of trial by jury, on a clear and permanent footing.

5. Nor of the reduction, or augmentation, of the military and naval eſtabliſhments.

6. Nor of the ſtate of our territorial dominions in the Eaſt; notwithſtanding the general blame, that has of late prevailed, of their mal-adminiſtration, abroad and at home. Theſe were the heads on which Lord Surrey enlarged with great force of elocution; which called up

Mr. *Pitt*, to obviate thoſe objections, who

1. Allowed the ſpeech to be conciſe; but inſiſted on its being comprehenſive.

2. That it gave every neceſſary information reſpecting the ſupplies. His Majeſty's words were theſe, "That he had ordered the eſtimates for the preſent year to be laid before the houſe."—For what purpoſe, if not to provide for the exigences of government?

3. His Majeſty's "recommending œconomy in every department" ſurely muſt be underſtood to comprehend the military and naval departments. And

4. By his Majeſty's expreſs declaration "to ſecure to his people the true principles of the conſtitution," every thing is implied that it was neceſſary for a gracious king to promiſe, or a loyal people to expect.

5. That by the "ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling," and "the improvement of the revenue," ſuch a retroſpect might be obſerved to the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, as might ſuffice till the effects of theſe regulations were more fully known. And

6. To have ſaid more of the affairs of the Eaſt, before the late regulations could poſſibly be known to operate, would ſurely have been premature.

In the courſe of his ſpeech, Mr. P. modeſtly glanced at other eſſential ſervices, beſides the "ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling," which the ſtate had derived from the acts of laſt ſeſſion; and though he forbore to enumerate the ſervices he had been the means of rendering his country, he had the heart-felt ſatisfaction to find that his endeavours had not been in vain.

He truſted, therefore, that theſe objections, which his lordſhip had been pleaſed to make, would leave no unfavourable impreſſion upon the houſe, and that his lordſhip's would be the only diſſenting voice to the preſent motion.

Lord *North* hoped the Right Honourable Gentleman, among the many ſervices he had rendered the country, did not allude to that moſt oppreſſive, moſt ill-founded, and injudicious of all injudicious acts, the Commutation act. He then adverted to the "ſyſtem which will unite both kingdoms the moſt cloſely, on principles of reciprocal advantages," mentioned in the ſpeech. His lordſhip played upon the word "reciprocal," as rather an unlucky word, and expreſſed his apprehenſions, leſt a ſimilar fatality ſhould attend the pretty word RECIPROCITY of the miniſter's, as did formerly in the American buſineſs. He next took occaſion to declare his ſenſe of the plan of reform, which, he was convinced, would give ſuch a ſhock to the conſtitution, as would prove an eternal ſcourge to any raſh ſpeculator, who ſhould venture to ſport with ſo ſerious a ſubject. In concluſion, his lordſhip adverted to the Rev. Mr. Wyvill's Letter to the Sheriff of Yorkſhire, in which he could perceive, he ſaid, the complexion of the miniſter's language; but would decline ſaying any thing more on the ſubject of reform, as it was not a queſtion now before the Houſe.

Mr. *Burke*, to the other deficiencies already remarked in the ſpeech, added, the eſtabliſhment of a ſinking fund, towards lightening the grand national burthen, as not unworthy to have been noticed. He heard there were, at that inſtant, diſpatches in the hands of government, brought by Mr. Haſtings's ſecretary, accompanied with ſome boxes of diamonds, laying open the diſtractions in India, and holding out war as the dernier reſort; that the ſecretary dying in the paſſage, had ordered his papers to be deſtroyed, leſt they ſhould bear teſtimony to the ruinous ſtate of the country; but pledged himſelf to produce ſuch authentic information as could not be controverted. He concluded with moving an amendment to the addreſs, expreſſing the deep concern of the houſe on account of Indian peculation, &c.

Mr. *Fox*, after adverting to the attack upon the conſtitution in Ireland (ſee p. 73); and enforcing lord Surrey's objections, remarked, poignantly, on the expreſſions in the Rev. Mr. Wyvill's letter, *bold* and *boniſh*, as a *man*, and as a *miniſter*, as being the expreſſion of the miniſter, in private converſation; that they muſt imply ſome emphatical diſtinction, he did not doubt; but he was

yet

yet to learn how they were to be ſeparated. He avowed himſelf a friend to a reform in the repreſentation, ſpoke in terms of pointed acrimony of that moſt infamous, unproductive, oppreſſive, and raſh tax, commonly called the Commutation Tax, which, were it to be repealed to-morrow, would leave behind it the ruinous marks of the miſchiefs it has occaſioned. He wiſhed to know, if, among the ſervices the Right Hon. Gentleman had to boaſt, his Eaſt India Bill, which, inſtead of eradicating evils, had confirmed *corruption* and *peculation* in our Eaſtern dominions, was among the number?

Mr. *Pitt*, in reply to the remarks of oppoſition, did not wonder at Mr. Burke's exclaiming againſt the ſhortneſs of the ſpeech; the whole houſe could bear teſtimony of his averſion to ſhort ſpeeches. As to the noble lord's (Lord North) facetious obſervation on the word *reciprocity*, as applied to American affairs, he ſhould have imagined, that, inſtead of affording his Lordſhip a ſubject for ſport, it might have brought to his mind thoughts of moſt ſerious compunction. To the ſtrictures of Mr. Wyvil's Letters, he did not heſitate to declare that the meaſure ſhould have his ſupport, w thout doors and within, as a man and as a miniſter, and in that, he thought, there was no myſtery; that, with reſpect to the epithets with which the Commutation Tax had been diſtinguiſhed, they were certainly miſapplied, as he pledged himſelf to prove, to the ſatisfaction of the Houſe; and he wiſhed the words *peculation* and *corruption*, aſcribed to the India Bill, might be remembered, as he ſhould one day be able to bring that charge to iſſue. He forbore to ſay more, at preſent, as the ſole buſineſs that engroſſed his attention was the motion before the houſe.

Lord *North* replied to the Right Hon. Gentleman's ironical remarks; and, in a moſt humourous vein of raillery, kept the houſe in a roar, till

Mr. *Martin* roſe, and put an end to the debate, by ſuppoſing, that every gentleman knew the plain ſenſe of a plain word, and, for his part, he hated quibbling, as no man could think of the horrors of the American war, without lamenting the miſeries occaſioned by it.

The queſtion put on Mr. Burke's amendment paſſed in the negative; and the addreſs was carried, nem. con. and ordered to be preſented in its original form.

Wednesday, 26.

The addreſs was reported, and ordered to be preſented by the whole houſe.

Mr. *Eden* moved, that the account of the net produce of the taxes, from Michaelmas 1783 to Michaelmas 1784, be laid before the houſe; and, likewiſe, a comparative eſtimate of the produce of the exciſe duties in the years 1782, and 1783, and 1784, diſtinguiſhing each year, with the drawbacks on the exportation; both motions were agreed to, and the houſe adjourned.

Friday 28.

The Houſe met, to ſettle the balloting days for committees, to try petitions on conteſted elections, when there appeared to be full 60 preſented, or expected to be preſented in a limited time.

Mr. *Eden* roſe, and moved for accounts of ſeveral imports and exports, there enumerated, to be laid upon the table, which were all agreed to, and will appear in the ſequel. The Houſe adjourned till

Tuesday Feb. 1.

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* moved, that the reſolution of the Houſe of June 8, 1784, might be read; which being complied with, he moved,

That the H. Bailiff of the city of Weſtminſter do attend the Houſe on Friday next: agreed to.

Mr. *Fox* then moved,

That Francis Hargrave, Eſq; do likewiſe attend on Friday next. And alſo,

That Arthur Murphy, Eſq; do likewiſe attend. Both motions agreed to.

Mr. *Adam* then roſe, and requeſted the attention of the Houſe to a ſubject which had cauſed a very ſerious alarm in a diſtant part of the kingdom. What he alluded to, he ſaid, was an act of laſt ſeſſion, relative to the diſtillery, in which there were the following clauſes affecting Scotland, namely, That all perſons convicted of diſtilling ſpirits from corn or other materials, or having in their cuſtody any worm or ſtill uſed in diſtilling corn ſpirits, ſhall forfeit 100l. for each offence, and the ſtill; and, in caſe of non-payment of the penalty, the houſhold furniture, implements, crop, and cattle, ſhall be taken in execution, and ſold for the payment of the fine; and, in caſe no ſuch effects be found, or not ſufficient, &c. then the heritors of the pariſh where the offence has been committed ſhall be obliged to pay the whole, or make good the deficiency, as the caſe may happen. And, farther, that the board of exciſe in Scotland, or the proſecutor, may optionally ſue any three of the ſaid heritors they may think proper.—This clauſe, Mr. Adam contended, was new in principle, irreconcileable with the ordinary modes of legiſlation, and ſo ſingularly cruel and oppreſſive on the heritors of Scotland, that he truſted it was only neceſſary to be pointed out, in order to be repealed.

Mr. *Pitt* declared, that thoſe particular clauſes which the hon. gent. alluded, to did not come immediately into his recollection; but that, if the hon. gent. could in any degree amend the revenue or any other laws, he ſhould have his firmeſt ſupport. He then glanced at the propoſition he intended to bring forward for a reform in the repreſentation in parliament, and previous thereto, would move for a call of the Houſe, that upon ſo great, ſo momentous a queſtion, he might have the aſſiſtance of as many members as could poſſibly be brought together; and the rather, as another important meaſure

was

was to be ſubmitted to their conſideration, namely, a plan for the adjuſtment of the commercial concerns between Great Britain and Ireland; and alſo ſome material articles of finance. Theſe three great objects, he ſaid, might be conſidered as the principal outlines of the great buſineſs of the ſeſſions He would then, he ſaid, if no material objections were made, take the liberty to move, that the Houſe be called over on Tueſday the 15th inſtant.

Mr. *Fox* coincided with the Rt. Hon. Gent. in his opinion of the importance of the objects that were to be brought forward, and in the propriety of having them diſcuſſed in the fulleſt aſſemblies. It ſtruck him, however, as ſingular, that the commercial ſyſtem between the two ſiſter kingdoms ſhould *this day* be opened before the Commons in Ireland, while at the ſame time the ſame ſyſtem ſhould be kept a profound ſecret from the Commons of Great Britain. He could not, he ſaid, help looking upon this preference as a manifeſt diſreſpect to this Houſe, and called on the Rt. Hon. Gent. for an explanation.

Mr. *Pitt*, in reply, ſaid, that, when the commercial ſyſtem with Ireland ſhould be ſtated, the Houſe would then ſee the propriety of agitating the buſineſs in Ireland firſt, and that no diſreſpectful preference was intended, nor ſuch an idea ever ſuggeſted. His intention was, as ſoon as his plan could be compleated, to ſubmit it to the conſideration of the Houſe; and, tho' he could not yet name the day, he would on Monday ſe'nnight, the day preceding the call of the Houſe, openly declare it. In the mean time, he doubted not, but gentlemen would be fully appriſed of the ſenſe of the people of Ireland on the ſubject.

Mr. *Eden* did not wiſh meaſures of ſuch magnitude as had been named to be hurried. They required the moſt deliberate inveſtigation.

Mr. *Adam* was of the ſame opinion.

Mr. *Fox* requeſted the meaſure of reform might not be brought forward in the ſhape of a ſpecific plan, but as a general propoſition.

Mr. *Pitt* preſaged ſucceſs from the hon. gent's. ſupport, and expreſſed his hopes that his opinion, joined to the concurrent opinions of his numerous friends, would be able to convert the noble Ld in the blue ribbon. He could not, however, promiſe to change his idea of a ſpecific plan to a general propoſition, unleſs that propoſition ſhould terminate in a ſpecific plan. He ſhould ſubmit his plan to the correction of the Houſe, and hoped no gentleman would reject it on the firſt bluſh.

Lord *North* roſe and, remarked, that, when the buſineſs of reform was but named, he was not to be permitted to ſit quietly in his ſeat. He would therefore candidly declare, that he differed materially from his colleague in more points than one. He liked, a ſpecific plan better than a general propoſition, as leſs liable to ſucceed. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman's declaration in favour of a ſpecific propoſition reminded him, he ſaid, of the extreme candour of one of our author's [Milbourne], who wrote a criticiſm on the poetical verſion of Virgil then juſt publiſhed, and at the ſame time promiſed a verſion of his own. Upon which it was ſaid univerſally, that nothing could be more fair, nothing more candid, for he not only gave us a comment to ſhew the defects of that of which we were in poſſeſſion, but engaged to give us a plan of what it ought to be. It was alſo ſaid, that though he might prove but a bad poet, he might yet give us the genuine ſenſe. When his verſion, however, came out, it was found to be ſuch a patch-work-piece of proſe and poetry; ſuch a jumble of ſenſe and nonſenſe, ſo execrably blended together, that every body cried out "Give us our old tranſlation; though it has a few defects and trifling errors, it is ten thouſand times preferable to your poetry." Lord North commended the Rt. Hon. Gent.'s ingenuity in procuring the votes of his two friends [Meſſ. Fox and Adam] to his propoſition; ſaid, for himſelf, he was always happy to hear their advice, and liſten to their ſuggeſtions.—He wiſhed from his heart the Rt. Hon. Gent. would do ſo too, and be guided by them. He glanced at a Rev. Gentleman's writing to the North, to ſecure the intereſt of all the electors to a propoſition unknown. Wiſhed him to take the advice of the learned gentleman that ſat near him [Dundas], to explain the nature of his propoſition a little, and to invert the order of the great queſtions, that of reform, and that of the adjuſtment of the commercial intercourſe with Ireland; as the former might ſoon be determined, the other would require much time for inveſtigation.

Mr. *Pitt* feared the forwardneſs of ſome gentlemn, for explanation was merely to find a ſubject for *cavil*. In his opinion, it would be an uſeleſs anticipation of debate; and as for reverſing the order of the two queſtions, the reaſon adduced by the Noble Lord was in favour of the latter being brought on firſt.

Lord *North* did not expect to hear the word *cavil* from the Rt. Hon. Gentleman; but hoped the Houſe would learn to familiarize themſelves to ſuch obſolete words, which he certainly did not mean to uſe in their cuſtomary ſenſe, but in a new and more refined conſtruction.

The motion for the call of the Houſe being put, it paſſed for the 15th inſtant.

Wedneſday 2.

Mr. *Pitt* moved, for leave to bring in heads of a bill, for permitting the colony of Newfoundland to import from the United States of America bread, flour, and live ſtock in Britiſh bottoms, navigated according to law.

Mr. *Eden* admitted the expediency of the bill for a temporary purpoſe; but objected to

its permanence, on the ground of militating with the Navigation Act.

Mr. *Jenkinſon* endeavoured to remove the force of the Hon. Gentleman's objection; and leave was granted to bring the bill in.

Lord *Beauchamp* moved, that an account of the expences of the militia, from 1765 to 1775 inclusive, ſhould be laid before the Houſe. Agreed to.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* preſented a petition from certain electors of Weſtminſter, complaining of violated rights. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Burke* moved, that the reſolution of May 3, 1782, on the Journals of the Houſe, might be read.

Mr. *Pitt* made ſome objection on the ground of delay, and the derangement of the public buſineſs. This called up

Mr. *Fox*, who ſupported the motion of his friend; and the report of the ſelect committee appointed to enquire into the adminiſtration of juſtice in Bengal was read, with the conſequent order of the Houſe for the recall of Sir Elijah Impy.

Mr. *Burke* deſired to know of the miniſter, whether there was any truth in the report which he had for ſome time heard without being able to credit it; that, in violation of the order of that Houſe, Sir Elijah Impey was now going out in the ſtation of Ld C. J. of India.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, it was totally out of his power at preſent to give a decided anſwer to that queſtion.

Mr. *Burke* replied, that he perfectly underſtood the Rt. Hon. Gentleman.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

Mr. *Brett* moved, that 18,000 ſeamen, including 3620 marines, be granted for the ſervice of the preſent year; and that the ſum of 4l. per month be granted for their ſupport.

Lord *Surrey* by no means approved of this great reduction in the navy; 8000 cut off at once, with the number of ſmugglers that to all appearance would be thrown out of employment on the country, appeared to him very alarming. They muſt either ſeek employment in foreign ſervice, or quit their profeſſion and become vagabonds, or, what is worſe, turn deſperate rogues, and rob for a ſubſiſtence.

Maj. *Scott* was pleaſed, he ſaid, with the features of the times, that held forth ſuch proſpect of peace as to admit ſo conſiderable a reduction of our naval force. He declared before the Houſe, that the reports that had been induſtriouſly propagated of a diſpoſition for war among the Eaſtern princes were entirely without foundation: and that the dreadful effects of famine, ſo pathetically dwelt upon, were by no means ſo alarming as to create any well-grounded fears for the diminution of the revenues in Bengal.

Mr. *Francis*, in contradiction to what Maj. Scott had advanced, ſaid, the war that was apprehended was in the very heart of the country, and he could not ſee what connection it had with the navy. He was aſſured, by the laſt advices he had received, that the revenue of Bengal had fallen conſiderably; and that there was not a lack of rupees in the treaſury of Calcutta, though the immediate demand upon it was 115 lacks, or near a million of Engliſh money.

Mr. *Burke* roſe in confirmation of what he had ſaid on India affairs. He inſiſted, that, by the papers ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed, it had appeared, that Gov. Haſtings had many private ſecretaries and confidants (beſides Major Davy, who died in his paſſage home), with whom he clandeſtinely tranſacted the moſt momentous buſineſs; that he was ſecretly arranging the affairs of India; and that he had been pledging the faith of the empire to ſupport wars, without ſaying a word of it to his maſters; and of this he would bring forward the proofs. He remarked how ſeaſonably the rains had fallen in India. It was in the heat of laſt ſeſſion, when the ſame ſort of rains moſt opportunely fell, and bedewed the houſe with the moſt refreſhing coolneſs.

Sir *James Johnſtone* adverted to the motion, and the ſupply was agreed to without a diviſion.

Thurſday, 3.

No debate, but ſeveral motions. 1. Lord *Beauchamp* moved to addreſs for papers relative to the ſteps taken in conſequence of an act for appointing places beyond the ſeas, for the reception of felons, &c. agreed to. 2. A Liſt to be laid before the houſe, of felons on board the hulks. 3. Liſt of perſons under ſentence of impriſonment in the gaols and houſes of correction in London, and the ſix adjoining counties. Ordered.

Friday, 4.

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* moved, that the order of the day, for the attendance of the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter, &c. be deferred till Tueſday. His reaſon was, the gentleman, who was moſt intereſted in the queſtion, he underſtoood, had, by an accident, ſtrained the Tendon Achillis, and, by the advice of his ſurgeons, was confined to his chamber for a few days.

Mr. *Pitt* did not riſe, he ſaid, to oppoſe the motion, but to remark, that, loud as the clamour had been about the city of Weſtminſter being unrepreſented, it now appeared, that the electors were in poſſeſſion of a champion, to fight their battles for them, to debate upon their rights, and to plead in his own cauſe, without whoſe aſſiſtance they were unwilling to proceed on that very buſineſs on which they had grounded their moſt grievous complaints.

Mr. *Pelham* expreſſed his aſtoniſhment the conſtruction which the Right Hon. Gentleman had endeavoured to put upon an accident which no man could either foreſee or prevent. The queſtion to be agitated was

not

not peculiar to Weſtminſter alone. Every corporation in the kingdom was equally intereſted in the iſſue. Conſidering it, therefore, as the cauſe of the people, it was natural for gentlemen, both within doors and without, whom experience had convinced of the great abilities of the hon. member who was abſent, to wiſh not to have a queſtion of ſuch magnitude diſcuſſed, when they were deprived of the advantage of having thoſe abilities exerted, which had often, and, he hoped, would, for many years, continue to be exerted in ſupport of the conſtitution.

Mr. *Burke* was very ſevere on the ſarcaſtic manner, in which the unfortunate circumſtance of his honourable friend had been treated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He hoped that the privileges of that houſe would long remain; but there were virtues, which, he truſted, would ſtill exiſt, when even the houſe itſelf ſhould be no more, and thoſe were the virtues of compaſſion and humanity. As to the private intereſt which Mr. Fox might be ſuppoſed to have in the queſtion, he would take upon him to ſay, that gentleman had not the ſmalleſt objection to its being diſcuſſed in his abſence on that account; but, as it was the cauſe of his country that was to be agitated, it would have aſtoniſhed the whole kingdom, if his honourable friend had not been anxious to give it his beſt ſupport.

Ordered, that the High Bailiff, &c. do attend the houſe on Tueſday next.

Mr. *Dempſter* then roſe, and ſaid, he had a petition to preſent, ſigned by 12000 operative weavers of Paiſley, in Scotland, complaining of the injuries they had received by the duties impoſed upon muſlins, and praying that the act relative thereto might be repealed. It appeared, when read, to be rather a remonſtrance and memorial addreſſed to his Majeſty's miniſters, than an humble petition to the honourable Houſe of Commons; but, in regard to the ſituation of the complainants, and that they could not be ſuppoſed to be acquainted with the forms of the houſe, and that they had been unfortunate in employing perſons equally ignorant with themſelves, the houſe was pleaſed to excuſe the want of form, and to receive their petition, and promiſe redreſs.

Monday, 7.

Mr. *Chaſteris* preſented a petition from Lord George Gordon, ſtating, that he had long had connection with the manufacturers of Scotland; and that all their complaints, of the deſtructive operations of the late taxes, were always directed to him, as their oſtenſible agent, and praying that he may be heard at the houſe, in ſupport of the remonſtrance already mentioned; but, no perſon being found to ſecond the motion, the petition, of courſe, was rejected.

Mr. *Pitt* preſented his bill, reſtricting the trade between the colony of Newfoundland and the United States of North America, permitting the importation, into the former, of bread, flour, and live ſtock, only in Britiſh ſhips, the property of Britiſh owners, navigated according to law, and furniſhed with licences agreeable to form.

Mr. *Eden* oppoſed the bill, not for the pride of oppoſition, but from an honeſt zeal to explain to the houſe a ſubject which ſeems very little underſtood. The ſituation of commerce, Mr. Eden obſerved, claimed, at preſent, peculiar attention. There were no leſs than five ſyſtems for its regulation now pending, or ſhortly to be agitated, namely, our commercial intercourſe with Ireland, France, Spain, Ruſſia, and North America. With reſpect to Ireland, we ſhould be cautious, in the preſent inſtance, leſt our jealous ſiſter ſhould ſuppoſe, that, in dictating the forms under which we would permit the commerce with Newfoundland to be carried on, we inſidiouſly meant to legiſlate for her. In the title of this bill, the purport is held forth as a reſtriction. His argument was, that whatever indulgence it was found neceſſary to grant, it ſhould be by way of permiſſion. He laid it down as a maxim, that whatever change of dominion any ſtate ſhould undergo, the ſubordinate executive office of government had nothing to do with the change, until it was formally recognized by act of parliament. On this principle, the United States of North America were preciſely. If, therefore, the intercourſe between them and Newfoundland was forbidden before the late revolution, as it really was, it muſt be ſo at this inſtant; and the proviſions of the intended bill muſt operate as a permiſſion. In the ſame predicament are the ports of Dunkirk, St. John, and Riga; for though they have long changed ſovereigns, yet have they undergone no alteration whatever for the purpoſes of the Navigation act. He concluded with moving, that the order of the day, for bringing this bill forward, might be diſcharged.

Mr. *Jenkinſon* combated theſe objections, rather from neceſſity than ſolid argument. The governor of Newfoundland (Admiral Campbell) had found it expedient to admit the importation of the articles alluded to; and, as the ſame neceſſity ſtill ſubſiſted, it remained only for adminiſtration to reſtrain ſuch things as were not abſolutely wanted, and to reconcile the permiſſion of thoſe that were, to the principles of the navigation laws. Thoſe laws he held ſacred, and, had the proviſions of the bill militated againſt thoſe laws, he would have been the laſt man in the houſe to have given it his ſupport. He laid it down, likewiſe, as an incontrovertible maxim, that whatever was not prohibited by law was permitted; and he called on oppoſition, to ſhew any law prohibitory to an intercourſe between our colonies and thoſe of foreign nations, in which light we ſtand

at preſent, with reſpect to the United States. If then there is no law, the commerce is open. He inſtanced, in proof, the commerce that had been carried on between our Northern Colonies, and the French Weſt India Iſlands, which, had parliament conſidered as illegal, they would have ordered confiſcations; inſtead of which, duties amounting to a prohibition were had recourſe to.

Lord *North* remarked, that the *cavil*, in this caſe, conſiſted in the diſtinction, where the intercourſe was only forbidden by the tenor of commercial cuſtom, or municipal regulation. A veſſel of the United States, previous to the late permiſſion, which this bill was about to eſtabliſh, would not have been permitted to enter any port in Newfoundland, not becauſe the officer could, or could not, lay his finger on a prohibitory ſtatute, but becauſe the veſſel could not produce the dockets, certificates, &c. which the regulations of the port required. He therefore agreed with his honourable friend, Mr. Eden, that the proviſions of the preſent bill were not reſtrictive, but the reverſe; and proceeded to aſk, why the proviſions of the bill ſhould be narrowed? why not extended to Nova Scotia, Canada, and the newly-eſtabliſhed Colonies? In anſwer to the argument drawn from the commerce with the French Iſlands, his lordſhip ſaid, the traffic was moſt certainly illicit, but parliament wiſhed to recur to the moſt lenient mode of prevention.

Mr. *Jenkinſon* obſerved, that the gentlemen, to ſupport their argument, aſſerted, that the United States were in the ſame predicament, with reſpect to trade, as before the late Revolution; yet they would not, ſurely, contend that they were ſtill entitled to all the privileges that belonged to them as Britiſh colonies. If not, with their ſituation, they changed their name, and, by conſequence, with reſpect to them the commercial laws were reverſed.

Mr. *Pitt* remarked on the ill-timed mention that had been made of Ireland by the gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide, which was not done without a meaning; alarms and jealouſies were eaſily excited, and the well-wiſhers to the proſperity of both kingdoms ſhould be cautious of throwing out hints to provoke them.

Lord *North*, who had followed Mr. Eden in recommending caution, roſe to exculpate himſelf from any the moſt diſtant idea of other than the obvious meaning of the words he had ſpoken, which could give ground for no jealouſy, but the reverſe.

The remainder of the debate conſiſted of aſperity and altercation, and tended in no ſhape to elucidate the arguments of what is ſaid above on either ſide.

On the queſtion being put, Mr. Eden's motion was negatived, and the original motion was agreed to; the bill was brought in, and read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

Tueſday 8.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the Intercourſe between America and Newfoundland, was read a ſecond time, and committed for Thurſday.

The order of the day was then read, for the attendance of the High Bailiff, &c. on the Weſtminſter Scrutiny.

Mr. *Welb. Ellis* then moved, that the gentleman might be called to the bar.

[Mr. Corbet was introduced.]

Mr. *Ellis* deſired, that, in conſequence of the reſolution of the Houſe, he ſhould ſay what he had done in the ſcrutiny in conſequence of the orders of that Houſe.

The H. Bailiff ſaid, he was not prepared with a narrative, but would anſwer any queſtions put to him on the ſubject.

Mr. *Ellis* ſaid, the queſtion that firſt occurred was, What had he done in the ſcrutiny in conſequence of the orders of the Houſe?

H. Bailiff ſaid, after ſettling ſome regulations, he had proceeded with the ſcrutiny from day to day, always giving his attendance himſelf. He began with St. Anne's, where he ſcrutinized about 100 votes, 25 of which were ſtruck off the poll of Mr. Fox, and 27 from that of Sir Cecil Wray. They then proceeded to St. Martin's, where they had already diſcuſſed 212 votes, of which 80 had been ſtruck from the poll of Mr. Fox, and 60 from that of Sir Cecil Wray. The whole number who polled in St. Anne's was 906, in St. Martin's 2268, and on the whole poll 14,200. Being aſked, ſaid the principal delay was in long examinations; in ſtill longer croſs-examinations; and in long arguments of counſel drawn therefrom.—Had no power to examine upon oath, nor any other means to compel the diſcovery of truth than by examination, and knows of no compulſory power whatever. Being aſked, ſaid, he conſidered himſelf as acting under the directions of the Houſe; and thought himſelf bound to continue ſo to do, till he received further orders—Said, he ſhould be perfectly ſatisfied to make a return, if ſo ordered by the Houſe, and happy to be releaſed. Being aſked by what authority he deemed himſelf acting, when he firſt granted the ſcrutiny to take place? ſaid, Under the authority veſted by law in every returning officer.

Did he think every returning officer had it in his option to make a return, or not, at the cloſing of the poll?

[Maſter of the Rolls objected to that queſtion, as matter of legal opinion.]

He was again aſked, If the reſtraint of the Houſe was withdrawn, and he was fully at liberty, Would he be content to make his return now, from the experience of what had paſt? ſaid, He ſhould then require time to conſider

conſider of it. What time?—That would depend on circumſtances. He muſt hear the reaſons of the party who demanded the ſcrutiny.

Being aſked, ſaid, He did believe the candidate, who demanded the ſcrutiny, expected far greater ſucceſs in the pariſhes of St. Margaret's and St. John's than elſewhere. Why not begin the ſcrutiny there? ſaid, He began with St. Anne's, as he had a precedent in a former ſcrutiny. Why he did not go through with St. Anne's? Becauſe both parties were not ſatisfied; and the order of proceeding was ſettled by ballot.

Being aſked, If, from what had paſt, he could form any judgement of what time it would take to ſcrutinize the whole of the pariſhes? ſaid, They had been near eight months going through two pariſhes; thoſe two pariſhes were near a fourth of the whole; conſequently, aſſuming the ſame rate of diſpatch, it would take up about two years more. Being aſked as to the expence, ſaid, Expence there muſt be, but to what amount he could not anſwer. His aſſeſſor had 10 guineas every ſitting-day; his two clerks half a guinea each: this was paid by the agents of Sir Cecil Wray. And he had heard both ſides ſay, they were obliged to pay witneſſes. Did he believe the money influenced their votes?

The Maſter of the Rolls [Sir Lloyd Kenyon] objected to the queſtions.

He ſaid, all courts ſuffered payment of witneſſes, whoſe teſtimonies were not invalidated on that account. And he inſiſted that all courts had a power of puniſhing witneſſes if they behaved ill. This, however, was flatly contradicted; and it was contended, that the payment of witneſſes, not upon oath, differed widely from the payment of witneſſes who were liable to puniſhment if detected in perjury.

Queſt. by Mr. *Burke*. It has been ſaid, that every court has a power of puniſhment. I aſk, If you ſhould think it right to attach a witneſs for prevarication or contempt, what officers you have to take him into cuſtody? Anſw. None. If you had ſuch officer, Do you know of any gaoler who would accept and retain a witneſs on your warrant? A. I do not know of any. Could he proceed without counſel? Undoubtedly; but he believed not more expeditiouſly. He was aſked, If (now left to his own diſcretion) he could do juſtice to the parties by making a return in the preſent ſtage of the ſcrutiny, without proceeding to the other pariſhes? ſaid, A very doubtful judgement, not at all ſatisfactory to himſelf.

Many other queſtions were aſked, which our limits will not permit us to recite. But, upon the whole, it was generally agreed, that the High Bailiff anſwered to the ſatisfaction of the Houſe.

Francis Hargrave, eſq. was next called.

He was aſked by Mr. *Fox*, How long he had been aſſeſſor to the High Bailiff? ſaid, From the latter end of May to the 12th of January, at which time he entertained ſome objections to a farther continuance. What were thoſe objections? He felt himſelf hurt, by a paper puuliſhed by the committee of Sir Cecil Wray and Lord Hood, which evidently pointed at him, and determined him againſt remaining longer. If he had found it the wiſh of both parties, he would have continued, and would have endeavoured to accelerate the completion of the ſcrutiny, though he had not conſtitution either of body or mind equal to the fatigue of conſtant attendance.

Q. by Mr. *Fox*, Have your obſervations in the courſe of this buſineſs tended to inform you that Mr. Fox's counſel evinced any particular diſpoſition to procraſtination or delay? A. I obſerved no other conduct in this particular than what might be expected from the adverſe and hoſtile diſpoſitions which prevailed on both ſides; nor could I obſerve any conſiderable difference in this reſpect between the counſel of Mr. Fox and thoſe of Sir Cecil Wray.

[A number of queſtions were aſked Mr. Hargrave relative to his relinquiſhing his office of aſſeſſor, which all terminated in what he at firſt declared. He admitted that the court of ſcrutiny was incompetent to the taſk of juſtice, as not being furniſhed with judicial authority.]

Mr. Arthur Murphy, who ſucceeded Mr. Hargrave, was then called, and, after many queſtions reſpecting the tediouſneſs of the ſcrutiny, and the cauſes of it, ſaid, That each vote was tried with as much form and prolixity as a cauſe before Lord Mansfield in Weſtminſter-hall; that the counſel claimed a right, in ſome caſes, to make five ſpeeches; that, in his opinion, the fewer ſpeeches of counſel, the better for diſpatch. And being aſked by Mr. Fox, If he was prepared to ſuggeſt to the High Bailiff a better mode of diſpatch than had been hitherto followed, he heſitated, and, after ſome pauſe, not giving ſo explicit an anſwer as he expected, Mr. Fox expreſſed his diſſatisfaction; which called up Lord Mulgrave, and a ſharp altercation enſued; which, however, was of ſhort continuance, and the queſtion being perſiſted in, and enforced by the Houſe, Mr. Murphy ſaid, It was his idea to reduce the mode of examination as near as poſſible to the practice of the committees of that Houſe. And being aſked by Lord Beauchamp, whether, upon the whole, it was not his opinion, that juſtice to all the parties would be more expeditiouſly, as well as moſt unexceptionally done by referring the enquiry at once to a committee of the Houſe? ſaid, In his opinion, the beſt way would be to refer it to a committee. Thus cloſed the examinations, and at half after two in the morning the Houſe adjourned.

[*To be continued.*]

P.

Particular Account of a Voyage in the Atmoſphere, from Dover-Caſtle *to* France, *in a* Grand Balloon (ſee p. 71). *See the Plate, fig.* 153 *which will be illuſtrated by theſe references:* 1. Dover-Caſtle. 2. M. Blanchard. 3. Dr. Jeffries. 4. The oars. 5. The hoop, or upper ſtory. 6. The fly, or *moulinet*. 7. The Balloon.

THOSE ſkilful and enterpriſing philoſophers, Meſſrs. Blanchard and Jeffries, after waiting at Dover from the 25th of December, 1784, their apparatus being then ready for the experiment, for a favourable gale to reach the Continent, determined on Friday morning, Jan. 7th, 1785, to prepare for their voyage; the ſky being clear, the weather moderate and the wind at N. N. W. At eight o'clock the ſignal gun was fired, the flag hoiſted at the Caſtle, and it was ſuppoſed they would make their aſcent in about four hours.—Expreſſes were diſpatched to every place where it was poſſible that company could have notice, and arrive in time to ſee the Balloon go off, and a number of the inhabitants went from Canterbury. Soon after twelve o'clock, the Balloon was ſufficiently filled for the experiment; the form was a long oval, ſuppoſed to be equal to 94 feet in circumference, covered with ſtrong net-work half way over it, from whence the cords were continued, by which the paſſengers and their carriage were to be ſuſpended.—The Gas was ſupplied from thirty butts, which it is ſuppoſed could have filled the Balloon in much leſs than two hours if it had been neceſſary; the inflammable air was conveyed in tin pipes from each butt, which terminated in two receivers at the lower part of the Balloon; the whole apparatus was exceedingly well adapted, and much credit was due to the chemiſt through the whole proceſs of filling. The cords from the net-work were held by ten or a dozen men, till the boat, which was ſeven feet and a half long, three feet and a half wide, and two feet nine inches deep, was placed in its proper ſituation to be ſuſpended. Doctor Jeffries then ſeated himſelf at the head, taking with him a barometer and flag, and, pulling off his coat, put on a looſe flannel jacket. The active and ingenious little Frenchman, who had on a great coat and flannel trowſers faſtened to his ſhoes, ſoon followed him, and taking up the hoop which was faſtened to the boat by eight or ten ſtrong ſaſh lines, about 18 inches long, began to take in the cords from each perſon who held them, and made them faſt at equal diſtances round the hoop, tying every knot himſelf, and obſerving with the greateſt care and preciſion, that every ſtring bore alike on the body of the Balloon, that the boat might be equally balanced; ſome few articles of proviſion were taken in, with a pocket bottle of ſpirits, two large parcels of bladders inflated, and two cork jackets, which latter were intended to have afforded ſome aſſiſtance in caſe of diſtreſs; but theſe, alas, were trivial aids, if any unfavourable current ſhould drive them to the immenſe Ocean.—Juſt at their departure, a paper, the purport of which was to certify to the court of France, that theſe gentlemen were launched with a Balloon from Dover Cliffs on that day at ſeven minutes paſt one o'clock, ſigned by upwards of 60 ſpectators, was put into Mr. Blanchard's hand; and now the awful moment came, every remaining cord was looſened, and this large ſtupendous body ſeemed ſtruggling to get looſe to float in purer climes—The particular friends of our two Aerial Heroes on each ſide of the boat, kept it gently gliding on the ground till it came to the utmoſt edge of the Cliff.—Then was realized that famous deſcription of Shakſpeare, in his tragedy of King Lear, when Gloſter is about to throw himſelf from the Cliff on the other ſide of the town;

——— ——— "How fearful
"And dizzy 'tis, to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
——— ——— "I'll look no more,
"Leſt my brain turn, and the deficient ſight
"Turn me down headlong ———

From a precipice like this let the admiring world be told, that theſe two men were launched to ſwim in air—or meet inevitable death; and from this precipice, to the rapturous aſtoniſhment of thouſands of ſpectators, theſe bold adventurers floated ſafe in the atmoſphere, buoyed up by a power lighter than air itſelf.—The ſight was truly ſublime, the ſpectators were all eyes, and their hearts all feeling.—The ſerenity and compoſure viſible on the countenances of theſe two extraordinary characters, the diſplay of two beautiful flags, the Red Enſign of England and the Royal Standard of France, the elegance of the little wherry that ſuſtained the paſſengers, the expanſion of the ſilken oars, and the ſtupendous magnificence of the Balloon itſelf, with the ſun-beams full upon them, was a ſight which leaves all deſcription at a diſtance, and requires, indeed, a thouſand witneſſes to eſtabliſh the truth of this moſt wonderful ſpectacle to the abſent public.

The ſalutations from the Caſtle, the Beach, the Forts, and the Town were general, and gracefully returned by the two Aeronauts moving their hats and waving their flags; this was repeated again and again, whilſt, by an almoſt imperceptible tranſition, they gradually leſſened to the eye. At the diſtance of about half ſeas over they deſcended ſo rapidly, that the ſpectators were exceedingly alarmed, apprehenſive that ſome accident had befallen them; but in a few minutes they were relieved from their apprehenſion by their re-aſcending higher than before, though the elevation of the Balloon at no time appeared more than half a mile or three quarters from the ſurface of the ſea. The wind at the time of their croſſing was favourable,

vourable, and the ſky was ſo clear that the French land and town of Calais were plainly diſcernible, and the eye ſcarcely loſt ſight of the Voyagers for near an hour and a half, and with good glaſſes they were ſeen till ſafe within the oppoſite coaſt. When the Balloon firſt moved, it is ſuppoſed to have riſen with between five and ſix hundred lb. wt.

The celebrity of this adventure will perpetuate the fame of Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries: Philoſophy may hereafter improve this ſcience, and accommodate Balloons to ſome uſeful purpoſe, and leſs aſtoniſh the world; but all future ages muſt applaud the abilities, and admire the cool, intrepid, determined conduct of theſe two men, who firſt croſſed the Ocean ſuſpended in the æthereal regions by the power only of inflammable air.

On this occaſion it is hoped the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports will cauſe a pillar to be erected on the ſpot where the Balloon firſt floated, with the names of the Aeronauts; and on the baſe, the proceſs of filling, and a view of the diſtended globe with all its appendages, when croſſing the Channel; his Lordſhip has been known to patroniſe learning and learned men, and this attention to the philoſophy of Aeroſtatics would contribute to perpetuate his fame. The particular attention and civility paid by Sir Tho. Page, Meſſ. Fector, Mr. Lane, Mr. Stringer, and many other gentlemen, to Mr. Blanchard and Doctor Jeffries whilſt they were detained at Dover, does great honour to the liberality of their minds, and deſerves to be publickly recorded.

The following is the Plan of Commercial Intercourſe between Great Britain *and* Ireland, *which, on the 7th inſtant, Mr.* Orde, *Secretary to the Duke of* Rutland, *laid before the Grand Committee of the Iriſh Parliament, and amended on the* 11th *(we ſhall forbear the leaſt Comment till it is ſeen how it is received by the Parliament of* Great Britain.)

I. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is highly important to the general intereſt of the Britiſh empire, that the trade between Great Britain and Ireland be encouraged and extended as much as poſſible, and for that purpoſe, that the intercourſe and commerce be finally ſettled and regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries.

II. Reſolved, That, towards carrying into full effect ſo deſirable a ſettlement, it is fit and proper that all articles, not the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, ſhould be imported into each kingdom from the other reciprocally, under the ſame regulations, and at the ſame duties (if ſubject to duties) to which they are liable, when imported directly from the place of their growth, product, or manufacture; and that all duties originally paid on the importation into either country reſpectively, ſhall be fully drawn back on exportation to the other.

III. Reſolved, That for the ſame purpoſe it is proper that no prohibition ſhould exiſt in either country, againſt the importation, uſe, or ſale of any article, the growth, product, or manufacture of the other; and that the duty on the importation of every ſuch article, if ſubject to duty in either country, ſhould be preciſely the ſame in the one country as in the other, except where an addition may be neceſſary in either country, in conſequence of an internal duty on any ſuch article of its own conſumption.

IV. Reſolved, That in all caſes where the duties on articles of the growth, product, or manufacture of either country, are different on the importation into the other, it would be expedient that they ſhould be reduced in the kingdom where they are the higheſt, to the amount payable in the other; and that all ſuch articles ſhould be exportable from the kingdom into which they ſhall be imported, as free from duty as the ſimilar commodities, or home manufacture of the ſame kingdom.

V. Reſolved, That for the ſame purpoſe it is alſo proper, that in all caſes where either kingdom ſhall charge articles of its own conſumption with an internal duty on the manufacturer, or a duty on the material, the ſame manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a farther duty on importation to the ſame amount as the internal duty on the manufacture, or to an amount adequate to countervail the duty on the material; and ſhall be entitled to ſuch drawbacks or bounties on exportation as may leave the ſame ſubject to no heavier burdens than the home-made manufacture; ſuch farther duty to continue ſo long only as the internal conſumption ſhall be charged with the duty or duties to balance which it ſhall be impoſed, or until the manufacture coming from the other kingdom ſhall be ſubjected there to an equal burden, not drawn back, or compenſated on exportation.

VI. Reſolved, That, in order to give permanency to the ſettlement now intended to be eſtabliſhed, it is neceſſary that no prohibition, or new or additional duties, ſhould be hereafter impoſed in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, product, or manufacture of the other, except ſuch additional duties as may be requiſite to balance duties on internal conſumption, purſuant to the foregoing reſolution.

VII. Reſolved, That, for the ſame purpoſe, it is neceſſary farther, that no prohibitions, or new, or additional duties ſhould be hereafter impoſed in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, product, or manufacture, from thence to the other, except ſuch as either kingdom may deem

deem expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour and biſcuit; and alſo, except where there now exiſts any prohibition which is not reciprocal, or any duty which is not equal in both kingdoms: in every ſuch caſe, the prohibition may be made reciptocal, or the duties raiſed, ſo as to make them equal.

VIII. Reſolved, That, for the ſame purpoſe, it is neceſſary, that no bounties whatſoever ſhould be paid or payable in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except ſuch as relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biſcuits; and ſuch as are in the nature of drawbacks, or compenſation for duties paid; and that no bounty ſhould be granted in this kingdom, on the exportation of any article imported from the Britiſh plantations, or any manufacture made of ſuch article, unleſs in caſes where a ſimilar bounty is payable in Britain on exportation from thence, or where ſuch bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback, or compenſation of, or for duties paid over and above any duties paid thereon in Britain.

IX. Reſolved, That it is expedient for the general benefit of the Britiſh empire, that the importation of articles from foreign ſtates ſhould be regulated from time to time, in each kingdom, on ſuch terms as may afford an effectual preference to the importation of ſimilar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other.

X. Reſolved, That it is eſſential to the commercial intereſts of this country, to prevent, as much as poſſible, an accumulation of national debt; that therefore it is highly expedient, that the annual revenue of this kingdom ſhould be made equal to its annual expence.

XI. Reſolved, That, for the better protection of trade, whatever ſum the groſs hereditary revenue of this kingdom (after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks) ſhall produce over and above the ſum of 656,850l. in each year of peace, wherein the annual revenue ſhall equal the annual expence, and in each year of war, without regard to ſuch equality, ſhould be appropriated towards the ſupport of the naval force of the empire, in ſuch manner as the parliament of this kingdom ſhall direct.

Literary Intelligence.

The King of France, whoſe attention is directed to uſeful objects, has juſt been turning his views to the improvement of the ſciences. A new eſtabliſhment has furniſhed the obſervatory with inſtruments and books, and will provide for a conſtant obſervation of the ſtars. Another eſtabliſhment will ſoon diſcover to France, and to the learned of Europe, treaſures which have been too long hid; it will make known what the valuable collection of manuſcripts in the King's library, and thoſe in other public and private poſſeſſion, can furniſh to the ſciences, to hiſtory, and to literature. Eight members of the Academy of Belles Lettres are particularly charged with this work, and are to communicate to the public all the important matters of every kind which may be contained in thoſe manuſcripts. Two will examine the Oriental manuſcripts, three the Greek and Latin, the three others will attend to thoſe manuſcripts which concern the hiſtory of France, and in general the antiquities of the middle age. They will give theſe accounts in detail, and in well-digeſted extracts. Thoſe pieces which may deſerve to be printed at large, will be tranſlated, or publiſhed in their original tongues, as ſhall appear requiſite. The eight academicians named by the king, are Meſſrs. de Bregnigny, de Guignes, Gaillard, de Theil, de Villoiſon, de Ketalis, l'Abbé Brotier, de Vauvilliers. The other academicians are called to the ſame work by the election of the academy, and with the approbation of the King, to fill up places as they may chance to become vacant. All learned men, ſtrangers as well as natives, are invited to examine the manuſcripts which are preſerved in the different repoſitories, where they will be allowed acceſs, and to communicate the reſult of their labours to Mr. Dacier, perpetual ſecretary to the academy, under cover to M. le Baron de Breteuil. The extracts that may be made by ſtrangers, are to be publiſhed by themſelves, with the names alſo of their authors. It is ſufficient to announce this great inſtitution. It bears the character of public utility, and gives it a title to be ranked among the moſt commendable eſtabliſhments which Kings have made in favour of letters.

Remarkable Eccleſiaſtical Caſe.

On Monday evening the Court of Delegates finally decreed in the cauſe between Dr. Hind and Mr. Martyn, the late lecturer and curate of St. Anne, Weſtminſter: the ſubject of appeal was the ſentence of the Eccleſiaſtical court, in a libel of office promoted by Dr. Hind, againſt Mr. M. in the year 1778, charging him with drunkenneſs, immorality, and neglect of duty; and alſo with preaching, reading prayers, and ſolemnizing marriages, in defiance of him. All the charges, excepting that of defiance, were adjudged by the Eccleſiaſtical Court to be void of proof; and they appeared, as well by the evidence of Dr. Hind's witneſſes, as by the teſtimony of many gentlemen of rank, who appeared in behalf of Mr. Martyn, to have no ſhadow of foundation. Dr. Wynne, the judge of the conſiſtory of London, pronounced, notwithſtanding, in the year 1779, "that Mr. M. ought to be removed from the curacy of St. Anne, and condemned him in caſts;" which, in that court only, amounted to near four hundred pounds.

pounds. From this sentence Mr. M. appealed; and being heard personally in December, 1781, before Dr. Calvert, the judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, the sentence of the Consistory Court was affirmed, and the costs nearly doubled by the expence of the appeal. The last resort was to the Delegates, to whom an appeal was immediately entered; the hearing of which commenced on the 31st of January, and final decree was given therein, on Monday last, when the Judges Delegates pronounced for the appeal, and annulled the sentence of the Ecclesiastical courts; by which Mr. M. is delivered from a persecution as cruel, unjust, and oppressive, as ever came before a court. Mr. Martyn, who pleaded for himself, received every indulgence and encouragement from the Court. *(Copied verbatim from the Papers.)*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, Jan. 10. The plague still continues here, owing to the most unseasonable weather ever remembered in this country. *Gaz.*

Accounts published here, respecting the troubles in Georgia, differ widely from those published at Petersburg, (see p. 65); and say that the Russians and Tartars were defeated with great loss.

Naples, Dec. 28. The earthquakes which had ceased in Calabria for some weeks, have again been sensibly felt, and prove a great discouragement to the operations carrying on for the benefit of those afflicted countries, particularly of Messina, which has been declared a free port, and where the buildings were actually begun.

Caserta, Jan. 1. Every precaution is seriously employed here to keep off the plague, which, by the last account, rages at Tunis, and the country round it, with such violence as if it had broke out in the midst of summer. According to accounts, no less than 32000 people have been already carried off by this calamity. *Gaz.*

Petersburg, Dec. 29. The Count de Bordillon who had been some time at this court, under the title of Marquis de Lamas, and, who, in that character, by his politeness and address, had gained many friends, and, by their means, had access to the dock-yards and arsenals, where he had taken a very minute account of the magazines and works going on there, the ships fitting out, building, repairing, &c. on a sudden was apprehended as a spy, and conducted to the capital, where, on his examination before the lieutenant of the police, papers had been found about him, which, had it not been for the interposition of the French envoy, would have exposed him to the indignity of being sent to the dungeon in the castle. He was, however, by her Imperial Majesty's order, conveyed out of the Russian territories, under the guard of an Exempt, in an open carriage, and his person, name, &c. made known in all the places where he passed.—*This affair wants elucidation.*

Vienna, Jan. 15. The courier from Hermanstadt is just arrived with an account that the two chiefs of the rebels, Horjah and Kloska, have been taken in the woods of Kadakes, by two Wallachians, their intimates who knowing the paths of the wood, traced them to their retreat, where they found them warming themselves in their cave. On a signal a detachment of troops, which followed them, came forward, and secured both the rebels. When Horiah was taken, he had in his possession property to the amount of thirty thousand florins in gold, silver, and jewels; the seal of his monarchy was likewise found upon him. The device a heart pierced with a spear, with the following words, "Horiah Rex Daciæ." The capture of these leaders has put an entire end to the troubles in Transilvania: the insurgents laid down their arms, and again returned to their respective employments.

Vienna, Jan. 29. By virtue of an Imperial edict, the printing of Almanacks and Calendars, specifying days of public devotion and spiritual exercise, is prohibited, unless such productions shall have been examined and approved by an ecclesiastical commission, which also is invested with authority to take cognizance of all publications contrary to the ordinances of the church.

Madrid, Jan. 5. It has been for several days confidently asserted here, that a treaty is on the point of being negotiated between our Court and the emperor of Morocco, according to which that monarch is to attack the Algerines by land, while the confederated Christian powers assault the great piratical depredators by sea; and that after the reduction of the city of Algiers and its dependencies, the emperor of Morocco is to be put in possession of the whole Algerine coast, where the subjects of Spain are to be secured in divers exclusive commercial privileges. (See p. 66.)

The Dutch letters speak of the continuance of operations in Holland, both in the naval and military line. The Amsterdam letters are very profuse on this subject. The conclusion of a postscript from one of the first houses in that city is very remarkable: "The States, says the writer, continue to give the utmost zeal and attention in putting the forces of the Republic on a footing that will be respectable and permanent; their exertions in the naval line are very great, and the rise of our marine will be rapid and unexpected. In the midst of all, we have very forcible reasons to hope there will soon be an end to the differences with the court

of

of Vienna; but the Republic has reason to fear more powerful enemies, as there does not subsist the best understanding between the States-General and one or two of the naval Northern powers. A coolness is very apparent, and this is generally the forerunner of disputes, which often end rather seriously. These considerations make an attention to the marine the more necessary (though the tax on the provinces is heavy to support it), as the trade cannot otherwise be protected.

Ostend, Jan. 30. The Oriental warehouses at this place are now perfectly empty, all the teas having been purchased by the English East India Company, and were on Friday shipped on board vessels for England, which sailed yesterday from this harbour to proceed on their passage.

Paris, Jan. 30. The Marquis de la Fayette is returned from Philadelphia, and brought with him a young savage of 12 years old, to whom he purposes giving a very good education.

Paris, Feb. 11. A new kind of exhibition is soon to be given to the public. This is an aerostatic giant, of 18 feet in height, ballasted in such a manner as to preserve a perpendicular direction, which is to be set off from one of the windows of the Thuilleries, to ascend into the atmosphere. This colossal figure, will, it is said, be accompanied by several others of a less size. If this flying giant should fall, with his suite, in any of the Cantons where these aerostatic machines are not known, an idea may be formed of the terror of the inhabitants of the country on seeing men fall from the clouds.

East India Intelligence.

It should seem that the death of Major Davey, Persian Interpreter to Gov. Hastings, on his passage home, has deprived Government and the public of much useful information, with which it is confidently asserted by one party, he was entrusted; while, on the other, it is contended, that his dispatches contained nothing but what has transpired. And that the papers which he ordered to be buried with him in the Ocean, were such only as respected his own private affairs.

It was, indeed, asserted, that diamonds to a very considerable amount accompanied his dispatches: and that the diamonds were preserved, though the dispatches were destroyed. To this it was replied, that part of the small fortune which the Major had acquired, he had invested in rough diamonds, which were in the ship with him; that he had besides, a small bulse for a gentleman at Bath from his son, and one bulse, of the value of 1250l. the property of Mr. Hastings; and this, it is insisted, is the whole history of the dispatches and the diamonds. Our readers will judge, as it is fit, each for himself, which tale is most probable. But all, we believe, will conclude with us, that if the recall of General Hastings, has actually taken place, the appointment of Lord Macartney for his successor, will cause great revolutions in the affairs of Hindostan. That they may be productive of good, is the general wish of the nation; for of much good or much evil (there is no medium), they will certainly be the cause. On the ballot for the nomination at the India-house, there were 22 directors present, eleven of whom were for the appointment, and eleven for postponing it. And on the Treasurer's drawing lots, both on the motion for the previous question, and on the main question for the appointment, he carried it against the former, and for the latter; thus then chance decided on the appointment to the greatest trust the Company and this (or perhaps any other) Nation have to bestow.

American Intelligence.

New York, Dec. 2. The house of the hon. James Lovel, at Bolton, Continental Receiver of the taxes for the State of Massachusets, was broke open, and an iron chest containing a sum of upwards of 25,000 dollars, some specie, a number of notes, and other valuables, was taken therefrom.

Richmond, Virginia, Nov. 20. His Excellency Gen. Washington arrived in this city, and was received with the most heart-felt applause that could be expressed on seeing our illustrious and beloved Gen. in the capital of the State, and in the bosom of peace. In the evening the city was illuminated, and every expression of joy was shewn on the occasion.

Col. Martin, lately arrived from the *Cherokee Nation*, brings the disagreeable news, that all the Indians, from the falls of Niagara, to the Mississippi, have entered into a combination to strike the white people as soon as the leaves fall off the trees. Other accounts from Fort Pitt inform, that a party of Indians, supposed to be Shawanese and Delaware, had fallen in with the inhabitants at the mouth of the Wheeler, and had killed eighteen persons.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4. His most Christian Majesty has sent by the Marquis de Chatellaux a very fine collection of books in a present to the University here. That body, at a meeting held on the occasion, came to a resolution, that the President be required to write to the Marquis a letter expressive of their obligation for his good offices, and intreating him to communicate to the Comte de Vergennes their sentiments of gratitude for the interest he has been pleased to take in the prosperity of the University, and particularly for the honour his most Christian Majesty has done them, by turning his royal attention to the progress of the Sciences in that establishment, and enlarging their library by a magnificent present.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

Patrick Bellew, Esq. of *Mount Kelly*, in the county of Galway, having been murdered at Ballinalloe-fair laſt October, the following rewards have been offered for apprehending the murderers, viz.

By the family — —	£. 200	0	0
By the Lord-Lieutenant, 200l. ſterling, or Iriſh —	216	13	4
By different Noblemen and Gentlemen in Ireland	1697	18	1
Total	2114	8	5

The following liſt, which is extracted from the public accounts of *Ireland*, have been made up from Lady-day, 1783, to Lady-day 1784.

	£.	s.	d.
Military expences —	484,195	17	8
Penſions —	136,218	16	7½
King's Letters —	105,012	11	2
Loan Intereſts —	73,583	15	0
Annuities —	64,226	11	8
Concordatum —	5,000	0	0
Exceedings on Concordatum —	32,603	9	5½
Incidents — —	19,844	1	1
Perpetuities —	1,240	0	2
	921,155	2	10

INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 29. This day the High Court of Juſticiary met, purſuant to adjournment of Tueſday, and pronounced ſentence on Lieut. George Storie, convicted of culpable homicide. The court aſſyzhed the ſaid George Storie in the ſum of 1000 marks to the neareſt of kin of the deceaſed William Stuar; ordained him to be carried back to the Tolbooth of this city, and from thence to be tranſmitted to the Tolbooth of Paiſley, where he is to be confined for eight months; to find bail to keep the peace for two years, under the penalty of 2000 marks, and to be impriſoned till payment of the aſſythement, and finding caution. [Storie was a relation of the deceaſed, had a quarrel with him over night, and next day renewed it in the deceaſed's own ſhop, where he gave him ſome unfortunate blows with a bottle on the head, which killed him.]

At a late annual general meeting of the *Edinburgh Society*, 100l. Sterling was voted to be laid out by the committee in premiums, for improvements in agriculture and manufactures, and to Authors of Eſſays of merit on the ſubject of the fiſheries, and other objects of their inſtitution.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The good effects of the Sunday Schools lately eſtabliſhed at *Wakefield* and *Barnſley*, in Yorkſhire, are already apparent to all, and the children ſurprizingly improved, both in their morals and behaviour. At the latter place ſuch children as have good voices are taught church muſic, and now ſing the praiſes of that Great Being, whoſe name they formerly prophaned. It ought to be recorded that this happy change is principally owing to the unwearied pains of Mr. Foljambe Wood, aſſiſted by a few well-diſpoſed neighbours.

About the latter end of January a ſhew being exhibited at a public houſe in *Winſter*, in the county of Derby, ſome gun-powder ſcattered on the floor of an upper chamber took fire, and inſtantly communicated with the remainder of a barrel, out of which it had been careleſly ſcattered, the whole upper ſtory was blown up, while the people below, to the number of between 50 and 60, remained unhurt.—A ſimilar inſtance of the, blowing up of a ſhew-houſe happened ſome years ago, at Cheſter, but attended, then, with very deplorable circumſtances.

Among the Aeroſtats, Mr. Harper of *Birmingham* ought not to be forgotten. On the 6th of January he made his firſt voyage, amidſt an innumerable multitude of ſpectators. Though it rained inceſſantly, and the atmoſphere was remarkably hazy, yet the balloon roſe with increaſing velocity, and in a few minutes was out of ſight. In the progreſs of his aereal excurſion, he experienced no other inconvenience than what might have been expected from the change of climates, except a temporary deafneſs. His aſſent commenced at 35 minutes after 12, and about 2 o'clock he deſcended at Whetſtone-green, near Newcaſtle, in Staffordſhire, 50 miles from the place from whence he ſet out. Next day he arrived at Birmingham, amidſt the acclamations of the populace, who took the horſes from his carriage, and drew him triumphantly through the principal ſtreets.

On the 31ſt of January he attempted a ſecond aerial voyage from the ſame place; but the balloon, in aſcending, happening to ſtrike againſt the upper part of an adjoining houſe, it received ſo much damage, that Mr. Harper was himſelf obliged to be taken out, and a boy got into the car, to aſſiſt in weighing the balloon down to be repaired; but it was no ſooner cleared from the houſe, than it roſe with the boy; who behaved with the greateſt courage, waving his hat by way of ſaluting the company. The balloon being damage damaged, he was ſoon landed at a ſmall diſtance, without receiving the leaſt hurt.—This has been differently reported, and the balloon ſaid to be carried to a great diſtauce.

On the 28th of January, Sarah Alſop, wife of Benjamin Alſop, a poor labouring man of *Tamworth*, was delivered of one dead child, and on Sunday the 30th, ſhe was ſafely delivered of three more live children, who were all baptized; but ſoon died.

A gentleman, with one ſervant, having called at the Angel Inn, at Tunbridge, in his

way

way to Lewes, where he was going to take a ſurvey of part of an eſtate of which he lately became poſſeſt in right of his wife, was obſerved to be particularly attentive to a young lad, the nephew of the landlord, whom he enticed, when he went to bed, to ſleep with him. This being diſcovered by the family, they ſuddenly ruſhed into the room, and reſcued the boy from a ſituation which juſtified their taking the gentleman into cuſtody. After a ſhort examination before two of his Majeſty's juſtices of peace, he was by them bound over to appear at the next aſſizes, himſelf in 100l. and his two ſureties in 50l. each.

Cambridge, Feb. 12. The ſubjects appointed by the Vice Chancellor for the preſent year, for Sir William Browne's medals, are,

For the Odes, *Parentalia Handeliana.*

For the Epigrams, *Ut res dant ſoſe, ita magni atque humiles ſumus.*

Birmingham, Feb. 17, On Monday night the poſtman bringing the mail to this office, loſt the Dudley bag out of his pouch, and being in liquor and late in point of time, he is committed to priſon. We do not learn that it has yet been reſtored; but as the poſtmaſter has offered ten guineas reward on conviction of the perſon who detains it, it is preſumed, it will be ſpeedily recovered.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

January 26.

This day Mr. Middleton of Chirk Caſtle, came of age. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, deſirous of ſhewing that all animoſities which had formerly ſubſiſted between his family and that of the gentleman whoſe birth was to be that day celebrated, had entirely ceaſed, opened his houſe at Wynnſtan, and gave an oxe to be roaſted at Rhuabon; Mr. Middleton himſelf likewiſe gave one to the inhabitants of Chirk; Mr. Owen gave one to thoſe of Ruthin; colonel Middleton gave one to thoſe of Denbigh; the Hon. Mr. Fitzmaurice gave one to thoſe of Llewenny; and one was given to the inhabitants of Wrexham.

Beſides theſe generous ſacrifices to the appetitite of hunger, that of thirſt did not paſs unnoticed.

Mr. Middleton gave fifty pounds to be ſpent at Denbigh.

Fifty pounds to be ſpent at Ruthin.

Fifty pounds to be ſpent at Mould.

Thirty pounds to be ſpent at Wrexham.

Twenty pounds to be ſpent at Rhuabon.

Thirty pounds to be ſpent at Llangothlin.

Thirty pounds to be ſpent at Chirk.

Twenty pounds to be ſpent at Llanfillin.

Twenty pound to be ſpent at Llanrhaidar,

And five guineas to be ſpent by his few reſiding ſervants in London; amounting in the whole to the ſum of three hundred and five pounds five ſhillings.

Mr. Middleton has hitherto exhibited all the beneficence that has characteriſed his family; and we truſt that no corruptions or ſollies of the times will ſeduce him from a path ſo honourable to himſelf, and ſo beneficial to mankind.

January 28.

The ceremony of the knighthood and inveſtiture of Sir Robert Boyd, knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's forces, lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar, &c. was performed in his Majeſty's cloſet. Several great officers of the court were preſent. *Gaz.*

The Speaker of the Commons informed the Houſe that his Majeſty had been waited upon with their addreſs of thanks, to which his Majeſty gave the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks for your very "loyal and affectionate addreſs; I receive "with the utmoſt pleaſure the aſſurances of "your diſpoſition to reſume the conſideration of public buſineſs with the ſame prin"ciples which you have manifeſted in all "your former proceedings. And I truſt that "reſult of your deliberations will be pro"ductive of the moſt ſalutary effects."

This day M. de Simolin, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary from the empreſs of Ruſſia had a private audience of leave of his Majeſty. He has ſince appeared at the Court of France.

January 29.

Addreſſes from the Lords and Commons of Ireland to his Majeſty, and alſo to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, were inſerted in this day's Gazette. They were truly loyal, and remarkably expreſſive of their attachment to their ſiſter kingdom.

January 30.

Between the hours of two and three in the morning a ſet of daring villains, called water-pirates, broke into the dark part of the houſe at Whitehall, inhabited by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. They cut a hole in the window-ſhutter of the dining-parlour, and carried off the Speaker's rich gold gown or robe of ſtate, ſeveral ſuits of cloaths, and other wearing apparel, two gold ſnuff-boxes, one a preſent from Mr. Flood, remarkably elegant, and a purſe with a ſmall ſum of money. They were ſeen to come in a boat from Lambeth.

A duel was fought between the captains Briſco and Bulkley; the firſt fire being won by the latter, he ſhot and narrowly miſſed his antagoniſt, who fired his piſtol in the air, and the ſecunds interpoſing, the affair ended in the field.

January 31.

The Houſe of Peers met, and having received ſome appeals, adjourned to Thurſday. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to Weſtminſter-Abbey, attended by the Earl of Suffolk, the only lay lord preſent, and by the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, Biſhops of Winchester, Cheſter, Worceſter, Glouceſter,

Gloucester, Exeter, St. David's, and the Bishop of Briſtol, who preached the ſermon. His Lordſhip's text was from Daniel, chap. v. ver. 21.

The Houſe of Commons met, and attended the ſermon preached at St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter, the ſame being kept as the commemoration of king Charles's Martyrdom. The Rev. Mr. Williams, Chaplain to the Houſe, made a moſt excellent diſcourſe from Ezek xx. ver. 4. He has ſince received the thanks of the Houſe.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Copies of the laſt report of the proceedings at the Eaſt India Compan's tea ſales, as ſtated by their committee, have been, by order of the directors, ſent to all the members of both Houſes of Parliament, and to the chief magiſtrates of every Corporation throughout the kingdom. According to this, it is made to appear that upwards of 8,700,000lb. weight of teas of different ſorts were ſold at the two laſt ſales, in the Months of September and December laſt, at a ſaving of upwards eleven hundred thouſand pounds ſterling to the public, according to the ratio that teas of the ſame ſpecies have ſold at ten years before. The prices have been at theſe ſales on the average as follows: Common Bohea 1s. 8d. halfpenny per lb. including king's duty of 2d. 1-8th; Congou at 4s. 6d. 7-8ths per lb. including duty of 6d. 3-8th per lb.; Souchong at 5s. 8d. 4-8ths, including duty of 9d. 3-8ths, per lb.; Hyſon at 6s. 8d. 6-8ths, including duty of 10d. 1-8th per lb. Some copies have alſo been ſent to Ireland.

Mr. Kerſley of Micheldover, Herts, returning from London, in the ſtage was ſhot, by the careleſneſs of the guard who was in the baſket, whoſe piece went off by accident, three ſlugs went through the back of the coach.

Wedneſday 2.

This morning a ſhocking ſpectacle was exhibited before the debtor's door of Newgate, where 20 miſerable wretches were in one moment plunged into eternity. It is truly lamentable, that the ſafety, peace, and good order of ſociety, ſhould render the ſacrifice of the lives of our fellow creatures to the offended laws indiſpenſably neceſſary. The malefactors who ſuffered this morning were, John Hamilton, William Aſtell, John Kelley, William Finder, William Steward, and Melvin Simmonds, for different burglaries, and George Goldſmith, Richard Hobſon, Lawrence Hall, and John Jones, for a burglary at the Black Dog in Shoreditch; Edward Johnſon and John Evans, for privately ſtealing in ſeparate dwelling houſes; James Dunn, for publiſhing a forged ſeaman's will; William Abbot, for publiſhing a counterfeit bill of ſale with intent to defraud the owners of the Warren Haſtings Eaſt Indiaman; Allen Williams, for aſſaulting and robbing a paſſenger at Sheppard's Buſh; and John Shaw, Thomas Tabbs, George Harris, Thomas Battledore and John Moody, for aſſaulting Thomas Francis, near Begnigge Wells, and robbing him of ſome glaſs drops, a knife, and ſome money. They all appeared to die ſincerely penitent, and deeply impreſſed with an idea of the awful change they were about to experience. The concourſe of people was much greater than is remembered in the ſame neighbourhood on any occaſion whatever.

Thurſday 3.

Mrs. Montague happening to fall at St. James's, received next day the following lines from Mr. Jerningham:

Ye radient fair! Ye Hebe's of the day,
Who heedleſs laugh your little hours away.
Let caution be your guide whene'er ye ſport
Within the ſlippery aveanes of Court;
Th' event of yeſterday for prudence calls,
'Tis dangerous treading where Minerva falls.

Friday 4.

In the meſſage which was this day delivered by Mr. Orde, to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, previous to the delivery of the plan for ſettling the commercial intereſts of the two kingdoms, is the following paragraph:

"His majeſty has obſerved with great concern, the popular diſturbances that have lately prevailed, from the intemperance and indiſcretion of miſguided men, and confides in the conſtant and ſtrenuous endeavours of his faithful Commons of Ireland, to prevent their pernicious effects; and their reſolution to reject and ſuppreſs every aſſumed authority which may attempt to dictate to the Legiſlature, affords his Majeſty the higheſt ſatisfaction. His Majeſty is fully perſuaded that a proper degree of attention will be ſhewn in the conſideration of ſuch internal regulations, as may be neceſſary for ſecuring the peace and happineſs of his ſubjects in Ireland, as well as for the ſettlement of all commercial objects between his kingdoms, upon equitable and laſting principles, for the mutual advantage of the different parts of the empire; and they may depend upon his moſt ready concurrence in the ſupport of ſuch meaſures, as upon a mature conſideration may appear to draw cloſer thoſe ties of intereſt and affection between the two countries, which are ſo eſſential to their happineſs and proſperity."

Saturday 5.

The committee appointed to wait on Mr. Pitt, with the freedom of the city of London, proceeded from Guildhall in proceſſion to Mr. Pitt's houſe in Downing ſtreet. Being introduced, Sir Watkin Lewes, as chairman of the committee, addreſſed the miniſter in a ſhort but elegant ſpeech, aſſuring him that the city of London would ever ſtand foremoſt in ſupporting government, while

the measures of administration continued to be founded in wisdom and integrity. He then presented the box, in which was inclosed the freedom, which was received with that peculiar politeness natural to Mr. Pitt, thanking the committee, and assuring them that commerce and the true principles of the constitution should ever continue to be the first objects of his attention.

Monday, 7.

This day Lady Strathmore Bowes exhibited articles of the peace, in the court of King's Bench, against her husband, for ill treatment of her person: her ladyship desired to have the protection of one of the tipstaves to her house, which was complied with.

Wednesday, 9.

In consequence of the examination of the High Bailiff of Westminster and his assessors (see p. 143), Mr. Welbore Ellis moved, "That it appearing to this House, that Thomas Corbett, Esq. High Bailiff of the city of Westminster, having received a precept from the Sheriff of Middlesex for electing two citizens to serve in parliament for this city, and having taken and finally closed the poll on the 17th day of May last, being the day next before the day of the return of the said writ, he be now directed forthwith to make return of his precept of members in pursuance thereof;" which however was negatived. And Lord Mulgrave moved as an amendment, "That the speaker do acquaint the High Bailiff,

"1st, That he is not precluded by the resolution of this house, communicated to him on the 8th of June last, from making a return whenever he shall be satisfied in his own judgment that he can do so.

"2. That this house is not satisfied that the scrutiny has been proceeded on as expeditiously as it might have been; that it is his duty to adopt and enforce such just and reasonable regulations as shall appear to him most likely to prevent unnecessary delay in future; that he is not precluded from so doing by the want of consent of either party, and that he may be assured of the support of this house in the discharge of his duty."

The question being put on this amendment, it was carried. The arguments on both sides shall be reported in our next.

Thursday, 10.

The freeholders of the County of York met, pursuant to notice from the high sheriff, in order to take into consideration a petition to the House of Commons, on the subject of parliamentary reform, when the following petition to the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain was produced, viz.

The humble Petition of the Freeholders of the County of York,

"Sheweth,

"That your petitioners, sensible of the original excellence of the constitution of this country, most ardently wish to have it maintained upon the genuine principles on which it was founded.

"Your petitioners further shew that it is necessary to the welfare of the people, that the Commons' House of Parliament should have a common interest with the nation, and that in the present state of the people in parliament the Commons of this realm are partially and inadequately represented, and consequently cannot have that security for their liberties, which it is the aim of the constitution to give them.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly supplicate this honourable house, to take into their most serious consideration the present inadequate state of the representation of the people in parliament, and to apply such remedy to this great constitutional evil, as to this honourable house may seem meet.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

The above petition appears, by the papers, to have been laid before the freemen and inhabitants of the city of York, at a meeting called for that purpose by Richard Mayer; at which meeting it was

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that an additional number of Representatives of counties, if not accompanied with any other reform, will not sufficiently amend the representation of the people.

Friday, 11.

Articles of peace were exhibited in the Court of King's Bench against William Grenville Hoar, Esq. on the prosecution of a Mr. Smith, for sending him a challenge, which he refused to accept, but claimed the protection of the Court. Their Lordships declared their abhorrence of duelling, and that they were determined to make examples of those who under false notions of honour think fit to break the peace. An attachment was granted accordingly.

Same night a watchman gave information that he suspected some clandestine business carried on in a court in Chick-lane. In consequence of which, some peace-officers went to search, and found a press, dies, some gold and other metals, with every implement for coining; and some counterfeit guineas, full weight, and executed so well, that they could only be distinguished by being rather thicker in the middle, and brighter than the real ones. It is supposed that many of them are in circulation; and this is inserted as a caution.

Monday, 14.

A remarkable cause was tried in the Court of Common Pleas.—A man had promised marriage to a woman, and gone from his word. A Bible was produced, wherein an entry was made as follows: "I promise to make——my *wife* for 12 months, or forfeit one hundred pounds." It was proved that the parties lived together three years, during which time the plaintiff had

two children by the defendants; therefore the jury gave 300l. damages to the plaintiff.

Wednesday 16.

The resolutions presented by Mr. Orde to the House of Commons in Ireland on the 7th inst. were severally read, and agreed to without a division; an address to his Majesty was also agreed to. And the House of Peers, being applied to for their concurrence, returned for answer, That they had agreed to the above resolutions, and also to the address to his Majesty, which they had amended by inserting the words "Lords Spiritual and Temporal."

The Messengers also informed the House, that their Lordships proposed going up with the address the next day, when the Commons agreed to accompany their Lordships.

This day passed the Privy-Seal, the Commission of Ralph Woodford, esq. appointed his Majesty's Commissary to treat with the Members from the Court of Spain, upon New Commercial Arrangements between the two kingdoms; as did likewise the Commission of James Manby, esq. his secretary.

Thursday 17.

The House of Commons in Committee, Mr. Pitt rose, in pursuance of notice, to lay before them the outlines of the measures taken in consequence of the reports drawn up by the Commissioners of Public Accounts. In the first part of his arrangements he placed the offices through which the Public Money passed into the Exchequer. In the second the offices through which the public expenditure was made, as the Army and Navy offices. And in the third, which he considered as the most important, the manner by which all these sums were to be accounted for. In this investigation he embraced the whole system of finance, with the exorbitant salaries, sinecure places, fees of office, enormous expences in the collection of the public revenue, &c. and concluded with moving, that leave be given to bring in a bill for better examining and auditing the Public Accounts of this kingdom.

This being agreed to, the Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved,

That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better regulating the office of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy; and for transferring the custody of the cash for Ordnance service, from the Treasurer of the Ordnance, to the Bank of England. This being likewise agreed to, after obviating some objections which had formerly been brought forward to the like import, he moved,

That leave be given to a bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments which are or lately have been received in the Public Offices to be therein mentioned; to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same, and to report such observations as shall occur to them for the better conducting and managing the business transacted in the said offices.

Tuesday 22.

The order of the day for hearing counsel on the Westminster Petition being read, it was moved, "That the counsel be now called in?" when Lord Fred. Campbell rose, and moved, that the counsel be restricted to speak only to two points, as given in evidence on the examination of the 8th of Feb. This occasioned a long debate, and was at length decided by dividing the House. Ayes 203. Noes 145. Majority 58.

Mr. Erskine and Mr. Piggott were then called in; but Mr. Erskine refusing to plead under such restraints, which he said they could not do without injury to the electors, whose "rights under the law" they were engaged to defend, they were permitted to withdraw. And Mr. Corbett being called in, and again examined, a motion was made, "that the High Bailiff be desired to make a return." This occasioned a long and violent debate, which, at one in the morning, was closed by a division. Ayes 136. Noes 145. Majority 9!!!

Mr. Pitt rose, and moved, that the official dispatches from Ireland might be read; which being complied with, they then resolved into a Committee, Mr Gilbert in the chair, and the articles, or propositions, moved in the Irish House of Commons by Mr. Orde on the 7th inst. read. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after an introductory speech of two hours and a half, concluded with the following motion:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is highly important, and for the general interest of the British empire, that an intercourse should be finally settled between Great Britain and Ireland on equal terms; and that each country should have a like participation of trade, on Ireland securing to this country, that she will pay, in proportion to her growing wealth, such share of the public expence as may arise from the surplus of her revenue in times of peace."

This motion brought on a general conversation, in which Mr. Matham, Lord North, Lord Penryn, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Fox, Col. Fitzpatrick, Ald. Watson, and Mr. Rose, bore a part.

On the call of the House of Commons, 56 members were found to be absent.

Wednesday 23.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Resolved, that four shillings in the pound land tax be laid on all lands, tenements, &c. for the year 1785.

Friday 25.

This morning early the mail from Kingston was robbed on Wimbleton Common by two men on foot, for the apprehending of whom a reward of "Two Hundred Pounds," over and above the reward for apprehending of highwaymen, is offered by the Post-Master-General. *Monday*

Monday 28.

Letters just received from Rotterdam, bring advice of a violent hurricane at Curaçoa, in which several full laden ships in the harbour had been driven on shore, and others out to sea, which have not since been heard of. Other damages have been sustained to an immense value. A long range of warehouses, full of goods, was blown down, and the goods buried in the ruins.

A short time since four men, who obtained a living by shewing wild beasts about the country, meeting a traveller with his wife and child in the forest of Orleans, in France, after robbing them of their property, cruelly murdered them, and having stripped off their clothes, gave the bodies of these miserable victims of their barbarity to be devoured by their beasts. These inhuman wretches were apprehended; and in a sack in their possession were found the man's head, and one of the thighs of the woman. It is said these atrocious offenders will be punished in the following manner: After being put into an iron cage with their beasts, they will be all burnt together.

SHERIFFS *appointed by His Majesty in Council for the Year* 1785, *viz.*

Berkshire. Edward Thornhill, of Kingston.
Bedfordshire. Wm. Gibbard, of Sharubrooke.
Bucks. Tho. Saunders, of Brill.
Cumberland. Edw. Knubley, of Wigton.
Cheshire. Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache, of Woodhay.
Cambridge and Huntingdonsh. John Crichloe Turner, of Great Stukely.
Devonshire. Jn. Hen. Southcote, of Buckland.
Dorsetsh. Hon. Lionel Damer, of Warmwell.
Derbyshire. Herbert Greensmith, of Priory.
Essex. George Bowles, of Wanstead.
Gloucestershire. Jn. Niblett, of Gloucester.
Hertfordshire. Wm. Phillimore, of Aldenham
Herefordshire. Sir Hungerford Hoskins, Bart.
Kent. Edw. Knatchbull, of Provender.
Leicestershire. Wm. Vann, of Belgrave.
Lincolnshire. Cha. Chaplin, of Blankney.
Monmouthshire. Wm. Rees, of St. Bride's.
Northumberland. Sir Henry Liddel, Bart.
Northamptonsh. Lucas Ward, of Gillsbrough.
Norfolk. Edw. Stracey, of Rackheath.
Nottinghamsh. Sharbrooke Lowe, of Southwell
Oxfordshire. John Lenthall, of Burford.
Rutlandshire. Tho. Falkner, of Morcott.
Shropshire. Rob. More, of Linley.
Somersetshire. Rich. Cross, of Broomfield.
Staffordshire. Tho. Stevenson, of Stafford.
Suffolk. Tho. Gooch, of Benacre.
Hants. Sir Jn. Whalley Gardiner, Bart.
Surrey. James Payne, of Chertsey.
Sussex. Wm. Nelthorp, of Sedgwick Park.
Warwickshire. Joseph Boultbee, of Baxterley.
Worcestershire. Richard Bourne Charlett, of Elmly Castle.
Wilts. James Sutton, of Roundway.
Yorkshire. Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, of Scriven Park, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Walter Roberts, of Llanvihangell.
Carmarthen. Wm. Lewes, of Llysnewydd.
Cardigan. Tho. Powell, of Nanteos
Glamorgan. Stephen White, of Mitkin.
Pembroke. John Lloyd, of Dale Castle.
Radnor. James Price, of Clirow.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea. Rich. Lloyd, of Monachdom
Carnarvon. John Jones, of Beynhir.
Denbigh. John Twigge, of Buthas.
Flint. Sir Tho. Hanmer, of Hanmer, Bart.
Merioneth. John Jones, of Cyffty.
Montgomery. Sam. Yates, of Laebrinemair.
Cornwall. Wetton Helyar, of Newton, Esq. by appointment of the Prince of Wales.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1785.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND	HOME.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.	NORTHERN
	L. Loughbo' J. Ashhurst	C B Skynner J. Heath.	J. Gould. B. Perryn.	J. Nares. B. Eyre.	B. Hotham. J. Buller.	E. Mansfield J. Willes.
Mon. Feb. 28				Reading		
Tues. Mar. 1		Northampt.			Winchester	
Wednes. 2			Hertford	Oxford		
Friday 4		Okeham				
Saturday 5	Aylesbury	Linc. & City		Worc & City	New Sarum	York & City
Monday 7			Chelmsford			
Wednesd. 9				Stafford		
Thursday 10	Bedford	Nott & Town			Dorchester	
Saturday 12	Huntingdon			Shrewsbury		
Monday 14	Cambridge	Derby	Maidstone		Exon & City	
Wednesd. 16		Leic. & Bor.				
Thursday 17	Thetford			Hereford		
Saturday 19		Coventry			Launceston	
Monday 21		Warwick	E. Grinstead	Monmouth		
Tuesday 22	Bury St. Edm.					Lancaster
Wednesd. 23				Glou. & City		
Thursday 24					Taunton	
Monday 28			Kingston			

The late John Barnard, eſq; ſon and heir to the great patriot of that name (ſee vol. LIV. p. ...), died worth two hundred thouſand pounds; but, dying without iſſue, he left his real and perſonal eſtates to his nephew, Thomas Hankey, eſq. Mr. Barnard had promiſed his ſervants (who had lived with him many years) to provide for them after his deceaſe: on opening the will, thoſe poor people were diſappointed; the generous executor, obſerving them to be paſt their labour, has ſettled a comfortable annuity on each of them for life. Mr. Barnard's father was allowed to be a great patriot; the ſon may be deemed a prophet, ſo that he could number his days. Previous to his death, when he was in health and good ſpirits, he foretold on what day and hour he ſhould die, which event happened exactly as he had prophefied.

Miſs Foſter (ſee p. 76) was ſiſter to the late Serjeant F.; to the rev. John F. D.D. rector of Elton, co. Hunt.; and to the Counteſs of Inchiquin, which laſt lady, like her ſiſter and younger brother, was born deaf and dumb, but taught by the late Mr. Henry Baker to underſtand and converſe by ſigns. Mr. Baker's happy method of inſtruction (for which, if we are not miſinformed, he received 100l. a year) ſucceeded ſo well, that the young ladies were qualified in all the parts of female education; and, beſides the advantages of a good perſon, poſſeſſed underſtandings ſo improved as could poſſibly be under the want of two ſuch eſſential faculties, and the talent of elegant letter-writing, and every other accompliſhment. Mr. Baker taught them alſo geography and aſtronomy; and they were ſo capable of the politer inſtructions, that they appeared with advantage in public aſſemblies.

Births.

Jan. 29. LADY of Mr. Barnardiſton, of Fench. ſtr. a daughter.

30. Counteſs of Aylesford, a daughter.

31. Counteſs of Lincoln, a ſon and heir.

7. The lady of —— Aguilar, eſq; at Enfield waſh, a ſon.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Newcaſtle, Mr. Silvertop, to Mrs Pearſon;——this is the third time that this lady has been before the altar in the character of a bride, and there has been ſomething remarkable in each of her three connubial engagements. Her firſt huſband was a Quaker, her ſecond a Roman catholic, and her third is a Proteſtant of the eſtabliſhed church. Every huſband was twice her age; at 16 ſhe married a gentleman of 32; at 30 ſhe took one of 60; and now, at 42, ſhe is united to a gentleman of 84.

Jan. 25. Mr. Benjamin Bigge, 2d ſon of Mr. Peter B. carpenter, of Pudding-lane, to Miſs Cowey.

Mr. Thomas Field, horſe-dealer, in Gray's-inn-lane, to Miſs Bray, youngeſt daughter of Mr. F. blackſmith, of Enfield.

29. At S. Clement Danes, Richard Deppa, eſq; of Hollingbourn, Kent, to Miſs Bone, of Hackney.

31. Charles Monro, eſq; ſon of Dr. M. of Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Jane Boſcawen, of Bromley, Kent.

Feb. 1. Richard Vernon Mosdy, eſq; of Southampton, banker, to Miſs Mary Nicholas.

3. By ſpecial licence, at Wardour caſtle, James Everard Arundel, eſq; count of the ſacred Roman empire, eldeſt ſon of the hon. James Everard of Aſhcombe, co. Dorſet, to the hon. Miſs Arundel, counteſs of the ſacred Roman empire, eldeſt daughter of the right hon. Lord Arundel.

Peter Casalet, jun. eſq; of Auſtin-friars, to Miſs Langſton, daughter of James Haughton L. eſq; of Bedford-ſq.

7. At Dorking, Mr. Timothy Hall, attorney at law, to Miſs Skeet.

At Bath, William Halhead, eſq; of Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Mrs. Maſkelyne, of Bath.

9. Chevalier de Rooke, of the jewel office, to Miſs E. Sidney.

Capt. Tho. Poynton, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Peck, daughter of Thomas P. eſq; of Deal.

11. By ſpecial licence, Arthur Annesley, eſq; of Blechingley, in Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Hardy, daughter of the late Sir Charles H.

13. Anthony Buxton Bennet, of Dorſetſh. eſq; to the hon. Miſs Monckton, ſiſter of Viſc. Galway.

Deaths.

LATELY, at Palamacottah, in the government of Madras, William Light, eſq; late of Beglake, Dorſetſh.

At Kenſington, Samuel Torriano, eſq.

At Stratford, near Saliſbury, aged 108, Roger Warne.

Sir John Stapylton, bart. of Myton-hall, co. York. He had lingered ſeveral years under a ſevere fit of illneſs from a paralytic ſtroke; and in the former part of his life had ſerved in the navy under Adm. Keppell 20 years, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly at the taking of the Havannah.

Jan... At Tottenham, John Brown, eſq; aged 73, many years a wholeſale linen-draper in Cornhill, in partnerſhip with Mr. Phillips. He declined the alderman's gown, which he was preſſed to accept on the death of Mr. Cockayne, and was afterwards conferred on Mr. Brackley Kennet.

Thomas Wellings, eſq; of Hoxton-ſquare, formerly an eminent chemiſt and druggiſt in the Poultry; a man of great knowlege in his profeſſion, by which he acquired a conſiderable eſtate, which he in a great meaſure applied to charitable purpoſes, being overſeer of moſt of the public and private charities, and uſeful inſtitutions, in London, and a very uſeful and active member of the ſame. Of the

ſion as an option by Mr. Seward; the dean and each of the then chapter fixing upon the living that beſt ſuited them, according to ſeniority. The late dean and each of the other gentlemen have ſome years ſince preſented to *their* options, and Mr. Seward's, which was the laſt remaining, is beſtowed on his nephew, the rev. Mr. Henry White, the worthy ſub-librarian of the cathedral of Lichfield. The preſent dean and chapter have abolished the chuſing of livings by individuals.

In Liſle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare, Mr. Sibelius, an eminent engraver, particularly of botanical ſubjects, on which he was much employed by Sir Joſeph Banks.

12. At Hintleſham-hall, near Ipſwich, in her 29th year, Miſs Creſpigny, eldeſt daughter of P. C. Creſpigny, eſq; M.P. for Aldbro.

13. Mrs. Anne Otwald, relict of the late biſhop of Raphoe.

In Pater-noſter-row, Mrs. Martha Bridgen, wife of Edw. Bridgen, eſq; F.R. & A.SS. She was the ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Richardſon, author of Pamela, Clariſſa, &c. by his 2d wife Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Leake, bookſeller, of Bath, and married to Mr. R. in 1762. It has been ſaid by many, that ſhe aſſiſted her father in his Clariſſa, but Richardſon's works were undoubtedly *all his own*; though, for ſeveral of the laſt years of his life, this lady anſwered all the letters he received from his foreign correſpondents, as well as many of his Engliſh ones. She is ſaid to have written with great judgement, refined ſentiment, and in a ſtyle remarkably elegant and correct. There is now only one of Mr. Richardſon's daughters living; ſhe is ſingle, and a lady of exceedingly good underſtanding.

In Goodman's-fields, Charles Eyles, eſq; deputy clerk of the peace for Middx.

Hon. Lady Dowager Fitzdrake, of Ireland.

14. At the Friary, Lichfield, in the 47th year of his age, William Inge, eſq. Mr. Pennant in his Journey from Cheſter to London (under THORP, of which church Mr. Inge was the patron and lord) ſays, that "he was the firſt of juſtices;" and it may be ſafely added, that he was one of the beſt of men. His loſs will be ſeverely felt, not only by his family and friends, but by the community. His private character was not leſs amiable for affability, politeneſs, hoſpitality, ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, and the ſincerity of his friendſhips, than his public character, as a magiſtrate was reſpectable for knowlege, aſſiduity, firmneſs, impartiality, and humanity.—In ſhort, he was univerſally beloved for his virtues as a man, and revered for his endowments as a magiſtrate, in which capacity he acted with diſtinguiſhed honour to himſelf, and eſſential utility to the counties of Staffordand Warwick, and the city and neighbourhood of Lichfield, upwards of 20 years. He was buried, on the 19th, at Thorp.

Mr. Cleveland, in Dorſet-ſtr. Salisbury-ſqu.

15. Hon. Michael White, Lieut. Gov. of Montſerrat.

At Stafford, ſincerely lamented, the rev. Mr. Unett, prebendary of Tachbrook, in the cathedral of Lichfield, and rector of Copenhall, in Cheſhire. This worthy man has left behind him a widow, with a large family. The valuable living of C. was given him, by the biſhop of Lichfield, about half a year ago.

At Steines, of a mortification in his foot, Mr. Willoughby Stee, formerly a callico printer there, but retired from buſineſs ſome years.

16. This day was buried at Midſomer Norton, Hannah Meal, aged 99 years and 11 months, who retained her ſenſes to the laſt. She was carried to church by four of her great-grand-children, below which there are two generations. It is ſuppoſed that her children, grand-children, &c. are little ſhort of 500.

17. At Lichfield, aged 27, the wife of rev. Richard Robinſon (ſee p. 135.) In making the vault for this lady, in the body of the cathedral, two ſtone coffins were found; the one containing fragments of a pair of *ſlippers*, much gold fringe, a curious, though broken, chalice of pewter, and a crucifix of Kenneal coal, an inch and quarter in length, carved with extreme neatneſs, on each ſide the croſs, with our Saviour on the one, and the Virgin Mary with the Infant Jeſus on the other: the other coffin contained only *duſt*. Of theſe curious articles we hope to hear further.

18. At Bethlem-green, John Bagge, eſq; clerk of the Weſt-road, General Poſt-office.

At Cheapſtead, Kent, in her 87th year, Mrs. E. Polhill, relict of David P. eſq; repreſentative in many parliaments, in the laſt reign, for Rocheſter.

19. Lord Viſcount Kilcourſie, only ſon of the Earl of Cavan.

At Bill-hill, near Windſor, aged 84, the Dowager Lady Mary Gower, of a mortification occaſioned by her cloaths taking fire as ſhe was ſtanding by the fire, three weeks ago, when her cries brought her butler to her aſſiſtance juſt in time to extinguiſh the flames by rolling her up in the carpet—this is the third inſtance of this terrible accident in the courſe of three months. Her ladyſhip, born July 6, 1701, was fourth daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Tuſton eſq; of Thanet, and widow of Anthony earl of Harold, ſon of Henry duke of Kent, to whom ſhe was married in 1718, and who died in 1723; in 1736 ſhe was remarried to John firſt and late earl Gower, by whom ſhe had iſſue a daughter, Mary, who died in the 7th year of her age, and three ſons: 1. Thomas, born 1738, died 1740; 2. John Leveſon (now one of the the Lords of the Admiralty) born 1743, appointed a captain in the navy 1763, and married 1773 to Frances eldeſt daughter of the late Admiral Boſcawen, by whom he has one ſon, born 1774; and, 3. Thomas, born 1743, died an infant. By her death an annual income of 2000l. falls to the preſent Earl of Hardwicke, who married her firſt huſband's

only ſiſter's daughter by the Earl of Breadalbin. Of her ladyſhips four ſiſters, 1. Catharine married Edward viſcount Sondes, ſon and heir to Lewis earl of Rockingham, and died 1734; 2. Anne, married to James earl of Salisbury, died 1757; 3. Margaret, married to Thomas Coke late earl of Leiceſter, and was in 1734 declared Baroneſs Clifford, and died in 1775, aged 74; and, 5. Iſabel, married to Lord Naſſau Powlet, uncle to the Duke of Bolton, and afterwards to Sir Francis Blake Delaval, K.B.

20. In Charles-ſtr. Berkl. ſqu. Philip Honywood, eſq; of Markes-hall, Eſſex, a general in the army, colonel of the 4th regiment of horſe, and governor of Kingſton upon Hull. He was nephew to the late Sir Philip Honywood, K.B. and repreſented Appleby in ſeveral Parliaments. General H. roſe gradually to the higheſt rank in his profeſſion with great reputation, acquired by painful ſervice. At the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, he was deſperately wounded, as he was alſo at the ſkirmiſh of Clifton, in 1745. He married Miſs Waſtall, by whom he has left no iſſue.

At Chelſea, aged 71, Mrs. Henrietta Speidel, mother of Mr. S. blackwellhall-factor, in Baſinghall-ſtreet.

Suddenly, at Retford, co. Nott. on his way to London, Sir Rowland Winn, bart. of Noſtall, co. York, in the prime of life. He has left a diſconſolate lady and two children, a ſon about ten years old, a promiſing youth, and a daughter, a fine young lady, about fifteen. The news of his death was received at Pontefract with the greateſt conſternation.

21. At his houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Thomas Harris, eſq; late one of the maſters in chancery, younger brother to the author of Hermes, &c.

22. William Baynton, eſq; of Gray's-inn, F.A.S. He married the eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Windſor Sandys, eſq; of Miſenden, co. Glec. whoſe widow, the daughter of Rich. Brown, of Gonthorpe, co. Nott. and Iſlington, co. Middx. died a little time ago.

In Hoxton-ſquare, aged 64, the rev. Tho. Gibbons, D.D. 41 years paſtor of a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in London. In the ſacred ſervices to which his early and his latter years were devoted, he was reſpectable, zealous, and uſeful: in the intercourſes of private life, he was ſerious, amiable, and benevolent. As a Chriſtian teacher, preferring the venerable language of ſcripture to the diſtinguiſhing phraſes of a party, it was his conſtant ſolicitude (under the influence of Heaven) to form his hearers to the knowlege and practice of piety, by an animated diſplay of the ſublime diſcoveries, and the peculiar obligations, of their holy faith. As a private citizen, the many who valued his friendſhip, and who will long cheriſh his remembrance, have beheld him, in the various engagements and viciſſitudes of life, exemplifying all the graces of the Chriſtian character. To ſay more, might ſeem ſuperfluous; to ſay leſs, would be unjuſt.

"*Suddenly*, at Mr. Cowden's, in the King's Mews, where he was upon a morning viſit, Captain James Batterſby, a native of Ireland. He commanded the flank companies of the 29th regiment on the unfortunate expedition under Gen. Burgoyne. Cool and determined in the hour of danger, he knew no obſtacle not to be ſurmounted in the way of his duty. A brave and intrepid officer—he was beloved, honoured, and obeyed by his men. *Tremblingly alive* to a ſenſe of honour, he could not endure the leaſt ſurmiſe of indignity. The ſoldier and his weapon ruſt alike with inactivity. His martial and uneaſy ſpirit frequently involved him in unneceſſary broils and diſputes. Under proſecution for ſeveral breaches of the peace, he, who could ſmile at captivity in a military priſon in America, could not brook confinement in a civil gaol in London. That he had a ſerious ſenſe of the enormity of the crime he committed on himſelf, a paper, ſuperſcribed with his own hand, found ſtuck upon the point of the penknife (which he had taken up unobſerved in the houſe he was in, and with which he perpetrated the act of deſperation) will ſhew. It contained the following words and marks:

An Apology (if any there can be) for Suicide,
Death before diſhonour! !!"

Thus far in the words of a correſpondent.—Capt. B. was an officer on half pay, and had lately fought a duel with young Mr. Drummond. The coroner's inqueſt ſat next day on the body, and brought in their verdict *Lunatic*. This new mode of palliating ſuicide is certainly one great cauſe of encouraging ſelf-murder!

23. Mrs. Thirkle, relict of Michael T. eſq; late of Ipſwich; aunt to Lord Chedworth; and ſiſter to Thomas White, eſq; of Tattingſtone-place, co. Suff.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

LATELY, Rev. Jonathan Boucher, M.A. Epſom V. co. Surrey, *vice* Dr. Gliſſe, reſig.

Mr. Parkinſon, appointed a preacher at Whitehall.

Rev. W. Dealtry, M.A. Bamburgh R. near Doncaſter, *vice* Richard Oliver, dec.

Rev. William Beecher, M.A. Farnsfield V. co. Nott. *vice* John Holmes, dec.

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 25, to Feb. 22, 1785.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	683	2364	Males	575	1216
Females	681		Females	641	

Whereof have died under two years old 402

Between					
	2 and 5	213	50 and 60	102
	5 and 10	75	60 and 70	91
	10 and 20	48	70 and 80	81
	20 and 30	57	80 and 90	25
	30 and 40	96	90 and 100	1
	40 and 50	121		

Peck Loaf 2s. 3½d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1785.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	New 1777	Lodg. Ann.	Short 1777.	Diref. 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds 2s. dif.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751.	New Navy.	5 per Ct Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct Scrip.	Exchq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
23	117¼	57	56⅛ a ¼		73⅜	17½		12⅝			2						89				
24		57	56⅛ a ¼		73⅜	17½		12⅝													
25	Sunday																				
26																					
27	117	57⅛	56⅛ a ¼		73⅜	17½		12⅝			2						89				
28		57	56⅛ a ¼		73⅜						2					13⅛	89				
29	116½	57⅛	56⅛ a ¼		73⅜	17½		12⅝			2						89				
30	116	56⅞	56⅜ a ½		73⅜	17⅝		12			2					14⅛	88⅞			3 84	
31		56⅞	55⅞ a ½		73	17		12			2					14⅛	88½				
1	Sunday																				
2		56½	55⅞ a ⅝		73	17		12			2						88⅜				
3			55⅞ a ⅝		73⅛						1						88⅛				
4																					
5	116⅝	56⅞	55⅞ a ½		73⅛	17⅛		12			2						88⅜				
6	116	56⅞	55⅝ a ¾		73⅛	17⅛		12		63⅞		64	55⅝				88⅛				
7		56⅝	55⅝ a ¾		73⅛	17⅛		12	132¼		1					14⅜					
8	Sunday																				
9	116⅝	56⅞	58½ a 56		73⅜	17⅛		12⅛			1						89				
10	116	57	56⅛ a 55⅝		73⅛	17⅛		12⅛			2						89				
11		56⅞	55⅞ a ¼		73⅛	17⅛		12⅛			1						89				
12	116¼	56⅞	55⅝ a 56		73⅛	17⅛		12⅛			2						89				
13	116	56⅞	55⅞ a ¼		73⅛	17⅛		12⅛			1										
14			55⅞ a 56		73⅛	17⅛											89				
15	Sunday																				
16		56⅜	55⅞ a 56		73⅛	17⅛											89				
17	115⅝	56⅜	55⅞ a ¼		73⅛	17⅛		12			2						88⅞				
18		56⅜	55⅞ a ¼		73⅛	17		12			2						88⅞				
19			55⅞ a ¼		73⅛						3					14⅝					
20	115⅝	56½	55⅞ a ¼		73⅛	17⅛		12			3		55⅝				88⅞				

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Poſt
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiſer
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Engliſh Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Briſtol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Cheſter 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Glouceſter 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewſbury
Wincheſter
Ipſwich
Saliſbury
Leiceſter
Worceſter
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glaſgow

For MARCH, 1785.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Meteorological Diary for March, 1784, 162
Average Prices of Corn and Grain *ib.*
Preachers before the Sons of the Clergy 163
Mr. Wyvill's Letter on Repreſentation 164
Publication of Scotiſh Poetry recommended 165
Unnoticed Particulars of Handel in 1711 *ib.*
Original Letter of the famous Partrige 166
Epitaph on Gilb. Walmeſley—Golden Fibula *ib*
Ring found in Flodden Field appropriated 167
Hints for Improvement of Roads—*Mauculi* 168
An ingenious Bard drawn from Obſcurity 169
Remarkable Particulars of the late Froſt 170
Sepulchral Monuments of ancient Tartars 172
Dr. Johnſon's Reception at Cambridge 173
Remarkable Narrative of Ingratitude 174
Account of Madem. Thereſa Paradis 175
Original Anecdotes of Archibald Bower 177
Mr. Oliver's Strictures on Dr. Harwood 178
Anecdotes of Andrew Jackſon, Bookſeller 181
Improprieties of allegorizing Scripture 112
Enquiry into the Nature of Engliſh HONORS 183
Memoirs of the late Rev. Jonathan Toup 18
Original Letters, &c. of Dr. Johnſon 18
Unnoticed Particulars of W. of Wickham 18
Letter from David Hume to Dr. Campbell 19
Biographical Memoirs of the late Mr. Spicer *ib*
Cure of an Epidemic Ague at Bridgnorth 19
Curious Account of K. John's Death 19
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, *viz.* Duca rel's Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace—Burney' Account of Muſic for Handel—Propoſed Syſ tem of Trade with Ireland, &c. &c. 197—21
SELECT POETRY, *viz* To Mr. Cunningham 21 Verſes by Miſs Seward 213—To Mr. Hayle 214—To a Lady *ib.*—Cantata 215—Son net 216—Verſes by Maſter Brown *ib*
Proceedings in Parliament 217—22
Mr. Erſkine on Proceedings in Ireland 225—22
Foreign Affairs—Eaſt India, Weſt India, Iriſh Scotch, and Domeſtic News—Births, Mar riages, Deaths, Bankrupts, Prices of Stocks &c. &c. 227—24

Embelliſhed with a Perſpective View of Part of the City of LICHFIELD, including the Houſe in which Dr JOHNSON was born, drawn by STRINGER, purpoſely for this work, and alſo with a Repreſentation of a BURIAL PLACE of the ancient TARTARS at Kazimof.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE

March. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29	18	32	NW		fair, white froft and ice [1].
2	29	18	33	E		fair, white froft, ftrong ice [2].
3	29	17	33	E		fair, white froft, ftrong ice.
4	29	9	45	SW		fair, brifk wind, mild.
5	29	3	44	SW		fair.
6	29	2	50	SE	.15	rain, foft and mild.
7	29		48	SE	..33	foft and mild, rain, ftormy night.
8	29		44	W		bluftering and cloudy.
9	29	1	38	S	.51	overcaft, rain.
10	29	8	35	NW	..6	hazy and ftill, melting fnow.
11	29	14	30	NW		thick ice, bright fun, harfh wind.
12	29	14	33	NW		bright, hot fun, cold wind.
13	29	14	34	E		fog, cold and raw.
14	29	16	34	E		clouds and fun, fharp wind, ice.
15	29	16	33	E		bright fun, ftro. cutt. wind ice [3].
16	29	16	33	E		bright fun, ftrong cutt. wind, ice.
17	29	16	37	SE		bluftering wind, dim funfhine.
18	29	8	39	NE		clouds and winds [4].
19	29	10	36	NE		fair, cold wind. [wind.
20	29	14	29	NE		hard froft, very thick ice, piercing
21	29	12	34	SW		cutting wind, dim fun [5].
22	29	14	31	SW		hazy and ftill, dim fun. ice.
23	29	10	35	S		fair and clear, gentle froft, brifk
24	29	2	37	W	.13	fnow. [wind.
25	29	6	44	SE	..7	rain, milder air, louring clouds.
26	29	5	38	E	127	rain and fnow [6].
27	29	8	34	NE		fnow remains.
28	29	6	33	NE		fharp bluftering wind, ice.
29	29	6	34	NE	.11	fharp bluft. wind, thin flis. of fnow.
30	29	6	33	NE		harfh wind and cloudy [7].
31	29	12	33	NE		overcaft and hazy, ftrong ice [8].

OBSERVATIONS. [1] Striped Crocus in bloom. [2] Yellow Crocus in bloom. [3] Perfian Iris in bloom. [4] Oats fowing. [5] Deep fnow in Hampfhire, which accounts for the cutting wind from S. W. [6] The fnow deeper than at any former time this winter. [7] Snow lies on hills, moftly gone below. [8] Bloom of apricots begins to open.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 14, to March 19, 1785.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	4	10	3	1	2	7	2	1	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlefex	5	8	3	0	2	8	2	5	3	11
Surry	5	6	3	5	2	9	2	5	4	3
Hertford	5	5	0	0	2	11	2	5	3	10
Bedford	5	1	3	2	2	8	2	3	3	6
Cambridge	5	0	2	9	2	5	2	1	2	10
Huntingdon	4	7	0	0	2	7	2	1	2	10
Northampton	5	0	3	1	2	6	2	0	2	10
Rutland	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	0
Leiceſter	5	3	3	5	2	7	1	11	3	5
Nottingham	5	6	3	4	2	10	2	3	3	4
Derby	5	8	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	9
Stafford	5	7	0	0	2	9	1	9	3	9
Salop	5	5	3	0	2	7	1	8	4	0
Hereford	5	0	0	0	2	4	1	6	3	6
Worceſter	5	9	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	6
Warwick	5	5	0	0	2	7	1	10	3	5
Glouceſter	5	9	0	9	2	6	1	10	3	7
Wilts	5	5	0	0	2	7	2	2	4	2
Berks	5	6	0	0	2	7	2	5	3	9
Oxford	5	10	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	6
Bucks	5	2	0	0	2	9	2	5	3	6

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	3	6
Suffolk	4	8	2	11	2	4	2	1	2	9
Norfolk	5	6	2	10	2	0	2	3		0
Lincoln	4	9	2	10	2	10	2	1	3	1
York	5	5	3	6	2	11	2	1	3	4
Durham	5	4	3	9	2	10	2	1	3	10
Northumberland	4	11	3	5	2	8	2	1	3	6
Cumberland	5	11	4	0	3	1	2	1	4	4
Weſtmorland	6	3	4	4	3	0	2	1	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	4	3	9	3	5	2	3	3	10
Cheſhire	5	11	4	2	3	1	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	5	5	0	0	2	8	2	1	7	0
Somerſet	5	3	3	10	2	4	2	1	10	3
Devon	5	4	0	0	2	5	2	1	6	0
Cornwall	5	8	0	0	2	8	2	1	8	0
Dorſet	5	5	0	0	2	6	2	2	3	10
Hampſhire	5	2	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	11
Suſſex	4	10	0	0	2	6	2	2	0	0
Kent	4	9	3	3	2	9	2	5	3	6

WALES, Mar. 7, to Mar. 12, 1785.

North Wales	5	9	4	5	3	1	2	7	3	9
South Wales	5	7	4	3	3	0	2	4	3	9

THE Gentleman's Magazine;

For MARCH, 1785.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

MR. URBAN, *March* 3.

IN support of the assertion in p. 94. that "bp. Maddox was not the first bp. who preached before the sons of the clergy," let me observe, that Dr. Geo. Rust, bp. of Dromore in Ireland, certainly preached in 1682, bp. Turner of Ely in 1684, bp. Fowler of Gloucester in 1692, and in 1691 Dr. Tenison, before his election indeed, but after his nomination, to the see of Lincoln. Whether bp. Beveridge of St. Asaph preached before his being raised to the episcopal bench, I am doubtful, not knowing the date of his sermon, which, according to Letsome, is printed in the folio edition of his works, vol. II. p. 169, text Matt. v. ver. 16. Bp. Smalridge also preached upon the like occasion, but I believe it might be at the anniversary meeting in his diocese of Bristol. His sermon is printed * in an 8vo vol. 1717, p. 437, text Prov. xxii. ver. 1.

The relation which Mr. Edward Wake (see p. 94.) bore to a clergyman, and the knowledge he had how numerous were the relicts and children of the clergy † reduced to great indigence from their departed friends having been fellow-sufferers with his own father, on account of their loyalty to their king, and steady attachment to the constitution of their country, prompted him to be thus zealous and active in his exertions for their relief. He was the second son (William ‡, the father of the archbishop, was the eldest) of Mr. William Wake, who was bred at Westminster school, went from thence to Emanuel College, afterwards removed to Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, and in 1625 was presented, by Sir William Pitt of Hartley Waspel in the county of Southampton, to the two small benefices of Trinity Church and St. Michael, in Warcham, in Dorsetshire. Having engaged early in the Royal cause, he, by that conduct, incurred the resentment of the opposite party, who used him with much rigour and cruelty, being shot in the head by the governor of Wareham, poisoned in another garrison, and imprisoned about twenty times. He was also deprived of his preferments, but had repossession of them after the Restoration. He, however, enjoyed them only a short time, for he died within the year, and was buried in his own church of Trinity, Warcham. Mr. Edward Wake, who died Oct. 2, 1680, at Charlton in Dorsetshire, was buried in that church-yard, where a monument

* This is not collected in the folio edition of his Sermons, 1724.

† In the list of Preachers at the Meetings of the Sons of the Clergy, p. 95, 1708, "Dr. Philip Bisse, bishop of Hereford," should have been "afterwards bishop of St. David's and Hereford;" as he was not promoted to the former see till November, 1710, nor translated to the latter till February, 1712-13. Bishop Burnet, in the History of his own Times, (vol. II. p. 570) has remarked, that "Dr. Bisse had had no ecclesiastical preferment before his being raised to the episcopal bench;" when he preached, therefore, he could only have been fellow of New College, Oxford.

P. 95, add, to "1775, Sam. Salter, D. D. &c." [T], the note so marked referring to this sermon. Sir Gilbert Williams's sermon was *not* printed.

‡ A remarkable transaction between this gentleman and Judge Nicholas (it is supposed) may be seen in the Spectator, N° 314.

is

is erected over his remains. Beſides other children, he left a ſon Edward, collated by archbiſhop Wake, in 1721, to the ſixth prebend in Canterbury cathedral, in which ſtall, on his death in 1732, he was ſucceeded by his ſon Edward, who was alſo rector of Monks Riſborough in Bucks. Mr. Edward Wake, the grandſon, died in November 1738, and was interred in Canterbury cathedral.

In note [D], p. 96, the firſt article of each year's expenditure is the money given to the widows of ſequeſtered clergymen; the ſecond, the money given to other clergymen's widows; and the third (in 1684) 100l. for *binding children apprentices*. In the accounts of the following years, this laſt appropriation is not mentioned; but the third entry is for money given to the children of deceaſed clergymen, with an exception in 1685, when nothing was given. At page 32, it is, however, noticed, that for fourteen years the Stewards of the annual feaſt had bound out children every year with the money collected on the ſeveral feaſt days, which was not reckoned. W. & D.

Mr. Urban,

IN an 8vo pamphlet, intituled, "Some Memoirs of the Life and Character of the Rev. and Learned Thomas Manton, D. D." (prefixed to the ſecond edition of his Sermons on the 119th Pſalm), is the following paragraph.

"He (Dr. Manton), being generally eſteemed an excellent preacher, was often employed in that work, in London, on the week-days. The cuſtom of preaching to the ſons of the clergy began in his time; Dr. Hall (afterwards bp of Cheſter, and ſon of the famous bp. Hall of Norwich) preached the firſt ſermon to them, as Dr. Manton did the ſecond. The ſermon is printed at the end of Vol. III. (of his works) in folio, upon Pſalm 102, ver. 28." Yours, &c. S.

Our Readers will find the following Letter ſo frequently cited in the Debates, that, though a little out of time, it muſt not be omitted.

Nerot's Hotel, King-ſtreet, St. James's, Dec. 27, 1784.

Sir,

I AM authoriſed by Mr. Pitt to declare, that he will bring the ſubject of parliamentary reformation before the H of C. as early as poſſible in the next [this preſent] ſeſſion; that he will ſupport his intended propoſitions to the utmoſt of his ſtrength; and that he will exert his whole power and credit, *as a man, and as a miniſter, honeſtly* and *boldly*, to carry ſuch a meliorated ſyſtem of repreſentation as may place the conſtitution on a footing of permanent ſecurity. I am happy to communicate this intelligence, which, I truſt, will give pleaſure to you, Sir, and to every other firm and unqueſtionable friend to the rights of the people. And from recent communication in Yorkſhire, I can venture to aſſure you, that it is highly probable if the borough of ———, and other reſpectable bodies, ſhould be heartily diſpoſed, on this occaſion, to teſtify their ſentiments in favour of political reformation, a vigorous effort would be made in Yorkſhire, in concurrence with them, to give effectual ſupport to that neceſſary meaſure, the improvement of our repreſentation. I am, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant, C. Wyvill.

P. S. As the appearance of this intelligence in the news-papers for ſome time would do infinite diſſervice to the cauſe, I would requeſt you to *avoid* that with caution; though, ſhort of publication, I think it cannot be too generally known.

Mr. Urban, *Woodbridge, Dec.* 8.

I CANNOT behold, without much regret, ſo illiberal a ſignature in your valuable Magazine as that of Anti-Scot, eſpecially when it is aſſumed by a man of taſte and a friend to ſcience. Why ſhould one profeſs himſelf an enemy to ſo large a body of his fellow-ſubjects, merely becauſe two or three of them may have been guilty of ſome literary impoſitions? For my own part, I as ſincerely abhor all literary impoſitions as your correſpondent; and think it would be much to the honour of the editor of Oſſian's Poems, if he would ingenuouſly tell the public, whether he be really the original author of them all, or, if not, what part of them are his, and how far we may with confidence conſider them as the works of Oſſian, or other former bards. Why ſhould we feel leſs pleaſure in peruſing them, after knowing that they are the production of modern times? We ſhould doubtleſs ſtill continue to admire them, as a work of imagination; and the cloud of uncertainty, which reſts on their origin, even now prevents their being conſidered in any other light.

As to Mr. Pinkerton, I look upon myſelf

myſelf as very much obliged to him, for the high degree of pleaſure which his Scotiſh Ballads afforded me; and, though I always believed the ſecond part of Hardyknute to be entirely his own, it gave me no leſs pleaſure on that account. I ſhould be glad, however, that he would, in a future edition of theſe Ballads, diſtinguiſh, by ſome means or other, thoſe parts which are his own, and, as much as poſſible, aſſign the reſt of them to their real authors. As Mr. Pinkerton is not only a very good poet, but likewiſe an antiquary, and a gentleman of independent fortune, I ſhould humbly recommend to him a work for which I think he is well qualified; I mean, a complete edition of the Scotiſh Poets, ſuch as Sir David Lindſey, Lord Stirling, Drummond of Hawthornden, Blind Harry, &c. &c. They are ſeldom to be met with in England, and thoſe editions of them which I have ſeen are intolerably faulty. I ſhould propoſe one edition, from a faithful collation of the moſt early copies, retaining even the old ſpelling, to be publiſhed in 8vo, for the uſe of the learned and curious. Some notes might be added, and a general gloſſary to the whole, in one volume, at the end. Another edition might be publiſhed in 12mo, for the uſe of thoſe who look for entertainment only, without ever troubling their heads with enquiries from whence it comes, with the words and ſpelling modernized as much as the time would permit. It is needleſs to ſay that ſome account of the reſpective authors would be neceſſary. I ſincerely hope, whatever regard Mr. Pinkerton may pay to this hint, that it will not be entirely thrown away on the public; as I think it a diſgrace to the Scotch, to be ſo negligent of the fame of thoſe men of whom they may juſtly boaſt, and with whoſe writings they ſometimes affect to be ſo much delighted.

I ſhould be glad, Mr. Urban, to ſee ſome account in your Magazine of R. Ferguſon, the poet. He was a wonderful genius; and in ſome things reſembled poor Chatterton; whoſe memory, by the by, I was ſorry to ſee treated with ſo much contempt in your Review of Michael Bruce's Poems. The contemptuous expreſſion of *the boy of Briſtol*, and the cruel compariſon between his views of death and thoſe of Michael Bruce, wounded me to the ſoul, and almoſt forced tears from my eyes. The will, ſuppoſing it to be really his, as appears by the date, muſt have been written before he left Briſtol, almoſt ſix months before his unhappy fate, and when the thoughts of really making his exit in the way which he did was certainly far from his mind. It was written doubtleſs in an hour of mirth and levity, when his heart was elated with the gay proſpects which his intended journey to London created in his imagination; and we may be ſure, that one of his fine genius and exquiſite feeling had very different ideas in thoſe laſt awful moments which preceded his entrance on eternity. Yours, &c. J. BLACK.

MR. URBAN,

IN Dr. Burney's late *Sketch of the Life of Handel* (enlarged from the *Memoirs* publiſhed by Mr. Maynwaring in 1760, which you abridged in the vol. for that year), this ingenious biographer has omitted to mention, that when he firſt came to England in 1710, he wrote his name *Hendel*. This appears from the Spectator, No V, and alſo by a letter in Mr. Hughes's Correſpondence vol. I, from Mr. Roner, a teacher of muſic, of which, as it relates to an early period of Handel's life, and is unnoticed by Dr. Burney, I have ſent you a tranſlation.

Mr. RONER to Mr. HUGHES.

"SIR, *Tueſday, July* 31, 1711.

HAVING received this morning a letter from Mr. Hendel *, I thought it my duty to ſend you, as ſoon as poſſible, an extract of it, which relates to you, in anſwer to the compliment which you conveyed by me. I ſhall write to him next Friday, ſo you need only ſend me, if you pleaſe, what you intend for him; and I can aſſure you, Sir, that if the honour of your acquaintance is particularly pleaſing to him, I am no leſs pleaſed with being the means of promoting your correſpondence; and of giving you a proof of the extreme regard with which I have the honour to be, Sir, &c."

Extract from Mr. HENDEL'S *Letter.*

"PRESENT my beſt compliments to Mr. Hughes. I will take the liberty of

* This great maſter (who was born at Hall in Upper Saxony, Feb. 24, 1684,) arrived at London in the winter preceding the date of this letter. There cannot be a more eminent proof of Mr. Hughes's acknowledged ſkill in the two ſiſter arts than his being ſo ſoon noticed and diſtinguiſhed by this modern Orpheus, who, probably in conſequence of this introduction, compoſed Mr. Hughes's "Cantata of Venus and Adonis."

writing

writing to him the firſt opportunity. If, in the mean time, he will honour me with his commands, and add to them one of his charming Engliſh poems, he will lay me under the greateſt obligations. Since I left you, I have made ſome progreſs in that language, &c."

MR. URBAN,

THE invitation given in p. 108, to furniſh any particulars relating to Dr. Partrige, the famous almanack-maker, occaſions my ſending you the following copy of a letter written by him; the original now lies before me in his own hand-writing, and is as follows:

"OLD FRIEND, *Lond. April* 2, 1708.

"I DON'T doubt but you are impoſ-
"ed on in Ireland alſo by a pack of
"rogues about my being dead; the prin-
"cipal author of it is one in Newgate,
"lately in the pillory for a libell againſt
"the State. There is no ſuch man as
"Iſaac Bickerſtaff; it is a ſham name,
"but his true name is Pettie; he is al-
"ways either in a cellar, a garret, or
"a gaile, and therefore you may by that
"judge what kind of reputation this
"fellow hath to be credited in the
"world. In a word, he is a poor ſcan-
"dalous neceſſitous creature, and would
"do as much by his own father, if liv-
"ing, to get a crown; but enough of
"ſuch a raſcall.

"I thank God, I am very well in
"health; and at the time he had doom-
"ed me to death, I was not in the leaſt
"out of order. The truth is, it was
"a high flight at a venture, hit or miſs;
"he knows nothing of aſtrology, but
"hath a good ſtock of impudence and
"lying.—Pray, Sir, excuſe this trouble,
"for no man can better tell you I am
"well than myſelf; and this is to un-
"deceive your credulous friends that
"may yet believe the death of

"your real humble ſervant,

"JOHN PARTRIGE"

"This to Iſaac Manley Eſq. Poſt
"Maſter of Ireland, at his houſe in
"Dublin, Ireland."

The above original letter is now in the poſſeſſion of the immediate deſcendant of Mr. Manley, and this copy is forwarded to you by him.

MR. URBAN,

THE following epitaph on Gilbert Walmeſley, Eſq. the early patron of Johnſon and Garrick, was inſcribed by the Rev. Thomas Seward, now canon of the church of Lichfield, on a temporary monument, reſembling the morai of the Otaheiteans, which ſtood over Mr. Walmeſley's grave during a twelve-month after his deceaſe, in one of the cathedral aiſles, and was railed out, and ornamented with eſcutcheons.

Reader, if ſcience, truth, and reaſon charm;
If ſocial charities thy boſom warm;
If ſmiling bounty ope thy heart, and door;
If juſtice ſtyle thee guardian of the poor;
Firm to the Britiſh liberties and laws,
If freedom fire thee in their ſacred cauſe;
With ſympathetic grief theſe relics ſee!
Yet think not Walmeſley dead; he lives in thee.
But if thy country's claims thou wouldſt betray,
And barter laws for arbitrary ſway;
If, Briton born, thy ſoul's a Gallic ſlave,
Start from his tomb he would, and call thee fool and knave.

MR. URBAN,

WHETHER the golden fibula, or breaſt buckle, of which there is an engraving in your miſcellaneous plate publiſhed with the Supplement to your laſt volume, was a preſent from a friend to a friend, or from a lady to her lover, it is in vain to enquire; but in either caſe, as I conceive, the legend *non detur petenti* ſeems to have been equally applicable, and deſigned to convey a caution, or prohibition, to the receiver, not to part with this token of remembrance to the moſt importunate beggar.—*Love me, and leave me not*, was the poſy of the ring, which Neriſſa the maid gave to her merry ſweetheart Gratiano; and the motto under review would have been as pertinent, and more conciſe, for the ring preſented by the miſtreſs to her lord elect: nor is there a perſon who will deny that Baſſanio, by offering the ring, in lieu of a fee, even to the civil doctor who had by her ingenuity and eloquence ſaved the life of his friend, merited from Portia this keen retort:

If you had known the virtue of the ring,
Or half the worthineſs that gave the ring,
Or your own honour to retain the ring,
You would not then have parted with the ring. (Merchant of Venice, Act V. ſcene the laſt.)

W. & D.

MR. URBAN, *Darlington, March* 15.

I Thank you for the very accurate engraving, in your laſt Magazine, of the gold ring now in my poſſeſſion, and hope your next number will contain ſome explanations thereof *. In the mean time,

* See one attempted, p. 189. EDIT.

I ſend

I ſend you the conjectures of an ingenious correſpondent of mine. You forgot to remark, that the ring is hollow, tenaths of an inch in diameter, and weighs 4 pts. 9 grains.

Yours, &c. GEO. ALLAN.

"When I returned the ring, I told you that I made out the motto at firſt ſight, only that I wiſhed to be more certain as to the word POET. It is hard to work without tools, and I have no dictionary of old Norman French. I made myſelf ſure, however, that the meaning of the motto could be nothing elſe, but, *There are no lovers ſo faithful as to be able to guard themſelves againſt evil-ſpeakers.* Perhaps no people were more licentious either in ſpelling or ſyntax, and breaking all rules of grammar, than the French in the barbarous ages. The word POET is certainly put for PEVT, and I think I have ſeen it ſomewhere written ſo. Suppoſing it to ſtand ſo, if it removes one difficulty, it plunges us into another, becauſe that PEVT is the 3d perſon ſingular, and to make grammar ought to be PEVVENT the third perſon plural. By examining ſome charters or grants in Norman French, it might have been found perhaps whether POET was not an abbreviation of ſome tenſe of the verb POVVOIR, in common uſe at that time.

"Having thus far explained the motto, I think we are but ſhabby antiquaries, if we do not endeavour alſo to make out to whom this ring belonged; which I do in this manner. No Engliſhman of rank fell at Flodden-field, but Sir Marmaduke Tunſtall. A boar's head is upon the ring between every two words; Tunſtall's creſt was not a boar's head, therefore it was not Tunſtall's, nor any Engliſhman's, becauſe, as I ſaid, no Engliſhman of rank fell that day; therefore the ring belonged to a Scotchman. A boar's head is the creſt of all the Campbells; but not a Campbell was at that time worth a gold ring, except the Earl of Argyle, who fell that day; therefore this ring belonged to that Earl of Argyle. So far our way is cleared: now again for the motto. This ſame earl was ſuſpected of not being faithful to his counteſs, and ſcandal was buſy with him, and this accounts for the motto.—You will ſay all this is ſtuff, but I deſire you will approve of my arguments, and think them as concluſive as the arguments of antiquaries generally are.

"You again name my being a member of the Society; I told you, that, except ſtumbling ſometimes upon the true reading of a Roman inſcription or coin, I had no knowledge of any thing elſe that was antique, and was ſo lazy that I ſhould only be a diſgrace to my godfathers.

"Yours, &c. D. W."

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, March* 12.

THE gold ring in your laſt, fig. 7, is a poſy in old French; the words,

OV. EST. NVL. SI. LOIAVLS. AMANS.
QVI. SE. POET. GARDER. DES. MAVZ-DISANS.

Which may be thus tranſlated:

In ſacred bands though Love may weave the chain,
From Slander's tongue how few can ward the pain!

The ſuppoſed ſeal of the abbey of Eveſham, fig. 12, in the ſame plate, is not ſo eaſy to be made out; I read it thus, *Rinaldus Donatus Lucius votum facientes ut opus placeat.*

The greateſt difficulty in decyphering old inſcriptions proceeds from the numerous abbreviations there made uſe of, which we obſerve in a ſtill greater degree in all MSS. prior to the art of printing. This is no way ſurpriſing, when we conſider the prodigious labour of tranſcribing; and though leſs excuſable when types were employed, yet we find the firſt printed books full of theſe curtailed words, being then quite familiar to all readers. A perſon muſt be well verſed in the Latin tongue, that can read fluently ſome old Breviaries and Miſſals which I have ſeen.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Plan for one general Illuſtration of the Bible.

WOULD any perſon be ſo good as to favour me with an account of Dr. Willoughby's and Dr. Wright's Bibles, and ſome information of the Authors of them? They ſeem both to be very good books, but particularly the former, which is much the more uſeful and inſtructive. I ſhould think it a ſervice done to religion, if either of thoſe writers, or any other perſon, would undertake to write in one volume the notes of each, and print them without the Bible, which would be very uſeful to the clergy as well as laity. It would be the firſt work of the kind, and I ſhould think would anſwer. It is an unneceſſary and unwelcome expence to be obliged to buy the Bible for the ſake of the notes. Within the courſe of theſe laſt twenty years, there have been eight or ten Bibles with notes publiſhed; many of them, it is true, bookſellers jobs. But, if their ſeveral notes were judiciouſly culled and ſelected, the whole together would be by far the moſt uſeful illuſtration of the

Scrip-

Scriptures extant, and form a complete treasure of elucidation. The idea I mean to throw out is, that within a few years last past, very great treasures of Divine learning have been presented to the public, under the form of notes upon the Bible; and that it would be a very acceptable present to the public, to incorporate them together into one or more volumes folio, without printing the Bible with them. CHRISTIANUS.

MR. URBAN,

ALTHOUGH I am no practical road-maker, and a total stranger to the place alluded to by your correspondent H, mentioned p. 87 of your Magazine for February, and absolutely unacquainted with the nature of the soil there; yet, from observations I have been able to make in my own travelling, I will venture to mention a few general matters relating to roads. Most certainly good roads are desirable to all travellers of every denomination, and the improvements thereon within a few years must be obvious to every the most incurious observer, in so much that in many places they are now brought to greater perfection than could almost have been imagined. As I apprehend, the best method is, first, to form the road barrel-wise of such materials as are produced near the spot, sufficiently raised to carry off the water; and then, if stones can be procured, to cover it entirely there with, having broken them to pieces of equal size, not bigger than an egg, spread thereon to a reasonable depth, according to your own judgment. And although your stones are none of the hardest, they will generally bind in a most surprising manner; and the harder your stones the thinner they may be laid, and a regard must be had to the weights that may be supposed to pass upon the road. I have known places where they burn bricks and stones on purpose to lay upon the roads; and the dross of lime kilns, iron founderies, or furnaces, or refuse of stone or slate quarries, or mines, or any sort of cinders, are good materials for roads, but this depends upon circumstances and situation. I have even known a good road created from a bog in a clay soil, the worst sort of soil for roads, made by laying bushes, and upon them a layer of the common earth formed barrel-wise, as above, with proper drains to carry off the water, which, when covered with stone broken as above, made a good road of many years duration, where at the outset it was imagined it could not be done; all these matters are prescribed where gravel is not to be had, for that is the best material, tho' sometimes even that will not bind or form a compact mass like broken stones. And all roads must be made in such form as to carry off the water. N. E.

[Green bushes tied in small bundles, pressed close, and covered thick with any kind of rubbish, is an excellent amendment in swampy places. EDIT.]

MR. URBAN,

BEFORE your correspondent Y (see vol LIV. p. 982.) had apprised the public that the late Dr. Johnson had the misfortune to be monoculous, I had my doubts whether Mr. Tyers's information of his learned friend's "seeing better with one eye than the other," was an anecdote so worthy to be recorded for its peculiarity, as he seems to have supposed. Indeed, I am rather inclined to believe it is a circumstance far from being uncommon, and I am satisfied of its being my own case. For, a few months ago, by accidentally covering my left eye, I found I could not read, without the aid of a glass, what I had just before seen distinctly with both my eyes open. And when, soon after, I mentioned to two of my acquaintance my having discovered this partial confusion and dimness in my sight, they confessed, on trial, they were, to their no small surprise, sensible of the like disability in their right eyes. With the view of procuring evidence to confirm or disprove the truth of my surmise, I send you this account, to be inserted, when most convenient, in your Magazine; and should the fact be ascertained by a competent number of witnesses, I am willing to hope that some of your ingenious correspondents will assign an adequate cause for it. To me it appears not unlikely, that this comparative defect may be owing to a more frequent and intent use, and consequently to a greater wear and waste, of the right eye than of its companion; and this involuntarily and from habit, in the same manner as most of us accustom ourselves to employ the right hand oftener than the left. As possibly the perusal of this letter may induce many of Mr. Urban's readers, from the age of twenty to fourscore, to be blinking their eyes alternately by way of experiment, it may be requisite to intimate further, that I am apt to imagine, no very material difference between them will be easily discernible (and for an obvious reason) except by those who are not on the bright side of fifty—as certainly is not W. and D.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR Magazine is a proper and honourable repoſitory for every thing curious in nature, in ſcience, and in art. Therefore I tranſmit to it the enſuing account of a being in whom the luſtre of native genius ſhines through the miſts which were thrown around him by obſcure birth, the total abſence of all refined inſtruction, and by the daily neceſſity of manual labour.

WILLIAM NEWTON was born at Wardlow, in Derbyſhire, a ſmall hamlet on Tideſwell-Moor, which extends along the tops of ſome of the Peak Mountains. This hamlet pariſhes to the village of Eyam, of which my father is rector, and Mr. Cunninghame curate. The incloſed ſpecimen of William Newton's poetic talent is addreſſed to the laſt-named gentleman, whoſe poems are not unknown or unadmired. I give my word of honour that it has not received any correction from me. I ſend it in his own handwriting. Mr. Cunninghame aſſures me, that neither himſelf, nor any other perſon, has altered a ſingle ſyllable of theſe verſes; and indeed the ſtyle of their author's letters evinces that his imagination has no rude aſperities which demand the critical chiſſel.

William Newton's father was a carpenter, too ignorant to give his ſon any literary advantages, and too indigent to procure them for him. A dame-ſchool and a writing-maſter formed the boundaries of our Minſtrel's education. He worked at his father's trade, and very early became ſo ingenious, ſkilful, and induſtrious, as to be employed by ſome few genteel families of the neighbourhood. On theſe occaſions, I have been told, he uſed to examine books which accidentally lay about in the apartments where he was at work. They awakened into ſenſibility and expanſion the internal fires of his ſpirit. Every ſpecies of fine writing engaged his attention, but poetry enchanted him. From that period all the earnings of his ingenious induſtry, which he could prudently ſpare, were expended in books.

Some five years ſince, Mr. Cunninghame by accident diſcovered this literary flower of the deſert. A retired diſpoſition, and the moſt unobtruſive modeſty, had caſt a veil over his talents, which few had poſſeſſed ſagacity to pierce, though his inventive induſtry had raiſed his reputation as a workman. He was employed, I am told, not only to execute, but to conſtruct, machines for the Derbyſhire Cotton-mills, beſides being one of the head carpenters at the Duke of Devonſhire's ſplendid buildings at Buxton. He married, early in life, a young woman of his own rank, and is known to make a kind huſband, a tender father, and to be, in all reſpects, a juſt and worthy man.

When I was at Eyam with my father in the ſummer of 1783, Mr. Cunninghame told me that William Newton had a conſiderable number of well-choſen books on poetic, hiſtoric, philoſophic, and religious ſubjects. That gentleman introduced him to me as the Minſtrel of my native mountains. This ſelf-taught Bard is rather handſome, but aims at nothing in his appearance beyond the clean and decent. When the firſt embarraſſments were paſt, produced by a conſcious want of the manners of the world, he converſed with perſpicuity and taſte upon the authors he had read, the ſtriking ſcenery of the few countries he had beheld, and the nature of his own deſtiny, perceptions, and acquirements.

The eaſe and elegance of his epiſtolary ſtyle are wonderful. I have extracted the following ſentences from a letter of thanks which I received from him in the laſt autumn, upon my having preſented him with the four Poems I have publiſhed, bound up together.

"All that your penſive, your lonely "Friend can return for this unmerited "kindneſs are the warm effuſions of a "grateful heart. My walk through the "darkling vale of toilful life has not "been through a wilderneſs of ſweets. "Your having ſcattered, in my ſolitary "path, flowers of ſo agreeable an odour, "culled from the bowers of the Muſes, "will lighten, in many an irkſome hour, "the iron weight of labour. Indeed, "ſince I received this teſtimony of your "amity, young Hope and Joy have aided "the hands of the Mechanic. Every "ſublime and beautiful object, which I "uſed to view with a melancholy langu"or, have now acquired the moſt ani"mating charms in my ſight. As a "warm ſunbeam diſpels the heavy dews, "and raiſes the head of a drooping field"flower, ſo has your kind attention diſ"perſed the clouds which were caſt about "me by adverſe and wayward Fortune.

"I have lately added to my little poe"tical collection the Works of that ſub"lime Bard, and learned and judicious "Critic, Mr. Hayley; and I now live in "the

"the midſt of that charming Monſaldale "whoſe graces you have ſo faithfully "deſcribed in the poem which you are "ſo good to addreſs to me. Laſt week "Mr. Cunninghame found me in this "lovely valley, ſurrounded by wheels, "ſprings, and various mechanical ope-"rations. To his creative fancy they "appeared as the effect of magic, and "he called me Proſpero."

To have found, in the compoſitions of a laborious Villager, ſome bright ſparks of native genius, amidſt the droſs of proſaic vulgarity, had been pleaſing, though perhaps not wonderful; but the elegance and harmony of William Newton's language, both in proſe and verſe, are miraculous, when it is remembered that, till Mr. Cunninghame kindly diſtinguiſhed him, he had aſſociated only with the unlettered and inelegant vulgar. He is now only 30 years old.

I have incloſed a little poem of my own, addreſſed to this creature of inſpiration, chiefly becauſe it deſcribes Monſaldale, the loveliеſt among the vales of Derbyſhire. If its features are not ſo ſublime as thoſe of Dovedale, they are more ſoft and ſmiling, and not leſs picturеſque. Strange! that Monſaldale ſhould ſeldom or ever be included in the chart laid down for the curious who mean to make the tour of that county.

If you think my rhymes worth publiſhing, be ſo good as to inſert them in the ſame Magazine *, with thoſe of the Minſtrel. Yours, &c. ANNA SEWARD.

MR. URBAN, *Selburne, Feb.* 16.

SOME extraordinary circumſtances that occurred in the froſt of December laſt at the village where I was viſiting, induced me to ſend you the following obſervations, which I made at the time, and on the ſpot.

The ſeverity of this froſt was not in general apprehended by the inhabitants of this village, as the air was ſtill; but its effects appeared on two young men, who had their feet frozen in two hours time, as they were tracking hares in the ſnow. They got home with great difficulty, and loſt their toe-nails. Two poor men, who were much more to be pitied, had the tops of their fingers frozen, and mortified, as they were at the honeſt labour of threſhing.

The warning that the rapid fall of the thermometer gave, preſerved the winter-ſtore of roots and fruits, by ſhewing the neceſſity of removing them out of the reach of the froſt into the cellar. They who had no cellars, or did not take this precaution, had their whole ſtock deſtroyed; a loſs of more conſequence, in a diſtant village, than thoſe who live near regularly ſupplied markets are aware of. During the intenſeneſs of the cold, ſhining *ſpicula* of ice were ſeen floating in the ſunſhine, like the particles of duſt in a ray of light admitted into a dark room. Middleton obſerved this appearance in the ſevere weather at Hudſon's Bay.

But the moſt remarkable circumſtance relating to this froſt, is the very great difference between the degree of cold at this village and at a gentleman's houſe at Newton, ſituate on a hill about two hundred feet higher, and a mile and an half diſtant. When the thermometer was one degree below zero, or thirty-three degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit's ſcale here below the hill, that at the houſe above deſcended only to ſeventeen, that is, fifteen degrees below the freezing point. On ſucceeding days, when the weather grew milder, the thermometers nearly agreed; but that on the hill was never lower than that in the valley. On Chriſtmas day, when the thermometer was here at ten, that on the hill was at twenty-one.

The different degrees of cold in the two places appeared alſo by its freezing in every room in the houſe, and even near the fires, below the hill; whereas, on the hill, the froſt ſcarce penetrated into the garrets. This partial cold, at ſuch a ſmall diſtance, cannot be attributed to a current of air, for there was ſo little wind that two well-conſtructed vanes ſtood different ways. The ſmoke inclined gently from the North-eaſt.

When the thermometer is much below the freezing point, a fog coming on, or a cloud paſſing over, will raiſe the mercury ſeveral degrees. During this froſt a cloud very high in the atmoſphere, and ſo thin that the moon caſt a ſtrong ſhadow through it, raiſed the thermometer ſix degrees, while it was paſſing over, but there was no cloud or fog in the valley, or over the hill, when theſe obſervations were made.

The laurels, bays, and laruſtines below the hill, were much injured, if not killed to the ground; even the native *Ivy never ſire* was ſcorched, while thoſe of the ſame ſort above remained unhurt. It has often been remarked, that tender evergreens in high ſituations ſuffer leſs from

* They are printed together. See p. 212.

from frost than those in the valleys; because, say the gardeners, they are less injured by remaining in a constant frozen state, while those in the valleys are thawed by the sun, and again frozen at night; by which sudden changes their texture is destroyed. This, in many cases, may be true; but, in this instance, the evergreens in the valley appeared to be injured, and turned brown immediately, while the air was constantly frozen, and the influence of the sun was at all times full as strong on the hill as in the valley.

I am far from asserting, that there is not a considerable degree of cold in very high situations, for the tops of the loftiest mountains in every part of the world convince us of it; but the state of the thermometer on the hill during this frost, the general uninjured appearance of evergreens on hills, and the ingenious remarks of Mr. Six on local heat, in the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions, seem to countenance the conjecture, that the air, at a few hundred feet high, is not liable to so great a degree of cold as it is below, during the severity of a frost.

The thermometers these observations were made with, were hung abroad to the North; two of them were by Martyn, and one by Dollond. They were compared together, and agreed. But one of those by Martyn was not graduated low enough; so that, when the remarks became most interesting, the mercury was fallen into the ball. Every thermometer in this country ought to be graduated at least ten degrees below zero, to prevent the same disappointment I should have met with, if I had not had two other instruments.

1784. Dec.	Selburne.	Newton.	Fyfield, near Andover.	S. Lambeth.	London.	Winchester.
01	4 above zero	1 below zero	0 above zero	1 above zero	1 above zero	1 above zero
6	1	17	0 below zero 5	11	15	2

This village in the valley (Selburne) is, I apprehend, near three hundred feet higher than high-water mark; a spring that rises in it, and runs into the Thames, falls at least fifty feet the first mile; and the barometer is usually between two and three degrees lower than it is in the lowest situations in London. It is fifty miles south-west of London; the soil a pyrous freestone, marle, and clay. Newton is on the hill, a mile and a half from Selburne. Fyfield is seventy miles south-west by west of London. The soil of Newton, Fyfield, and Winchester is chalk. At Fyfield, where the thermometer fell five degrees below zero, that is, four degrees below the cold of Selburne, the evergreens were destroyed, or much injured, and even the hollies were scorched; but on the neighbouring hills none of them were hurt.

The greatest degree of cold in the year 1740 was one degree below zero: It was not so cold in 1729-30 by ten degrees, according to the thermometers of those times. Yours, &c. T. H. W.

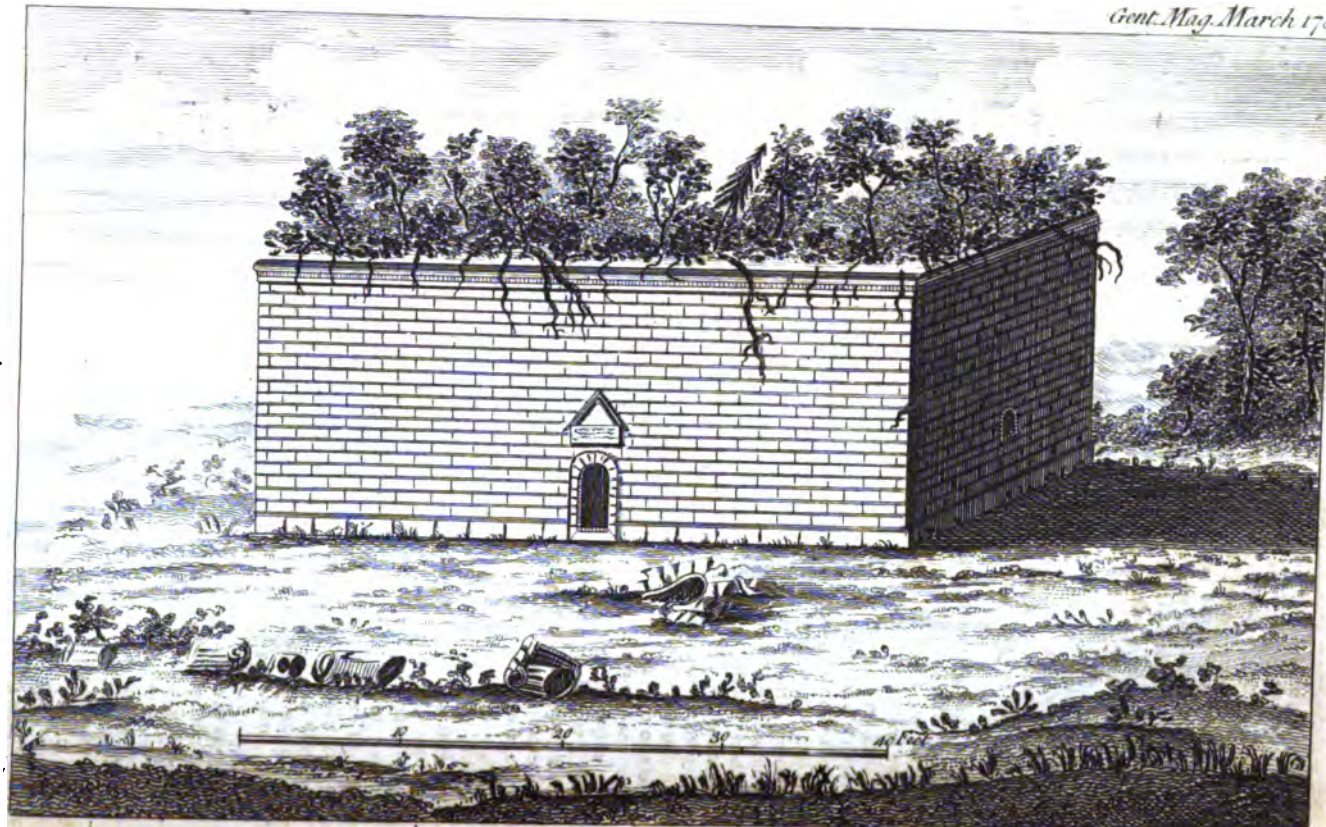
MR. URBAN,

IN an "Address to the Reader," prefixed to a lately-published edition of "Poetry by Richard Crashaw, who was "a Canon in the Chapel of Loretto, and "died there in the year 1650, with some "Account of the Author," &c. are some extracts from Pope's Letters concerning this too-much neglected poet; in one of which is a quotation from Crashaw, and on it the following note: "This is the "only quotation the editor has ever met "with, though he has carefully inspected "many books with that view." I trouble you with this, Sir, to observe that, in the Supplemental Notes to an edition of Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd, with a "Continuation thereof," said to be written by Mr. Waldron, of Drury Lane Theatre, and published a year or two ago, are, among many others, three quotations from Crashaw. The book I advert to having been commended by Mr. Urban *, and criticised and applauded by the Reviewers, it is matter of surprize that the new Editor of Crashaw has not perused it; as, allowing for a confessed want of method and arrangement in the Appendix, I think I do not over-rate Mr. W's publication in saying it is entitled to the perusal of all admirers of old English poetry.

Among other curious matter annexed to "The Sad Shepherd" are some scarce Poems by R. Southwell, and extracts from a very rare Morality, by W. Bulleyn, written in the 16th century. If the reprinting all Southwell's Works, and Bulleyn's entire Dialogue, as it is called,

* See vol. LIII. p. 780.

(which



Burial place of the Antient Khans, at Kazimof.

ing, and therefore near the party-wall that divides the two vaults. This door-caſe projects almoſt half an arſhine from the wall, and the entrance is about two arſhines wide, and has not the leaſt trace of hooks whereon a door might formerly have hung. Over the entrance is a ſtone table, placed in the wall, with an Arabic inſcription to this effect:

TO THE GREAT AND ONLY GOD,
THE SOVEREIGN OF THESE PARTS,
SHAGALI KHAN,
SON OF THE SULTAN SHICK AULEAR.
THE XXIST OF THE MONTH RAMASAN,
IN THE YEAR
962.

That is, 962 of the Hegira, which, if I am not miſtaken, anſwers to the year 1520 of the Chriſtian æra.—The width of the vault, from eaſt to weſt, is nine arſhines and about one quarter, the breadth ſomething leſs than eight arſhines and a half, and the height, to the rim of the vault, a little more than five arſhines. In the north wall are two window-holes; in the eaſt but one, which has been ſecured by iron bars, now broken away by people that have entered the place in hopes of plunder. Within the place are eight conſpicuous tumuli. Cloſe to the eaſtern wall lie five of them near one another; and a ſixth hard-by the entrance. They are all done over with a reddiſh lime, which, as far as I could judge, has been burnt. The ſeventh lies exactly in the middle, is more than ſeven feet long, and near an arſhine high. A little way from this is the eighth, much about the ſame ſize with the latter, but almoſt four ſquare, and appears to have been for two bodies; and, in fact, I found nine ſculls in the cavern below. At the weſt, or head end, of each grave-hill, has been a plain ſtone, from five to ſix feet high, and a foot-ſtone to the four-ſquare one. Only two of theſe now remain, the reſt having been broken away. One part of the ſurface of the ſtones is ornamented with various devices, and the other contains an Arabic inſcription, all neatly cut.

Under this vault is a great cavern, the mouth of which is exactly delineated in the drawing, not far from the entrance to the building. Nothing but ſculls, bones, hair, and rags of yellow, green, and brown thin taffety, in which the bodies probably were wrapped, when ſmeared with ſome preſervative, is now to be ſeen in this cavern; as the *virtuoſi* of the neighbourhood have a great paſſion for removing every thing of value from any place they can get at. M. M. M.

MR. URBAN,

THE following account of *Dr. Johnſon at Cambridge*, in the year 1765, in an extract of a letter from the late Dr. John Sharp, may not be an unacceptable addition to your other anecdotes of that truly great and good man. Yours, &c. A. B.

"*Cambr. Mar.* 1, 1765.

"As to Johnſon, you will be ſurpriſed to hear that I have had him in the chair in which I am now writing. He has aſcended my aërial citadel. He came down on a Saturday evening, with a Mr. Beauclerk *, who has a friend at Trinity †. Caliban, you may be ſure, was not rouſed from his lair before next day noon, and his breakfaſt probably kept him till night. I ſaw nothing of him, nor was he heard of by any one, till Monday afternoon, when I was ſent for home to two gentlemen unknown. In converſation I made a ſtrange *faux pas* about Burnaby Greene's poem ‡, in which Johnſon is drawn at full length. He drank his large potations of tea with me, interrupted by many an indignant contradiction, and many a noble ſentiment. He had on a better wig than uſual, but one whoſe curls were not, like Sir Cloudeſley's, formed for "eternal "buckle §." Our converſation was chiefly on books, you may be ſure. He was much pleaſed with a ſmall Milton of mine, publiſhed in the author's life-time, and with the Greek epigram on his own effigy, of its being the picture, not of him, but of a bad painter. There are many manuſcript ſtanzas, for aught I know, in Milton's own hand-writing, and ſeveral interlined hints and fragments. We were puzzled about one of the ſonnets, which we thought was not to be found in Newton's edition, and differed from all the printed ones. But Johnſon cried, 'No! No!' repeated the whole ſonnet inſtantly, *memoriter*, and ſhewed it us in Newton's book. After which, he learnedly harangued on ſonnet-writing, and its different numbers. He tells me, he will come hither again quickly, and is promiſed "an habitation in "Emanuel College." He went back to town next morning; but, as it began to be known that he was in the Univerſity, ſeveral perſons got into his company the laſt evening at Trinity, where, about twelve

* The honourable Topham Beauclerk, no doubt. † Liſter.

‡ Q. What Poem was this?

§ "Eternal buckle take in Parian ſtone." POPE.

twelve, he began to be very great; ſtripped poor Mrs. Macaulay to the very ſkin, then gave her for his toaſt, and drank her in two bumpers." J. S.

A curious Narrative (from Mrs. BELLAMY'S Apology), tending to illuſtrate an Affair about which the Publick, ſome Years ago, were much divided.

(See our vol. XXXIX. p. 578.)

MR. FOX being upon a viſit to his brother, Lord Ilcheſter, Mr. Calcraft called at Holland Houſe, according to his uſual cuſtom, to enquire, before he wrote to his patron, whether there were any letters for him, or any other buſineſs to inform him of. One day, as he called, he found Fanning (whom Mr. Fox had now made his ſteward) in converſation with a man who had the appearance of a farmer. Juſt as Mr. Calcraft entered, he heard Fanning ſay, 'I'm 'ſure 'tis not my maſter's hand; but here 'comes a gentleman who can inform you 'better than I can.' Saying this, he delivered into Mr. Calcraft's hand a leaſe. When Mr. Calcraft had looked over it, he declared that the ſignature was not Mr. Fox's; "Nor," continued he, "can "there be ſuch a leaſe really exiſting; for the late Mrs. Horner diſcharged "Ayliffe from her ſervice upon account "of his having married a perſon whom "ſhe did not approve of. And it is not "to be ſuppoſed ſhe would grant him a "leaſe for the life of himſelf, his ſon, "and that very wife for the impudent "choice of whom ſhe had diſmiſſed "him." The farmer no ſooner heard this, than he exclaimed, 'Then I am 'undone; the villain has robbed me of 'what I had ſaved for my daughter's 'portion.'—Upon a further inveſtigation of the affair, Mr. Calcraft found that the leaſe given to the farmer had been forged, purpoſely to raiſe money upon. Mr. Fox had made this Ayliffe a riding commiſſary. The income ariſing from this employment was alone more than ſufficient to ſupport ſuch a family as his; but he had, in addition to it, adopted the profeſſion of buying eſtates. As he was ſuppoſed to be a good judge of the value of land, Mr. Calcraft had impowered him to purchaſe eſtates for him in Dorſetſhire; and Ayliffe had already received the ſum of eleven thouſand pounds from him for that purpoſe, elſe, in all probability, he would have continued his depredations for ſome time longer. Mr. Calcraft no ſooner diſcovered, by this accident, what Ayliffe had been doing, than ſet out in purſuit of him. He found him at Saliſbury, where, under pretext of the forgery, he had him taken, by proper perſons, into cuſtody. This had the deſired effect. In the firſt emotions of his terror he refunded the whole of the eleven thouſand pounds. Mr. Calcraft had him then immediately ſecured by Juſtice Fielding's men, who had come in purſuit of him. In conſequence of an application from the farmer, they clapped a pair of handcuffs on him, and brought him to town, when he was committed. An expreſs was ſent to Mr. Fox, who ſtill continued at Lord Ilcheſter's, to inform him of the tranſaction; and I can take upon me to affirm, that the firſt knowledge that gentleman had of it was after Ayliffe ſtood committed for trial.—Mr. Fox was unjuſtly cenſured upon this occaſion, as indeed he was upon many others, where his commiſſaries had all the emoluments, and he all the odium. The unhappy man, ſolicitous for his life, ſent his wife to me, after his conviction, to intreat that I would uſe my intereſt in his favour with his injured maſter, and requeſt of him that he would apply to his Majeſty to extend his mercy towards him. At the ſame time he wrote to Mr. Fox, who was now in town, and whom I perceived to be greatly ſhocked at the affair. In his letter he requeſted that gentleman's forgiveneſs, and, acknowledging himſelf the moſt ungrateful of men, promiſed, if he would but ſave him from his merited ſentence, his whole life ſhould be employed in endeavouring to deſerve the mercy, and to atone for the enormities he had been guilty of. But the very ſame hour he wrote to Mr. Pitt, who was then miniſter, to inform him, that if he would reſcue him from his approaching fate, he would diſcover ſuch iniquitous practices of his late employer as ſhould fully repay the ſaving him.—Mr. Pitt, with a liberality of ſentiment which does honour to his memory, ſent the wretch's letter immediately to Mr. Fox. That gentleman received it as he was preparing to go to court, on purpoſe to ſolicit the priſoner's pardon; but this diſcovery of his baſeneſs now rendered it impoſſible, as ſuch an application would have carried with it a declaration of his being in the villain's power, and that he was apprehenſive of his putting his threats into execution. No interceſſion was of courſe made for him, and he ſuffered the due reward of his crime.

Thus did this wretched being fall a victim to his unparalleled ingratitude and

and duplicity, and by him was this beſt of maſters repaid for all his kindneſs, in the ſame manner as he was by the generality of his dependents. To wind up the tragical ſtory, I muſt add, that poor Fanning, who was the innocent cauſe of bringing the affair to light, was deprived of ſenſe and life in conſequence of it.—I need not inform you, that a very different turn has been given to the foregoing incident by Mr. Fox's enemies. Prejudice and enmity have painted his conduct upon this occaſion in the blackeſt light; but the good man, armed with that ſtrongeſt of breaſt-plates, a heart untainted, ſet the ſhafts of calumny at defiance.

An Account of Mademoiſelle THERESA PARADIS, *of* Vienna, *the celebrated Blind Performer on the Piano Forte.*

THIS young perſon, equally diſtinguiſhed by her talents and misfortunes, is the daughter of M. Paradis, ſecretary to his Imperial Majeſty, in the Bohemian department, and god-daughter to the late Empreſs Queen.

At the age of two years and eight months ſhe was ſuddenly deprived of ſight by a paralytic ſtroke, or palſy in the optic nerves.

At ſeven years old ſhe began to liſten with great attention to the muſic ſhe heard in the church, which ſuggeſted to her parents the idea of having her taught to play on the piano forte, and, ſoon after, to ſing. In three or four years time ſhe was able to accompany herſelf on the organ in the *Stabat Mater* of Pergoleſi, of which ſhe ſung the firſt *ſoprano*, or upper part, in the church of St. Auguſtin at Vienna, in the preſence of the late Empreſs Queen, who was ſo touched with her performance and misfortune, that ſhe ſettled a penſion on her for life.

After learning of ſeveral maſters at Vienna, ſhe purſued her muſical ſtudies under the care of Kozeluch, who has compoſed many admirable leſſons and concertos on purpoſe for her uſe, which ſhe plays with the utmoſt neatneſs and expreſſion.

At the age of thirteen ſhe was placed under the care of the celebrated empiric Dr. Meſmer, who undertook to cure every ſpecies of diſeaſe by *animal magneſm*. He called her diſorder a perfect *gutta ſerena*, and pretended, after ſhe had been placed in his houſe as a boarder for ſeveral months, that ſhe was perfectly cured, yet refuſed to let her parents take her away, or even viſit her, after ſome time, till, by the advice of the Baron Stoërk and Wenzel, Dr. Ingenhouſz, Profeſſor Barth, the celebrated anatomiſt, and the expreſs order of her late Imperial Majeſty, ſhe was taken out of his hands by force; when it was found that ſhe could ſee no more than when ſhe was firſt admitted as Meſmer's patient. However, he had the diabolical malignity to aſſert that ſhe could ſee very well, and only pretended blindneſs to preſerve the penſion granted to her by the Empreſs Queen; and ſince the deceaſe of this princeſs, the penſion of Mad. Paradis has been withdrawn, indiſcriminately, with all other penſions granted by her Imperial Majeſty.

Laſt year Mad. Paradis quitted Vienna, in order to travel, accompanied by her mother, who treats her with extreme tenderneſs, and is a very amiable and intereſting character. After viſiting the principal courts and cities of Germany, where her talents and misfortunes procured her great attention and patronage, ſhe arrived at Paris early laſt ſummer, and remained there five or ſix months, and likewiſe received every poſſible mark of approbation and regard in that capital, both for her muſical abilities and innocent and engaging diſpoſition.

When ſhe arrived in England, the beginning of this winter, ſhe brought letters from perſons of the firſt rank to her Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, the Imperial Miniſter Count Kageneck, Lord Stormont, and other powerful patrons, as well as to the principal muſical profeſſors in London. Meſſieurs Cramer, Abel, Salomon, and other eminent German muſicians, have intereſted themſelves very much in her welfare, not only as their countrywoman bereaved of ſight, but as an admirable performer.

She went to Windſor, to preſent her letters to the Queen, and had the honour of playing there to their Majeſties, who were extremely ſatisfied with her performance, and treated her with that condeſcenſion and kindneſs which all who are ſo happy as to be admitted into the preſence of our gracious Sovereigns, in moments of domeſtic privacy, experience, even when leſs entitled to it by merit and misfortunes than Mad. Paradis. Her Majeſty was not only graciouſly pleaſed to promiſe to patroniſe and hear her frequently again, in the courſe of the winter, but to afford her all the protection in her power; as did his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales,

to whom she has since performed, at a grand concert at Carleton House, to the entire satisfaction and wonder of all who heard her.

Besides her musical talents, which are indisputable for neatness, precision, and expression, particularly in the great variety of admirable pieces she executes of her master Kozeluch, Mad. Paradis has been extremely well educated, and is very ingenious, as she is able, with printing types, to express her thoughts on paper, almost as quick as if she could write.—She understands geography, by means of maps prepared for her use, in which she can find and point out any province or remarkable city in the world; and is likewise able, by means of tables formed in the manner of draught-boards, to calculate, with ease and rapidity, any sums or numbers in the first five rules of arithmetic. She is likewise said to distinguish many colours and coins, by the touch; plays at cards, when prepared for her by private marks, unknown by the company; and in her musical studies her memory and quickness are wonderful, as she learns in general the most difficult pieces for keyed instruments, however full and complicated the parts, by hearing them played only on a violin: and since her arrival in this kingdom she has been enabled, in this manner, to learn to perform some of Handel's most elaborate and difficult organ fugues and movements in his first book of Lessons, as well as his Coronation Anthem, and more popular compositions.

Since her arrival in England she has received a cantata*, written for her, in the German language, by the celebrated professor of mathematics, M. Pfeffel, of Colmar, who is himself blind. This cantata has been admirably set to music for her own voice and accompaniment on the piano forte, and she executes it in a truly pathetic and able manner. Her voice is not so powerful as her hand, but it is touching in itself, and her knowledge of music and its circumstances render it doubly interesting.

*** J. B. *requests some particulars of* Erasmus Kaing, *who read Lectures on Natural Philosophy, about* 40 *years ago, at* Lambeth Wells.

* Madame Paradis having intreated Dr. Burney, who has had letters from Germany in behalf of her ingenious daughter, and is very zealous in her service, to translate this cantata, we have procured a copy of his version, which will be found among our poetical articles, p. 215.

Mr. Urban,

I DO not think H. W. has explained the altar-piece as it ought to be; for the figure with the pilgrim's staff is undoubtedly St. Roch. He lived in the 14th century, was lord of Montpellier, but abandoned his fortunes to turn pilgrim. After curing many persons of the plague, he was himself attacked, but cured by a dog's licking the ulcer. For this reason he is, in France, invoked, in order to avert that calamity, and is always represented with a sore thigh and a dog.—The compartment opposite, which answers to this, represents St. Francis of Assisium receiving the stigmata, or impressions, of Christ's wounds. It is therefore probable these two saints were the patrons of the church where the altar was erected. I have seen many similar altar-pieces abroad, in which the particular patrons were placed in this manner.

Yours, &c. Portius.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 13.

MR. Lewis, in his Life of Reynold Pecock, bishop of Chichester, p. 176, after relating that about 30 Germans perished from want of food, and the inclemency of the weather, in consequence of a sentence of excommunication pronounced against them as Hereticks by a Synod held at Oxford, in the presence of Henry the Second, subjoins,

"This was in the year 1161; but of "this cruelty the king seems to have "lived long enough to repent; since, in "1182, one and twenty years after, and "but seven before his death, *he would "not consent that they should be burnt any "where in his dominions, though there "were great numbers of them.*"

For this anecdote concerning Henry the Second, Mr. Lewis has not cited any authority, nor, in Lord Lyttelton's History of the Life of that Prince, can I discover any passage that has the least reference to it. Should any of your readers be apprised on what grounds Mr. Lewis may have advanced a fact so much to the credit of Henry, and will be pleased to communicate the same in your instructive Miscellany, he will confer an obligation on your occasional correspondent,

W. & D.

Mr. Urban, *Bishopsgate.*

EVERY particular relative to the transactions of extraordinary or ingenious men merits attention and preservation. The following are in consequence of enquiries made by correspondents,

dents, whom the writer of this is happy in the opportunity of obliging, as he has himself received many informations relating to subjects totally inaccessible to him without the intermediate help of your excellent biographical and philosophical Miscellany.

Yours, &c, H. Lemoine.

A correspondent (I cannot immediately quote the page, but it is some months since) desires memoirs of that learned but doubtful character, Archibald Bower, the papal historian. Mr. S. Ayscough, the Museum bibliographer, very kindly obliged the public with notices relating to this author in that celebrated repository, but has not favoured us with any account of his life: to supply this deficiency, the present sketch is attempted, mostly taken from papers written by himself, or under his eye. He was a native of Aberdeen, and born about 1688. His parents being Roman Catholics, he was carefully brought up in that persuasion, and at a proper age sent over to the college of the Scotch Jesuits at Doway in French Flanders, to be educated for the church. The time when he took his first vows is uncertain. However, he early entered among the Jesuits, and then removed to Florence, where he taught theology with great applause, till he received an invitation to settle at Bologna. In that city his character rose to the highest degree of fame, which induced the superior of his order to send him to Rome, where he was well received, and for some time taught philosophy and theology. His fame was now spread all over the Italian states, and he had many invitations to reside in different places, to none of which he seems to have acceded till the College of Macerata chose him for their professor. The time he sat in that chair appears quite uncertain; but about 1726, being appointed occasional spiritual father, and confessor, to a nunnery in that city, he attempted to debauch a nun of the family of Buoncorsi, and it was imagined they intended to make an elopement together. Be this as it may, Bower was obliged to fly, and it appears probable he travelled through Switzerland, part of France, and Lorrain, and arrived at Calais, in great trepidation, just as Lord Baltimore was embarking for England. His lordship brought him to London *, and Bower, who had not left Italy for conscientious scruples, took lodgings in Wild-street, near Lincolns-Inn-Fields, where he spent most of his time in writing for the booksellers, and in company with his brethren the Jesuits, who, notwithstanding the affair with the lady, continued still to treat him with every mark of respect. He acquired property by his literary labours; and in 1730, he published the *Historia Literaria*, a work which contains passages which favour the opinions of the author's being then a proselyte to protestantism. About this time he lived with Lord Aylmer, and was employed from 1735 till 1744, upon the Universal History, during which time he passed a year with Mr. Cooley, in Berkshire, as tutor to his son, and afterwards undertook, at Lord Aylmer's desire, the education of his two sons, one of whom is now a prebendary of Bristol †. The year 1747 he employed upon the correction of the whole of the Universal History preparatory to a new edition; and it appears Andrew Millar would have engaged him to write the Modern History, but he declined the offer, that he might apply himself wholly to the History of the Popes. In 1748, he placed about two thousand pounds in the hands of the Jesuits, for the consideration of an annuity of seven *per cent.* to be paid him by their banker near Covent Garden. But the money had not been deposited above two years, when he formed the resolution of marrying, and, under the pretence that the money belonged to a woman to whom he was guardian, he obtained it back out of the hands of the fraternity. The history of this money contract is the most entangled affair of his life. However, the sum was repaid him, deducting only what interest he had received above four *per cent.* and this would not perhaps have been the case, had it not been previous to his publishing proposals for the History of the Popes; for when this work was announced, it spread such an alarm among the whole body of Roman Catholics, that they employed a divine of the Church of England to expose him ‡, by tracing him through every stage of his life; and although there is reason to believe, that falsehoods were charged upon him, yet he

* I have seen a printed account which places this fact in 1732; but by his own papers it happened in July, or August, 1726.

† And rector of St. Alban's Wood-street. Q. Is he not Lord A. by the death of his nephew? Edit.

‡ This will not be credited by those who know Dr. D. and therefore are certain that truth only was his motive. Edit.

any intimacy with either *dignitaries of the church*, or "*families of diſtinction?*"

The Doctor boaſts of his knowledge of the elegancies of ſtyle, and the propriety of language; the only language, however, which he ſeems to be a proficient in, is the language of *Billingſgate*: Were we to judge of his company from his addreſs, one would be led to imagine, that he had principally aſſociated with the *canaille* of *Broad St. Giles's*, for, to uſe his own words, he ſeems, "*here to be at home.*"

The following is a rare inſtance of the *Bathos*; and perhaps Dr. Prieſtley, in his ſecond edition of "*Lectures on Oratory and Criticiſm*" (if they ever ſhould ſee a ſecond edition) may place it among the ſpecimens of the *true Preſbyterian ſublime*. "Sir Reverence,—for I muſt now change my ſtyle, I want words to expreſs my contempt both of your ignorance, and uncharitableneſs.—A Diſſenter! Yet with a traitor's perfidy, forming an alliance with a learned and powerful defender of an eſtabliſhment, and pertly *firing* your little *popguns* againſt Dr. Prieſtley's *omnipotent battery*, which you and all the combined troops of Hell and Geneva cannot ſilence, if you were to ſling your little dirty *flinkpots* at it till the Millennium. A Diſſenter! Sir, and at this time of day, warm up *old mother Church's cabbage*, to be a ſavoury meſs in a country where Pierce and Halſet flouriſhed, and where immortal Towgood reigns with all his honours thick upon him."—Now tell us, Oh! thou *Quintilian* of the Preſbyterians, what ſpecies of rhetoric is this?

Dr. Harwood tells us that he hath "once more drawn his old *theological ſword*;" though it would have been much more for the credit of his head and heart, if he had ſuffered it to conſume away in its own ruſt; it is truly an *imbelle telum*, and with regard to its effects *ſine ictu*.

There is only one thing in his letter which afforded me ſatisfaction, and as it is the teſtimony of an enemy, it carries more weight with it. Dr. Harwood informs us, *that Biſhop Bull's works, which he ſome years ſince purchaſed for three ſhillings, at a late auction were ſold at the advanced price of fifteen.*

This increaſe of the price of the Biſhop's works he ſolely attributes to the influence and recommendation of Mr. Badcock. Now, I aſk, if Dr. Harwood, or even his *great Goliah* Dr. Prieſtley, could gain ſufficient credit from the world to advance the price of the *huge pandect of Socinianiſm*, *the* FRATRES POLONI? *Eight folio volumes* of rare erudition and ſcripture criticiſm, price *only* one guinea, and ſometimes leſs, in *very good condition!*

The high eſtimation, in which the writings of Biſhop Bull are now generally held is a ſubject of lamentable complaint with Dr. Harwood and Co. But he attempts to veil the mortification of himſelf and his party under the maſk of ridicule; a maſk ſo aukwardly contrived, and ſo badly made, that it rather ſhews what it was deſigned to conceal. "This great man," to wit, "Biſhop Bull, is now in ſo much vogue, that I ſhould not wonder, the firſt of January 1785, when the biblical manufactory opens, to ſee it republiſhed in ſixpenny numbers, with a new ſet of copper plates, adorned with your critical elucidations (*viz. Mr. Badcock's*), and ſtuck up in every bookſeller's window, with this title in elephant capitals, BISHOP BULL'S WORKS THE BELIEVER'S BEST BIBLE, with the Annotations and Perpetual Commentary of the Rev. Mr. Badcock, the Monthly Reviewer. N. B. All Bibles that have not my arms, a *three-legged ſtool with a glory round it*, are counterfeit. Beware, there are many ſuch abroad. Thoſe Bibles, which are without my arms, will damn the reader."

Mr. Badcock, I find, is repeatedly accuſed of a ſpecies of apoſtacy which the zeal of Dr. Prieſtley, and the rage of Dr. Harwood, have magnified into an unpardonable ſin. Dr. Prieſtley, in his late letters to Dr. Horſley, hath informed the public that "Mr. Badcock hath *now* no communion or connection with thoſe who are uſually called *rational Diſſenters!*" Dr. Harwood brings forth this heinous charge, and prints it in capitals, *rational Diſſenters*. Pray, Mr. Urban, do you know who theſe *rational* Diſſenters are? Being a clergyman of the church of England, I muſt acknowledge, I am not thoroughly acquainted with all the niceties of diſtinction, by which this claſs of people is characterized. Dr. Harwood, I find, is a *rational Diſſenter*; and if he be a ſpecimen of his brethren, I am not at all ſurpriſed that Mr. Badcock ſhould have dropt ſuch company.

Doctor Harwood would fain perſuade his readers, that he hath read every thing, and that he is "*at home*" every where; but he who hath read all the claſſical authors, both Greek and Latin; *hiſtorians*, *poets*, *orators*, *philoſophers*, *philologers*, *critics*, and *biographers*, and ſome of the moſt bulky of them *five*, *ſix*, nay *ten*

times

times over, can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to have found time for more modern reading; and, therefore, it is a matter of no ſurprize that he ſhould be ignorant, that the merit of what he thinks the moſt ingenious alluſion ſhould have been attributed to one of his predeceſſors, while he himſelf flatters his own vanity with the fond preſumption of an *original* idea. "Cerberus," ſays he, "a famous old *Tray*, Pluto's great maſtiff, formed and faſhioned by the fruitful fancy of the Heathens, in the *Trinitarian* ſtyle; TRICEPS CERBERUS, Virg. ORE TRILINGUI, Horat. I *wonder, that among other reſemblances, the* TRINITY *has never been illuſtrated by an animal of his peculiar figure*, occurring ſo frequently among the claſſics." Now, it was one of the charges brought by Calvin againſt Servetus, that he had blaſphemed the Trinity by *this very compariſon*; the merit of which Dr. Harwood is ſo eager to take to himſelf. Some of the apologiſts of Servetus have laboured to defend him from this accuſation; and have ſuppoſed that it was the ſlander of his enemies, who firſt made the blaſphemy, and then charged it on him, in order to alarm the minds of the people, and give ſome colour to their ſanguinary proceedings, Dr. Harwood, however, though he hath not the merit of *inventing* this piece of profaneneſs, yet, for aught I know, he may be the firſt perſon who hath taken a pride in *adopting* and *owning* it.

Mr. Urban, I am apprehenſive that I have intruded too much on your patience, and on that of your readers; but an honeſt indignation hath impelled me to take up my pen, to chaſtiſe this old pedant for his illiberality and irreligion; and to diſcharge at the ſame time the duty which I owe to my profeſſion, as a clergyman of the eſtabliſhed church, whoſe doctrines, diſcipline, and conſtitution are ſo vilified, ſo indecently outraged, by a man who hath thrown off all the reſtraints of common decorum, and in his "*eyeleſs rage*" ſpares no character, and levels all diſtinctions, yet boaſts of the benevolence of his heart, and hath the preſumption to call himſelf a *Chriſtian*. As I am not aſhamed of the cauſe which Dr. Harwood attempts to expoſe, nor under the leaſt fear of his vengeance, even though collected in a full ſtream, and repleniſhed with additional ſupplies from the *fountain-head*, I heſitate not to give my name to the public; and ſubſcribe myſelf, Mr. Urban, your very humble ſervant,

JOHN OLIVER, M. A.
Late of Exeter College, Oxford.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a bit of humble biography: an account of a man well known to many dealers in old books, and black letter, now living, who probably will not be diſpleaſed with this remembrance of an old acquaintance. This was *Andrew Jackſon*, who for more than forty years kept a ſhop in Clare Court, Drury Lane. Here like another *Magliabechi*, midſt duſt and cobwebs, he indulged his appetite for reading; legends and romances, hiſtory and poetry, were indiſcriminately his favourite purſuits. Unlike a contemporary brother of the trade *, he did not make the curioſity of his cuſtomers a foundation of a collection for his own uſe, and refuſe to part with an article, where he found an eagerneſs in a purchaſer to obtain it. Where he met with a rarity, he would retain the ſame till he had ſatisfied his own deſires in the peruſal of it, and then part with it agreeable to his promiſe. Though placed in an humble rank in life, he was eaſy, chearful, and facetious. If he did not abound, his wants were few, and he ſecured enough to carry him to his journey's end. He was a retainer to the Muſes, but rather traverſed the plains than aſcended any ſteps up the hill of Parnaſſus. In 1740 he publiſhed the firſt Book of Paradiſe Loſt in rhime: and ten years afterwards, with ſome what better ſucceſs, "Matrimonial Scenes; conſiſting of the Seaman's Tale, the Manciple's Tale, The Character of the Wife of Bath, The Tale of the Wife of Bath, and her Five Huſbands. All modernized from Chaucer. By A. Jackſon.

> The firſt *refiner* of our native *lays*
> Chanted theſe *tales* in Second *Richard's* days;
> *Time* grudg'd his *wit*, and on his language fed!
> We reſcue but the *living* from the *dead*;
> And *what* was *ſterling verſe* ſo long ago
> Is here *new coined* to make it *current* now.
> Lond. 1750, 8vo."

The contents of his catalogues of the years 1756, 1757, 1759, and one without date, as ſpecified in their titles, were in rhime. In 1751, in conjunction with Charles Marſh, he republiſhed, as Shakeſpeare's, a "Brieſe conceipte touching the Commonweale of this Realme of England; originally printed in 1581." He quitted his buſineſs about a year before his death, which happened on the twenty-fifth of July 1778, having completed his 83d year the fourteenth of May preceding.

Yours, &c. N. E.

* This was John King of Moorfields, whoſe curious library, conſiſting of ten days ſale, was ſold by auction by Baker in April 1[illegible]

MR. URBAN,

WHILE our theological writers are loud in their apprehenſions of danger from the ſcepticiſm of the preſent age, I hope it will not be thought wholly unſeaſonable in a Layman to ſuggeſt ſome few cautions againſt that diſpoſition to allegoriſe, or explain away the cleareſt facts, which bids fair ſoon to reduce Scripture to a level with the Mileſian Tales.

I might here enter on a large field; but will at preſent confine myſelf to the ſubject of human ſacrifices, particularly that of Jepthah's daughter, whom, it ſeems, many faſhionable Divines are pleaſed to repreſent as not bleeding at the altar, but merely conſecrated to a ſtate of perpetual virginity: thus aſſigning to the Veſtals of ancient, and the Nuns of modern Rome, a length of pedigree which in the times of our forefathers they ſcarely preſumed to lay claim to.

Among the uſages of the Jewiſh nation, there is none of which we meet with clearer proofs in Scripture, both from their legal and hiſtorical writings, than the frequency of human ſacrifices; and that, not only among the deluded votaries, who worſhiped at the bloody ſhrine of Moloch, but among ſuch of their countrymen, as adhered to the eſtabliſhed religion, and never deviated into the idolatry of thoſe nations which ſurrounded them. The Levitical law on the ſubject is very expreſs; "no devoted thing that a man ſhall devote unto "the Lord, of all that he hath, both of "man and beaſt, and of the field of his "poſſeſſion, ſhall be ſold or redeemed; "every devoted thing is moſt holy unto "the Lord. None devoted which ſhall "be devoted of men ſhall be redeemed; "but ſhall ſurely be put to death." Levit. laſt chapter, ver. 28, 29. Nor is Jepthah's vow couched in terms which admit of the ſmalleſt ambiguity. "Then "ſhall it be that Whatſoever cometh "forth of the doors of my houſe to "meet me, when I return in peace from "the children of Ammon, ſhall ſurely "be the Lord's, and * I will offer it up "for a burnt offering," Judges c. 11. ver. 31. The ſacred hiſtorian indeed mentions the accompliſhment of this *raſh vow*, as it is moſt juſtly called, in conciſe but emphatic terms, in aſſuring us that Jepthah "did with his daughter "according to his vow which he had "vowed:" he hath not, like the poets, deſcribed the prieſt taiſing the knife, the virgin meeting her doom with heroic reſignation, and the diſtracted Sire ſtanding as a ſpectator of the bloody rite, but judiciouſly draws a veil over the affecting ſcene, and immediately proceeds with mentioning the ſolemn *lamentations* of her virgin comrades. With the Hebrew language I pretend not to be converſant; but, after examining the Rome editions of both the Greek and Latin Septuagint, I find them both concur with the Engliſh verſion received in our churches. Our collections of various marginal interpretations inform us that the ſame Hebrew word ſignifies to *talk with* as well as to *lament*. In all languages there are many ambiguous words; but in order to aſcertain their meaning in any given paſſage, there can be no ſurer clue than the taking in every circumſtance of the tranſaction to which they relate, at the ſame time referring to the laws of the country and hiſtory of the times. To him who firſt broached this *new* dialogue of the dead, and repreſented the virgins of Iſrael as holding converſation with Jepthah's daughter, after the fulfillment of his vow, I feel myſelf as little inclined to give credence, as I ſhould to a tranſlator of Horace, whom I found contending that mundus victus in his fourth epiſtle *there* means the "conqueſt of the world," inſtead of "clean and wholeſome food."

On advancing into the accounts of what paſſed ſoon after under kingly government, we find Agag, after Saul who took him priſoner, had ſpared his life, brought forth by the command of Samuel, and hewn in pieces *before the Lord*, which evidently means a ſolemn religious act: however low men are diſpoſed to ſink regal power in thoſe ages for the purpoſe of exalting that of the prieſthood, which here unfortunately ſtands in competition with it (the boaſted alliance between Church and State not always holding inviolable), we muſt ſurely in this inſtance conſider the Amalekite, as a devoted victim, and not merely as an enemy taken in battle, if we are diſpoſed to give ſuch an account the degree of conſiſtency which is expected from every hiſtorian.

Under David, whoſe merits, though in ſome inſtances diſputable, are univerſally

* In the margin of our Bibles is ſet, which the beſt commentators conſider as the true tranſlation. EDIT.

verſally acknowledged to have been ſuch as gained him the higheſt of all encomiums for his zealous oppoſition to every inroad of idolatry, we have an account of ſeven young men, the deſcendants of Saul, given up to the Gibeonites for the expreſs purpoſe of being put to death, in order to avert a famine. They were neither criminals nor captives, nor is it poſſible to conſider them in any other light than that of ſuch expiatory victims as are diſtinguiſhed by the term ἀποθεοτωσις in Plutarch and other ancient writers.

From what I have here advanced, I by no means wiſh to caſt any peculiar odium on the Jewiſh nation. Whereever a perſuaſion that the anger of the Supreme Being, can no way ſo efficaciouſly be appeaſed as by ſhedding blood has been adopted, we frequently read of men as well as beaſts being dragged to the altar; not only the hiſtorians of Greece and Rome, but even their poets, whoſe employment it is to preſent objects in their faireſt light, ſwarm with theſe horrors: and if we could for a moment ſuppoſe ourſelves under no other obligations to the Chriſtian religion, the circumſtance of its having for ever done away the practice of ſlaughtering living creatures, of any ſpecies whatever, as a due atonement for our ſins, would have evidently intitled it to the moſt grateful acknowledgements from every friend of juſtice and humanity. Yours, &c. L. L.

MR. URBAN,

I Wiſh ſome of your Correſpondents learned in the antiquities of their country would give us, or point out where we may obtain, a particular account of the ſeveral HONORS in this kingdom. Thoſe which I at preſent more particularly inquire after are that of *Magnaville*, comprehending the poſſeſſions of the family and earls of that name, in more counties than one; and that of *Bononia*, or *Bologne*, which took its riſe from *Euſtace* earl or *conſul* of *Bologne* *, to whom the Conqueror granted lands in the counties of

Kent,	Huntingdon,
Surrey,	Bedford,
Somerſet,	Eſſex,
Herts,	Norfolk,
Oxford,	Suffolk.

Cambridge,

he having been one of his principal commanders in the conqueſt of England.

Sir William Blackſtone † defines an *honor* to be a manor granted out by one of the greater barons to inferior perſons, to be held of him as lord paramount under the crown; and this ſtyle is aſſumed particularly when the land ſo granted has belonged to an antient feodal baron, or been at any time in the hands of the crown. Mr. Madox ‡, more conciſely, "the fee or ſeigniory of an earl or baron relieving of the crown."

Sir H. Spelman § mentions the *honors* of

Wyrmegay, c. Norf.
Wallingford, c. Berks.
Hampton Court, c. Middleſex.
Kingſton on Hull, c. York.
Ampthill, c. Bedford.
Grafton, c. Northampton.
Weſtminſter, c. Middleſex.
S. Oſithes, c. Eſſex.
Donnington, c. Leiceſter.

In a charter of the Conqueror cited by him *Ramſey*, c. Hunt. is ſtyled an *honor*. There was the honor of *Raleigh*, c. Eſſex; of *Eye*, c. Suffolk; of *Richmond*, c. York; of *Leiceſter* and of *Hinckley*, c. Leiceſter; of *Pevenſey*, c. Suſſex, called the honor of *the Eagle*, from the family of *Aquila*, which held it; *Holderneſs* and *Skipton* in Craven in the county of York were alſo honors; the two laſt were ſubject to William de Fortibus lord of the honor of Albemarle in Normandy, as that of Richmond in England was joined with that of Bretaigne in France.

Theſe were all denominated from places in England. Thoſe whoſe fiefs were alſo in England, but denominated from Norman lords, were the honors of

Magnaville,	*Meſchine*,
Albemarle,	*Valery*,
Ou, or *Ew*,	*Bologne*,
Moriton,	*Peverell*,
Grentmaiſnil ‖,	*Mowbray*,
Curci,	*Byrum*,

and others, which a diligent enquiry will point out; and ſuch an enquiry it is the intention of theſe ſuggeſtions to promote. The foreign lord who held an Engliſh honor, or whoſe lands in

* Domeſday, Eſſex, St. Martin, Morant II. 458.
† B. II. c. 6. ‡ Bar. Ang. p. 2. § Gloſſar. in voce.
‖ More properly the Honor of *Hinckley*, than of *Grentmaiſnil*. EDIT.

England

England relieved of his foreign honor, had his caſtle, or the ſeat of his barony, abroad, as well as in England *, as in the caſe of the earl of Bologne, whoſe honor in England was called *Honor Boloniæ*, or *Bononiæ*, or *comitis Boloniæ*, which aroſe from the intercommunication of Engliſh and Norman lords and Engliſh and Norman lands, which began at the Conqueſt, and ended with king John, who loſt Normandy, and diſſeized the Normans of their lands in England, and the king of France returned the compliment to the Engliſh landholders in Normandy.

"The manor of Witham magna in Eſſex was ſome time part of the eſtate of Euſtace earl of Bouillon [*Bologne*], who married Goda ſiſter of Edward the Confeſſor, and was afterwards called the *Honor* of *Bononiæ*, being one of the four antient honors in this kingdom. The three others were Dover Caſtle, in Kent, Hawley, or Hagenath Caſtle, in Suffolk, and Peverell, in Nottinghamſhire, of either of which whoever held lands by knight's ſervice, held the ſame in capite. Afterwards it deſcended to Stephen king of England, who gave it to the Knights Templars, and it was confirmed to them by his ſon Euſtace, earl of *Boulies* [Bologne]." Morant, Eſſex, II. 106. 311. who writes it *Boullen*, *Bulloin*, and Bologne, but oftneſt and moſt correctly the latter way.

It is believed the laſt earl of Bologne who had property in England was Euſtace, the fourth of the name, ſon of king Stephen, who died 1152 at the age of eighteen; and his widow Conſtance, daughter of Louis Le Gros king of France, re-married to Raymond count of Toulouſe, whoſe brother William became earl of Bologne, 1154, but it is probable the honor of Burgundy in England merged in the crown of England, for parcels of it in Eſſex were held of the king, 1349 †.

It is a great defect in our county hiſtorians that they do not always, or ſufficiently, ſettle preliminaries. Mr. Hutchins has done this to the beſt purpoſe. The reſt perplex us with terms, without the leaſt explanation.

The term *Honor* was controvertible, and frequently applied to leſſer baronies. Ampthill, Hampton-court, and Grafton were erected by Henry VIII. into honors more for parade than any real reaſon. They were the firſt land-honours that were created, or erected by ſtatute, and probably will be the laſt.

Honors, in alphabetical order, in Madox's Baronia, c. 4. from Sir H. Spelman, in voce, and Morant, Eſſex, II. 106. D.

Arundel and *Pedewurda* [Petworth.]
Baenton.
Bedford.
Berde-or *Bern-ſtaple.*
Brieune.
Cheſter,
Clare.
Cockermouth.
The *Conſtabulary,*
Dilwin, c. Hereford.
Dover [Doura.]
Donnington.
Dunſtar.
Earl's Giffard's, ſuppoſed *Buckingham.*
Glamorgan.
Gloucester.
Greenwich, *Eaſt* and *Weſt.*
Haugneſte, *Haghanet*, *Hawleigh*, } c. *Suffolk.*
Hertford.
High Peak.
Huntingdon.
Knaresburgh.
Mountacute.
Nottingham.
Papcaſtle.
Pelwurdham [c. *Lanc.*]
Plympton, *Earl's.*
Pontefract.
Reymes [c. *Eſſex.* Q. *Raines.*]
St. Briauel.
St. Oſithes.
Totneſs.
Walbrook and *Arkesden.*
Wallingford.
Weſtminſter.
Wormegay. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

I THANK you for the account of the compilers of *Univerſal Hiſtory* in vol. LIV. p. 891. Some account of Mr. Thomas Oſborne, a ſplendid puſhing man, would no doubt be acceptable for many reaſons, and eſpecially as he was ſo cloſely connected with that work. Who were the authors of *Modern Univerſal Hiſtory?* Is it not neceſſary to give the world ſome intimation concerning them? [See p. 177.]

Yours, &c. T. Row.

5 Mr.

* The ſervice of Alresford manor in Eſſex was to be paid at the court of Bologne, Morant I. p. 452.

† Morant II. 349.

Some Memoirs of the late Rev. Jonathan Toup.

Mr. Toup was descended from a family formerly settled in Dorsetshire. His grandfather, Onesiphorus Toup, had been a man of good property, and patron, as well as incumbent, of Bridport, in that county; but he appears to have been embarrassed in his circumstances before his death, as he parted with the advowson, and left a numerous family very slenderly provided for. His 2d son, Jonathan, was bred to the church, and was curate and lecturer of St. Ives in Cornwall. He married Prudence, daughter of John Busvargus, esq; of Busvargus in Cornwall, and by her had issue Jonathan, the subject of these memoirs, and one daughter.

Mr. Toup lost his father while he was a child; and his mother some time after marrying Mr. Keigwyn, vicar of Landrake in Cornwall, his uncle Busvargus (the last male of that family) took him under his care, and considered him as his own child. He bore the whole charge of his education both at school and at college, and procured for him the rectory of St. Martin's near Looe.

Mr. Toup was born at St. Ives in Cornwall in the year 1713. He received the first rudiments of his education in a grammar school in that town; and was afterwards placed under the care of Mr. Gurney *, master of a private school in the parish of St. Merryn. Thence he was removed to Exeter College in Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. His master's degree he took at Cambridge in the year 1756. He obtained the rectory of St. Martin's in 1750; was installed prebendary of Exeter in 1774; and instituted to the vicarage of St. Merryn in 1776: the two last preferments he owed to the patronage of Bp. Keppel of Exeter. By the death of his uncle Busvargus without issue in 1751, Mrs. Keigwyn (sister to Mr. Busvargus, and mother to Mr. Toup) succeeded, as heir at law, to his estate and effects. A will was found, supposed to have been signed by old Mr. Busvargus two days before his death; but there were so many suspicious circumstances attending it, that the persons who would have been benefited by it never ventured to prove it. Mrs. Keigwyn died in 1773, and left a will, bequeathing the whole of her estates to her son Mr. Jonathan Toup.

In the year 1760 Mr. Toup published the first Part of his *Emendationes in Suidam*, and in 1764 the 2d Part of the same work. These books procured him the notice of Bp. Warburton, who from the time of their publication honoured him with his correspondence and patronage. The Bishop, in one of his letters, laments his having a see without any preferment on it; "had it been "otherwise, he should have been too "selfish to invite any of his brethren to "share with him in the honour of properly distinguishing such merit as Mr. "Toup's." All however that the Bishop *could* do, he did with the warmth and earnestness of sincere friendship. He repeatedly recommended Mr. Toup to Abp. Secker, to the Trustees for disposing of his Options, to Lord Shelburne, and to Bp. Keppel; and the favours this Prelate bestowed on Mr. Toup were owing to the solicitations of Bp. Warburton. The 3d Part of the *Emendationes in Suidam* was published in 1766. In the following year Abp. Secker expressed a desire that Mr. Toup would lend his assistance towards a new edition of Polybius, which was then in contemplation. Bp. Warburton strongly pressed his compliance with this wish, and that he would lay by for a while the Notes he was preparing for Mr. Warton's edition of Theocritus. Whether this edition of Polybius was ever completed, is not known to the writer of these slight memoirs. In the year 1767 Mr. Toup's *Epistola Critica ad virum celeberrimum Gul. Episcop. Gloc* made its appearance. In the year 1772, Mr. Warton's edition of Theocritus was printed at the university press in Oxford. Mr. Toup was a large contributor towards the corrections and annotations of this edition. A note of his on Idyll. xiv 37. gave such offence to some persons, that the Vice-chancellor of Oxford prevailed on the editor to cancel the leaf on which it was printed, and substitute another in its room. In vindication of Mr. Toup, it is sufficient to say, that Mr. Warton had not stopped this note from going to the press, and that a respectable friend, in a letter on this subject, declares his persuasion of Mr. Toup's sincere veneration for religion, and adds, that "no malignant "censures

* Mr. Samuel Gurney, one of the sons of this gentleman, now keeps the grammar school of Tregony.

"censures could abate his regard for "his merit, or friendship for his per-"son *." This matter is now before the public, who may form their own judgement upon it. The race of critics are well known to be no less irritable than that of poets. In 1772 Mr. Toup published his *Appendiculum Notarum in Theocritum*, in which the substance † of the cancelled note was inserted. He concludes his preface to this work with these words:

"Quod vero scripsimus ad XIV. 37. VERUM est et HONESTUM. Sed rem pro singulari suâ sagacitate minùs ceperunt nonnulli Oxonienses; qui et me sugillare haud erubuerunt; homunculi eruditione mediocri, ingenio nullo; qui in Hebraicis per omnem ferè vitam turpiter volutati, in literis elegantioribus planè hospites sunt."

Mr. Toup's next work was the *Appendiculum Notarum in Suidam*, published in 1775. In 1778 his Longinus was published from the Oxford press in quarto. A second edition has since been printed in octavo.

As a writer of great learning and of singular critical sagacity, Mr. Toup needs no encomiast. The testimonies of Mr. T. Warton ‡, of Bp. Warburton, and of every person in any way distinguished for classical learning, *at home*; of Ernestus, Hemsterhusius, Runkhenius, Valckenaer, Brunck, Kluit, d'Anse de Villoison, l'Archer, &c. &c. *in all parts of Europe*, sufficiently establish his reputation as an author. To most or all of these he was assisting in the several works they published.

As his whole life was past in literary retirement, his character as a man was known but to few. It will appear from his works that he was not wholly untinctured with that self-complacency, which is the almost inseparable companion of too much solitude §. But this trifling infirmity was amply compensated by many virtues. He was a kind neighbour, an indulgent master, an affectionate and tender relation. The writer of this paper will venture to enumerate among his virtues his distinguished humanity to the inferior animals. The children of his tenants were restrained from taking birds' nests on his extensive glebe of St. Martin's, or from confining birds in cages; the cow that had long supplied his family was preserved from being killed, and was supported in her old age; the dog, who was the guard of his court, or his companion in the parlour, was an object of his care and attention. His theological studies were well-directed: he sought for the truths of religion where only they can be found; in the *Scriptures*, not in the glosses and comments of men: it will be needless to add, that he was a liberal and a tolerant divine. He was punctual and serious in the discharge of the duties of his profession; and in his preaching singularly plain and forcible. He died on the 19th day of January, 1785, just entering into the 72d year of his age, and was buried under the communion-table in his church of St. Martin's.

Mr. Toup never was married. For the latter years of his life a half-sister of his, by the same mother, a widow gentlewoman, with her three daughters, lived in the house with him; and they inherit, by his will, what he has left.

It is remarkable, that though his name was *Jonathan*, in his later writings he always calls himself in Latin *Joannes Toup*. In some of the books he had when young, he has written *E Libris Jona. Toup*.

Mr. Toup was a Christian from conviction; not merely from the accident of having been born in a country where Christianity was professed. He fulfilled the duties of life conscientiously, and from principle; without parade or ostentation. In his pursuit of learning he was actuated by the most honourable

* The words here quoted were found in a copy of a letter, without any signature, but dated April 1770. This copy is immediately followed, on the same half sheet of paper, by the copy of another letter, in Mr. Toup's hand-writing, which was addrest by him to the Abp. of Canterbury, and was plainly occasioned by the foregoing letter. Dr. Cornwallis was at that time Abp; Dr. Secker having died the August preceding.

† Not improbably, *all* of that note which was omitted in the substituted leaf.

‡ Mr. *Thomas Warton* for above 30 years past has ranked amongst the foremost of the age as a man of genius and of learning. He is not known, even by person, to the writer of these pages; but those who do know him declare his private character to be as amiable as his talents are respectable. He was private tutor, for a length of time, to the eldest son of a prime minister of Great Britain, while in the meridian of his power; and he is now *fellow of Trinity College in Oxford*.

§ This is admirably expressed by a Greek writer; ἡ δὲ αὐθαδεία ἐρημία σύνεικος.

motives;

motives: by the desire of improving his own mind, and of amusing himself and others. If in Bp. Warburton he found a patron, capable of distinguishing merit, and zealous to reward it, let it be remembered, to the honour of both parties, that the Bishop's patronage was *offered*, not *solicited*. In the year 1764 he was repeatedly pressed by another Prelate, well known in the literary world, to quit his retirement at St. Martin's, and to settle either in London or in Oxford, where he might have access to books, and *might place himself in the way of notice and preferment*. He was assured, at the same time, that the Bishop of his diocese would himself make a tender of his connivance at his non-residence, without any application from Mr. Toup on the subject. But every proposal of this nature he constantly rejected. What his sentiments on the subject of residence were will appear from the following letter, sent by him to the London Chronicle, at the time of the controversy occasioned by Bp. Sherlock's last Charge to his Clergy.

"SIR,

"THE Bishop of London's late Charge against Non residence is such a masterly, sensible, and seasonable piece, that it deserves the attention of every clergyman; nay I could wish that every parish would get a copy of it to be kept in the vestry-room, for the service and inspection of future incumbents. For I am of the same opinion with the author of a late spirited Letter to the Bishop of E——, that the residence of the clergy is absolutely necessary to the well-being of Christianity. The apology which Dr. —— has lately published in answer to the Bp. of London, is not properly an apology for the clergy, but an apology for a set of worthless insignificant ecclesiastics, who scarce deserve the name of clergymen; who, instead of residing upon their proper cures, where they are in duty and conscience bound to reside, and living decently and hospitably in their several parishes, are idling away their time in borough towns, and busying themselves there about matters which do not concern them. These are the men that Dr. —— has set himself up for an apologist for. And a pretty apologist truly he is. For I will venture to say, a more shallow and frothy performance has not made its appearance this great while; in which the good man, for reasons best known to himself, has laid out a great deal of pains to wash a blackmoor white. I will only mention one argument of his, from which a judgement may be formed of all the rest, viz. 'that the learning and abilities of a rector should not be thrown away upon a country parish, which might be more usefully employed in a large and learned congregation.' Where, by the by, the Dr. takes one thing for granted, which, I believe, will scarce be allowed him, that the Rector of a parish has always more sense than his Curate; a point which I leave to Dr. —— and his Curate to settle between themselves. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

A West-Country Clergyman."

Perhaps in a passage towards the conclusion of Mr. Toup's *Epistola Critica*, he might intend some reference to his own *voluntary* retirement at St. Martin's, where he lived in the pursuit of literary amusement, and in the unnoticed exercise of the duties of his profession. Having, on the authority of Eusebius, restored Hebr. xi. 37. to its proper order in the following manner:

Περιῆλθον ἐν μηλωταῖς, ἐν αἰγείοις δέρμασιν· ὑστερούμενοι, θλιβόμενοι, κακουχούμενοι· ἐν ἐρημίαις πλανώμενοι καὶ ὄρεσι καὶ σπηλαίοις καὶ ταῖς ὀπαῖς τῆς γῆς, ΩΝ ΟΥΚ ΗΝ ΑΞΙΟΣ Ο ΚΟΣΜΟΣ.

He adds, "Notandus Exitus Orationis, et Acumen pervenustum: *They wandered about, and lived* IN DENS AND CAVES OF THE EARTH, *of whom* THE WORLD *was not worthy.* MAGNANIMI HEROES.

"Sit anima mea vobiscum!"

Yours, &c. B. B.

*** Mr. *Thomas Amory*, mentioned in your Magazine for January as the author of the Life of John Buncle, esq; (though I know not upon what authority) is still living. His father was a gentleman of large fortune in Ireland: his mother, the daughter (it is apprehended) of an Irish earl. *His son*, Dr. T. Amory, is a worthy and respectable physician at Wakefield in Yorkshire.

MR. URBAN,

AS every thing which has fallen from the pen of that great luminary of learning, Dr. Johnson, is sought with avidity, and will be perused with satisfaction, I here present you with a letter which he wrote to the author of the Archæological Dictionary. T. W.

To the Rev. Mr. WILSON, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, Dec. 31, 1782.

Reverend Sir,

THAT I have so long omitted to return you thanks for the honour conferred upon me by your Dedication, I entreat you with great earnestness not to consider as more faulty than it is. A very importunate and oppressive disorder has for some time debarred me from the pleasures, and obstructed me in the duties of life. The esteem and kindness of

wise and good men is one of the last pleasures which I can be content to lose; and gratitude to those from whom this pleasure is received, is a duty of which I hope never to be reproached with the final neglect.

I therefore now return you thanks for the notice which I have received from you, and which I consider as giving to my name not only more bulk, but more weight; not only as extending its superficies, but as increasing its value.

Your book was evidently wanted, and will, I hope, find its way into the schools; to which, however, I do not mean to confine it; for no man has so much skill in ancient rites and practices as not to want it.

As I suppose myself to owe part of your kindness to my excellent friend Dr. Potter, he has likewise a just claim to my acknowledgements, which I hope you, Sir, will transmit.

There will soon appear a new Edition of my Poetical Biography. If you will accept of a copy to keep me in your mind, be pleased to let me know how it may be conveniently conveyed to you. The present is small, but it is given with good-will, by, Reverend Sir, your most obliged and most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN,

YOU have invited the friends of your agreeable Miscellany to contribute the correspondence they may possess of the matchless Johnson. The following nervous address to his late Majesty, prefixed to Mr. Adams's "Treatise on the Globes," is ascribed to him on the authority of his late friend and neighbour Mr. Edmund Allen. It needs, however, no other testimonial than its internal merit. M. G.

"TO THE KING.

"SIR,

"IT is the privilege of real greatness not to be afraid of diminution by condescending to the notice of little things; and I therefore can boldly solicit the patronage of your Majesty to the humble labours by which I have endeavoured to improve the instruments of science, and make the globes on which the earth and sky are delineated less defective in their construction, and less difficult in their use.

"Geography is in a peculiar manner the science of Princes. When a private student revolves the terraqueous globe, he beholds a succession of countries in which he has no more interest than in the imaginary regions of Jupiter and Saturn. But your Majesty must contemplate the scientific picture with other sentiments, and consider, as oceans and continents are rolling before you, how large a part of mankind is now waiting on your determinations, and may receive benefits, or suffer evils, as your influence is extended or withdrawn.

"The provinces which your Majesty's arms have added to your dominions, make no inconsiderable part of the orb allotted to human beings. Your power is acknowledged by nations whose names we know not yet how to write, and whose boundaries we cannot yet describe. But your Majesty's lenity and beneficence gives us reason to expect the time when science shall be advanced by the diffusion of happiness; when the deserts of America shall become pervious and safe, when those who are now restrained by fear shall be attracted by reverence, and multitudes who now range the woods for prey, and live at the mercy of winds and seasons, shall by the paternal care of your Majesty enjoy the plenty of cultivated lands, the pleasures of society, the security of law, and the light of Revelation.

"I am, Sir, your Majesty's most humble, most obedient, and most dutiful subject and servant, GEORGE ADAMS."

Insertion for the Sketch of Dr. Johnson, vol. LIV. p. 901.

THIS writer has sufficient proof that Dodsley suggested the first idea of this great collection. Johnson wanted a long and large literary employment. The proposal rather took him by surprize. *Tanto molis erat!* The pecuniary bargain was necessary to him, and the engagement for time and payment at last concluded. But the work went on slowly. The money was all gone (for time and money are the most wastable things in the world) before the task was completed. Illness, weariness, or dissipation, clogged the wheels of this machine. A refreshing fee was perpetually necessary; or, to use classical instead of legal allusion, golden showers were to be thrown into the lap of this literary Danae, to the amount of three hundred additional pounds. It required the purses of five eminent booksellers to be opened, to pay for the labours of this Hercules. When Johnson came to settle (said Andrew Millar) with his employers, they produced his receipts for money, several of them for very small sums, they had advanced him. He was confounded on finding the balance against himself, for he kept no account, and that he had been working for some time for nothing. The creditor instantly became the debtor. The booksellers generously made him a present of the difference, and paid his reckoning for him. T. T.

In p. 86, of last Mag. l. penult. for *Pair* read *Man*:—this gives much greater force to the answer—"Yes; by many a *Man*," &c.

MR. URBAN,

IN turning over MSS. in pursuit of one object, it frequently happens, that curious anecdotes present themselves which are very foreign to our enquiries; by these means, the following additions respecting the founder of Winchester and New Colleges fell in my way, after they had escaped the vigilant researches of the Right Reverend, truly learned, and accurate historian of his life; which being thought worthy of the employment of so able a writer, I suppose it must be agreeable both to his lordship, and the fellows of the Colleges founded by W. of Wikham, to have any circumstances brought forward to public view, tending to elucidate a subject, which revolving ages had rendered obscure.

The Bp. observes, (p. 27. edit. 3.) "That there were several other preferments, both ecclesiastical and civil, which he is said to have held; but I do not mention them; because the authorities produced for them are such as I cannot entirely depend upon." Perhaps some of the present notes may add authority to that which was before doubtful. I shall not give the preferments of that great pluralist, which are recorded by the Bp. except I find a difference either of date, or of some material circumstance. The resources from which I chiefly extracted the notes are collections made by Dr. Hutton * from patent rolls in the Tower and from registers of various Bps.

The doubt of the family name appears still to remain. I find that in the 13th of Edw. II. (about four years before the birth of William of Wykham) John Wickham granted to the prioress of Wickham, "1 mess. 18 toft. 9 bovat. 30 acr. terr. 15 acr. prati ann. 20s. redditus pro cantaria 2 capellanorum in cap. beatæ Mariæ & S'ctæ Elenæ;" and that 15th of Edw. II. he granted to the same prioress, "2 toft. 3 bovatas, & 4 acr terr. in Roston, Aton, & Irton." Harl. MS. 744, fol. 1167, 1170.

The first church preferment mentioned by the Bp. is the rectory of Pulham. Nov. 30, 1357, 31 Edw. III. I find "Will de Wykham, Capellan, habet lit. Regis de presentatione ad Ecclesiam de Irstede, Norw. Dioc. ratione temporalium Abbatiæ de Hulm in manibus Regis Jul. 23 E. III. [1350] Harl. MS. 6959. f. 276.

The information given to the Bp. respecting W. de Wykham having 200l. a year settled on him untill he got possession of Pulham, or some other benefice of the value of 100 marks, appears to have been a mistake, as the notes of Dr. Hutton say only 20l. a year, which appears more likely, as the value of the benefice, he was in expectation of, was confined to 100 marks. Harl. MS. 6960. f. 76.

W. of W. was appointed "Superior Operationum in Castro Windsor." 28 Ap. 33 E. III. H. M. 6960. f. 76.

"Rex constituit Clericum suum W. de W. capitalem superiorem castrorum Regis de Windesore, Ledes, Dover & Hadlee, & omnium manerionum suorum de Veteri Windsor, & Nova Windsor, Wichemere, Kenyton, Shene, Eltham, Chiderlangle & Ledes, ac parcorum ad eadem Castra & Maneria spectantium," 19 Jul. 33 E. III. H. MS. 6960, f. 77.

Fuit superior operationum Regis 10 Mar. 35 E. III. H MS. 6960, f. 92.

Prebend. Altaris b'tæ Mariæ in Eccl. Beverl. 24, Sep. 35 E. III. Harl. MS. 744, f. 78 and 6960, f. 107.

Prebend. in Eccl. Menew. 22 Nov. 35 E. III. Harl. MS. 6960, f. 115.

In the church of St. Paul W. de W. was first presented to the prebend of Oxgate, Oct. 1, 35 E. III. he had a second grant of it, Nov. 1, 35 E. III. he exchanged it on the 10th of Dec. in the same year with John de Brynkele, prebendary of Tottenhale, which prebend was given in the next year to John de Blebury, on the resignation of W. de W. who afterwards exchanged a prebend of Westminster, for the said prebend of Totenhale. H. MS. 6955, f. 6, 7, and 6960. f. 118.

W. de W. was made prebendary of Trathelan in the church of Aberwilli 13 Jul. 35 E. III. and prebendary of Rayl in the same church, 14th Dec. in the same year. H. MS. 6960, f. 98, 119.

In the same year W. de W. with Peter Atwood were keepers of the Forests on this side the Trent. H. MS. 674, 359.

Rex dedit W. de W. Cantariam in Manerio Regis de Norton Skydemore 12 Dec. 36 E. III. H. MS. 6960, f. 129.

W. de W. fuit custos privati Sigilli 5 Maii, 38 E. III. (the Bp. says May 11), Harl MS. 6960, f. 139.

* Dr. Matthew Hutton was rector of Aynho, Northamptonshire; and died in 1711.

The wardship of Philip, son and heir of Richard la Vacle, was granted to W. de W. 21 Jan. 39 Edw. III. H. MS. 6960. f. 148.

W. de. W. was appointed prebendary of Aliuthele in the church of Brugenorth, 40 E. III. H. MS. 744, f. 113.

The next extract I shall give as it appears in Dr. Hutton's MS. It shews that what would have been simony in a poor clergyman had been practised by a Bp. towards a King, and is also a different reason for W. of W's advancement to the see of Winchester, from any that has yet been made public.

Rex pro quadam magna pecuniæ summa quam Will. de Wykeham, Archidiaconus Lincoln, in camera Regis, & præsentia ejus, pro expeditione arduorum præ manibus solvit, concessit eidem custodiam Episcopatus Winton vacantis a tempore mortis Willi de Edyndon, 1 Dec. 40 E. III. H. MS. 6960, f. 157.

Rex restituit temporalia Willo de Wykeham, Epo Winton, 12 Oct. 41 E. III. H. MS. 6960, f. 162.

In the 41 E. III. W. de W. repaired and beautified, at a very great expence, the chapel of St. Martin le Grand. H. MS. 6960, f. 173.

In the 43 of Edw. III. the King gave to W. de W. the lands and tenements of Michelham in Surry, of John, son of Roger de Apaldale the younger, who committed felony and was outlawed. H. MS. 6960, fol. 176.

In the 49th of Edw. III. the King granted to W. de W. the Manor of Hitchin,

In the 50th of Edw. III. W. de W. had licence for acquiring the Manors of Kyng and Windsor, 6 May, H. MS. 6960, f. 257.

The King's pardon to the Bp. was dated 21 Jul. 1 R. II. H.M. 6961, f. 3.

The King's licence to the Bp. for acquiring lands to build a College at Oxford was dated Jun. 30, 3 R. II, and the licence for inclosing the ground dated July 26 of the same year, H. MS. 6961, f. 21.

Rex ad supplicationem W. de W. Ep. Wint. revocat & annullat omnes collationes & presentationes per Edw. III. fact. ante 15 Feb. anno Regni sui Angl. 50; 3 R. II. H. MS. 6961, fol. 26.

Rex pardonat W. de W. Ep. Winton. evasiones 23 Clericorum convictorum de diversis feloniis, qui evaserunt a prisona dicti Episcopi, de Wolvesey, apud Winton. 15 Aug. 6. R II. H. MS. 6961. f. 55.

I shall now add some notes of others of the name of Wickham, some of whom are not mentioned in the life of the Bp. who were presented to ecclesiastical preferments about the time of William of Wykham, and shall give them in chronological order.

23 E. III. Harl. MS. 6959, fol. 276. Rog. de Wykham Capell. ad Vicar. Eccl. de North Walsham Norw. Dioc. ratione Abb. Sci Benedicti de Hulm, 12 Jul.

6960, f. 71.

32 E. III. Rex dedit Johi de Wykham Capellano Cantariam in Manerio Regis de Norton Skydemore, 12 Dec.

43 E. III. Rex ratificat Tho. Mounce de Wykham prepositus Eccles. Culleg. de Wengham Cant. Dioc. 14 Jan. 71

44 E. III. Rex dedit Clerico suo Nicholao de Wykeham Preb. de Apeldreham in lib. cap. reg. de Boseham Cicestr. dioc. ratione Epis. Exon. vac. 3 Feb.

44 E. III. Mayor Tho. Mount de Wykham prepositus de Wengham habet let. Attorn. 6 May. 218

46 E. III. Rex dedit clerico suo Nich. de Wykeham, archidiaconatum Winton, 23 Oct. 238

47 E. III. Permutatio inter Hen. de Codyngton, preb. de Holyngton Twehersh & Bodyham, in lib. cap. de Hastings, Cicestr. dioc. & Thomam Mount de Wykham, prebendarium alterius prebendarum de Oxton & Crophill, in Eccl. Suthwell 21 Feb. 234

49 E. III. Rich de Wykeham clericus habet lit. pat. regis de pres. ad preb. de Petemersh in lib. cap. 6961 de Hastings 2 Oct. 258

1 R. II. Rex conc. Ricardo de Wykeham prebendam de Alvedele in Eccl. Coll. de Bruggenorth, vac. per resign. Joh. Benet. 18 Nov. 5

11 R. II. Rex ratificat Nich. de Wykeham, Magistrum Hospital. Sci. Nicholas de Portesmuth, 5 Feb. idem N. de W. ratificatur in beneficiis subscriptis per idem breve preb. de Waleton in Eccl. de Boseham, preb. de Bedeword in Eccl. Sarum, persona de Witteney, Linc. Dioc. archid. Wiltes in Eccl Sarum, preb. de Thorp in Eccl. Howden, preb. de Tymberbury in Eccl. de Romesey. 111

11 R. II. Rex ratificat Joh. Wykeham personam Eccl. de Croundale Wint. dioc. 22 Mail, & perso-

nam

nam Eccl. de Ebbesbourn Sarum dioc.

6962 19 R. II. Nich. de Wykeham Canon. preb. de Hoveden, & Joh. de Wykeham Canon, lib. cap. Regis de Boreham, & preb. de Waleton in eadem, permutant, 5 Mar. 19 R. II. f. 34. 242

6961 1 H. IV. Rex ratificat Joh. Wykeham personam Ecclesiarum de Crundale & Broughton, Wigorn. & Linc. dioc. 12 Maii 20

5 H. IV. Mag. Joh. de Wykeham, persona Eccles. de Crundale qui in partibus transmarinis moratur hab. lit. reg. de generali attornat, sub nominibus magistri Nicholai de Wykeham, Archidiaconi Wilts, & magistri Joh. de Campiden Archid. Surr. 17 Jan. 56

6955 Excerpta ex Reg. Eporum Lond. Joh. Wykham Prior de Colne, ob. 18 .... 1430.

Cotton MS Claudius C. X. f. 353. Oxon. Thomas Weykham tenuit manerium de Broughton & North Newton juxta Banbury, cum advocatione Ecclesiæ de Broughton, quodque Willielmus Wykeham Armiger est heres ejus, 22 Hen. VI.

These, Mr. Urban, are the discoveries which I have made concerning William and others of the name of Wickham.

I have collected some notes of Chaucer, Robert of Gloucester, Drayton, &c. but shall defer sending them until I have had an opportunity of examining the historians of their lives, whether they are already known. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. S. AYSCOUGH.

MR. URBAN, *Montrose, March* 4.

THE following letter, which lately came into my hands, deserves a place in your miscellany, which is the repository of every thing curious. I do not think it has been printed before, and I have reason to deem it authentic. Perhaps it has come abroad without the knowledge of the possessor; but I was laid under no restrictions by the gentleman from whom I received it. I am, Sir, yours, &c. T. C.

DAVID HUME TO DR. CAMPBELL.

"DEAR SIR, *Edinb. 7 Jan.* 1762.

IT has so seldom happened that controversies in philosophy, much more in theology, have been carried on without producing a personal quarrel between the parties, that I must regard my present situation as somewhat extraordinary, who have reason to give you thanks, for the civil and obliging manner in which you have conducted the dispute against me, on so interesting a subject as that of miracles. Any little symptoms of vehemence, of which I formerly used the freedom to complain, when you favoured me with a sight of the manuscript, are either removed or explained away, or atoned for by civilities which are far beyond what I have any title to pretend to. It will be natural for you to imagine that I will fall upon some shift to evade the force of your arguments, and to retain my former opinion in the point controverted between us; but it is impossible for me not to see the ingenuity of your performance, and the great learning which you have displayed against me.

"I consider myself as very much honored in being thought worthy of an answer by a person of so much merit; and as I find that the public does you justice with regard to the ingenuity and good composition of your piece, I hope you will have no reason to repent engaging with an antagonist, whom perhaps in strictness you might have ventured to neglect. I own to you that I never felt so violent an inclination to defend myself as at present, when I am thus fairly challenged by you, and I think I could find something specious at least to urge in my defence; but as I had fixed a resolution, in the beginning of my life, always to leave the public to judge between my adversaries and me, without making any reply, I must adhere inviolably to this resolution, otherways my silence on any future occasion would be construed an inability to answer, and would be matter of triumph against me.

"It may perhaps amuse you to learn the first hint which suggested to me that argument which you have so strenuously attacked. I was walking in the cloysters of the Jesuits College of La Fleche, a town in which I passed two years of my youth, and engaged in a conversation with a Jesuit of some parts and learning, who was relating to me, and urging, some nonsensical miracle performed in their convent, when I was tempted to dispute against him; and as my head was full of the topicks of my treatise of human nature, which I was at this time composing, this argument

gument immediately occurred to me, and I thought it very much gravelled my companion; but at last he objected to me, that it was impossible for that argument to have any solidity, because it operated equally against the Gospel as the Catholic miracles, which observation I thought proper to admit as a sufficient answer. I believe you will allow that the freedom at least of this reasoning makes it somewhat extraordinary to have been the produce of a convent of Jesuits, though perhaps you may think the sophistry of it favors plainly of the place of its birth. D. H."

Mr. Urban,

THE Rev. John Spicer was born in Reading, in September 1723. His father was a man of property, and an alderman of that town. He was educated in Reading school under Mr. Hiley, a name still remembered and revered in that neighbourhood, as the Busby of that seminary. He was thence removed to St. John's College, in Oxford, where he was ordained Deacon by Bp. Potter, Dec. 21, 1746. The next year, Mr. Hiley, who had been a witness to his abilities, and had directed them with so much advantage, received him as an usher, and gave him an opportunity of maturing those talents which seem to have been given him for the instruction of youth. In 1737, he took the degree of M. A. and was ordained priest by Bp. Secker at Oxford. He was soon after presented by his father to the rectory of Tidmarth, and afterwards to that of Pulham, in Berkshire, on the latter of which he resided till the year 1750, when, by the unanimous request of his friends, he was called to succeed his old master *. This place can never be held as a sinecure. Though honored more than once by royal notice and munificence, and since endowed by an unfortunate prelate, and afterwards by different public subscriptions, and boasting a cardinal among it's masters, it is perhaps inferior in endowment to every other foundation. But the excellence of it's situation made it a valuable object to a man of learning and industry. And Mr. Spicer was possessed of these qualities in an eminent degree. Several, in church and state, are the living instances of the success of his labors. The first chancellor's prize, which was given at Oxford for poetical compositions, was obtained by one of his scholars. He resigned, in 1781, the school, of which he had been so long the pride, as scholar, usher, and master. In 1779 he was installed into the prebend of Preston in the church of Salisbury.

To the hour of his death, his life was marked by zealous endeavours to promote the temporal and eternal welfare of his flocks, and the prosperity of his country. The innovations, which the corruption of the times attempted to introduce in the religious tenets of this country, met with his steady abhorrence and opposition; and the last paper which he wrote (see a letter signed C—o in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV, p. 825) was fully expressive of his sentiments. Formed on classical models, his style was chaste and animated. His sermons were no less distinguished for their intrinsic purity, and that glow which the French call *onction*, than for the commanding eloquence with which they were delivered. Had he run in the race of a Porteus, he scarcely could have failed to obtain an equal prize. In a civil capacity, his services were great to his friends and to his country. Often has he undertaken the cause of the poor oppressed, and obtained their redress, at the expence of no inconsiderable a share of his time and fortune. It would perhaps be difficult to find an instance, in which distress in any shape was known to him, and left unrelieved. Plans of public improvement, which he formed, have often proved, on the experiment, his knowledge and penetration.

Few of his writings were printed, except occasional poems, in Latin and English, spoken by his scholars at the triennial visitation of the school; and

* "In this situation," says another correspondent, "he acquired great credit, and very considerable emolument. His two rectories, the adjoining parishes of Pulham and Tidmarth, are situated about 5 miles from Reading; and he did the duty (as it is commonly expressed) by riding over from Reading on a Sunday morning. He gave up his school several years before his death, but continued to reside at Reading, and was very active in turnpike and navigation business, in which his opinion was much regarded. He died worth £. 10,000 or more, the interest of which he gave to his wife (by whom he had no children) for her life, and, after her death, to a numerous set of distant relations of his own." S. H.

those

those were only distributed among his friends. To this Magazine, indeed, he was a frequent contributor. One only article will be here pointed out, to introduce a wish that he had been as prophetic in his poetry, as he was sincere in his wishes. (*On the expedition to America*, Vol. XLVI. p. 178.)

To record any circumstance, which may tend to the edification of mankind, cannot be an unpleasing task. In this view, the following, which may be considered as his dying words, ought not to be unnoticed. It was left to the writer of this sketch to inform his friend, a few days before his death, of his real situation with respect to this world. With perfect composure he addressed him in these words: "The will of God "be done! I have spent a life of more "than seventy years, without one se-"rious illness. I am fully satisfied, and "thankful to the Almighty for his va-"rious blessings. A course, which to "you appears so long, to me now seems "like a span. I consider this world as "nothing: to the mercy of God, and "to the great realities of another world, "I now commit myself." In this frame of mind he died on the morning of the 27th of Nov. He married in 1752 Margaret, daughter of Mr. Chapman, rector of Stradfieldsay, a sister to the late learned Archdeacon of Sudbury; but he left no issue.

This sketch cannot be better closed, than with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinguished worth and learning:

"I cannot but most sincerely condole "with you on the loss of an ardent "friend. I own myself most sensibly "affected by it, when I call to mind "the many years I was under his tui-"tion, the many instructions I received "from him during that period, and the "uninterrupted harmony that has sub-"sisted between us. In his public cha-"racter as a schoolmaster, he exhibited "true genius and sound abilities; and, "when retired from that honorable sta-"tion, he constantly proved himself an "active member of society, ever ready "to assist the distressed, and relieve the "indigent. His conduct through life "was open and undisguised; and "whoever has any thing to say against "it, let him endeavour to act better "upon the whole—*Si erit mihi magnus "Apollo.*"

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1785.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent who saw you the paving tiles, in your last Magazine, p. 89. may find many varieties of the same kind compounded together in Mr. Carter's fifth number of Antient Sculptures.

The inscription, or posy, on the ring found in Flodden field, is old French, to be read thus:

OU. EST. NUL. SI. LOIAULS. AMANS.
QUI. SE. POET. GARDER. DES. MAUX-DISANS.

q. d. Where are the constant lovers who can keep themselves from evil-speakers?

It was, probably, a wedding ring.

I suspect the inscription round the seal (*fig. 8.*), is incorrectly given: it certainly does not read as your correspondent thinks; but,

STRECVRHTDH DEPECEMET.

The first letter stands for *Sigillum*; but I despair of the rest. The figures are, a king with a sword in his right hand, and a globe or mound in his left (where did your correspondent find the *crown of thorns?*) and a monk holding in his hands, perhaps a flood and a piece of timber, for the building of some religious house: or a book and roll.

The stone at *Barnim*, p. 90. may have contained only some lines from the antient poet,

Vix ea nostra voco.

Q. If the letters on the British coin are not to be read the other way upwards, ASIE for TASCIE? They resemble no British coin hitherto published.

Q. If the seal found at Evesham does not belong to some foreign house? The inscription, as you give it, is not easily separated.

Rinaldonatulneufacugoplac.

The subject is a priest praying to the Virgin and Child, and an angel hovering in the air with a censer; incense representing the prayer of the saints.

Could an impression in wax be procured?

The *slippers*, of which fragments were found in Lichfield cathedral, p. 158, were the *sandals* of some dignified ecclesiastic.

P. 158, for Willoughby *Stee*, r. *Steevens*.

On reviewing what was said in the last year's Miscellany, p. 410, 607, on the

the sentence of a traitor, and compelling it with the sense given by Du Cange to *devallare*, and the French word *devaler*, I cannot help thinking it means that the body was to be *let down*, instead of being left hanging; and the rest of the sentence was afterwards regularly executed upon him.

Among the printed books in the British Museum, is Joseph Addison's "Essay concerning the error in distributing *modern* medals. Lond. 1715," 12mo. Is this the piece enquired after by your Correspondent, Vol. LIV. p. 568. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR engraver has done justice to the grotesque figures, *Fig.* 13, in your Magazine of February last; but your correspondent is much mistaken when he calls the medallion a cast in plaster, for the substance is a piece of ivory much tarnished by time, and probably much older than the method of taking casts in plaster; it was found in the ditch of that castle in Wales, to which, if I mistake not, the gallant Essex used to retreat from the perverseness and insolence of his wayward old mistress.

Yours, &c. M.

MR. URBAN, *Hinxhey, March* 1.

THE engraving of the Air Balloon, in your last, pleases me better than any I have yet seen. The English and French flags, displayed at the head and stern of the boat, shew the current of air in a right direction to waft the traveller from Dover Castle to the Continent. It is somewhat remarkable, that they should take so high a flight from the English coast, and then descend towards the sea; and then, upon their approach to the French coast, that they should rise to a greater height than ever. It may not perhaps be thought improbable, that at certain times, the atmosphere over the sea may be of much less specific gravity than over the land; this aërial tour, at least I think, is a sufficient hint on the subject.

We have had here a great fall of snow, and for some days past it has frozen intensely. Last night at ten o'clock my mercurial thermometer, hanging in the open air, divided to Reaumur's scale, was eight degrees and a half below zero, that is, nineteen degrees of Fahrenheit's below the freezing point. Yours, &c. J. ROBINSON.

MR. URBAN, *Bridgnorth.*

FOR the *cure* of the epidemic ague described in your last, p. 83, the Peruvian bark was the sovereign remedy; and no medicine was ever given with greater success. It failed in no instance *. In ordinary cases it was the only remedy employed; and in the most obstinate, with an emetic, and a full diet in the intermissions of the fever, it was always successful. In no case where this medicine was used, were paroxysms protracted longer than three times; and many had no paroxysm after taking a few doses only, a vomit having been premised at the accession of the cold stage, which in most instances of the disease was recommended. The medicine was administered commonly in the form of powder, and the *red* bark was sometimes employed; but it did not appear, from attentive observation, that the latter † had any preference to the common bark. Very large doses were also at times employed, as four scruples or two drams, and in no instance were less than half a dram or two scruples administered to an adult; and these doses repeated every two or three hours, according to the different type of the disease: the smaller doses ‡, however, in every case wherein they were employed, appeared

* It is to be observed, that I speak only of my own practice. The bark did fail curing in some cases, but which evidently were owing either to the mismanagement of the practitioner, or of the patient. I had occasion to see some cases of this kind, wherein amazing quantities of the bark had been used, and that with the effect of aggravating the complaint, of turning tertians into quotidians, which it will never fail to do, if improperly administered! But even in these cases, a few doses of the same medicine judiciously administered, with a proper regimen, soon put an end to the disease.

† These experiments, however, only prove the mildness of the disease, and shew what small powers were sufficient for it's removal. On other occasions, I have satisfied myself with much pleasure in observing the superior tonic powers of the red bark.

‡ It may here be observed that there are agues now and then occurring (though they did not appear in this constitution) which cannot be cured by the ordinary doses of the bark.

And

peared to be full as effectual as the larger quantity; which latter was always a disagreeable medicine to the patient. To suit the palate and convenience of some people, the medicine was occasionally exhibited in the form of decoction, combined with a small portion of the tincture; and this preparation, which was given to many patients, appeared to be a powerful medicine, as it failed in no instance. Here too the red bark was sometimes used, but I could not distinguish its preference in point of effect. In one case, that of my own servant, by way of experiment I administered the extract in the form of pills; it cured the disease, but required a longer time, and the patient had a relapse which afterwards yielded to the decoction with tincture. The tincture, however, by itself, or combined with aromatics and bitters, was found ineffectual in many instances, where the cure was attempted by such method; though this medicine, or such a combination, had evident good effects administered after the removal of paroxysms, in creating appetite and confirming the strength of the patient. But it is to be noted, that in some few cases, however treated, relapses occurred, especially in very weakened people; though they were so seldom that not more than one in 30 had the disease twice; and in most of these instances it was evidently owing to the remedies having been discontinued too soon. Hardly any instance occurred of the disease being succeeded by any other complaint. It was, however, on different occasions combined with diseases of a different kind. Such combinations, however, were not general, as they appeared but in few instances. Some cases, which had continued a long time without proper (or perhaps without any) remedies having been administered, were combined with œdema of the lower extremities, and appearances indicating dropsy; indeed, a more general anasarca occurred in two or three cases; and I had one instance of an incipient ascites. But these symptoms were removed by the same tonic remedies which proved effectual for the ague. In some few instances, the disease was conjoined with a pleurisy, which required the free use of the lancet; so much so, that, bleedings having been cautiously employed in the first days of the disease, it was found necessary even in the advanced stage of the complaint (though blistering had been freely used) to have recourse again to venesection, by which the cough and pain were most effectually removed. The ague was afterwards cured by the common method. But the most general complaint with which the disease was conjoined, was a common cold or catarrh; but this required no particular treatment; as the strength recruited, the catarrh went off, commonly by a very kind expectoration *.

W. Coley.

And perhaps it may be an improvement in practice to know that, in these cases, *very large* doses have been found of singular efficacy. Dr. Moseley, of Ludlow, told me some time ago that he had cured by this method a most obstinate ague, that had resisted the bark in small doses, to the quantity of several pounds; he gave the patient three or four drams at a dose, and repeated it every hour, or as often as the stomach would bear it, beginning a few hours before the expected accession. And a few doses thus administered made a complete cure. I too can vouch for the superior efficacy of this practice in similar cases, from my own experience.

* It might here be added, that some symptoms of *Dysentery* appeared in the months of May, June, July and August, both in those who had been affected with agues, and in those who had not. This disease was brought into this neighbourhood by a pauper, who was removed with the disease from Birmingham (in which place it had long raged) to the workhouse at Worfield, a small village near to a town. Soon afterwards, two or three people living near the workhouse were seized with the disease, even before it affected any body in the house; but at length one person in the workhouse was seized with violent symptoms, and then I recommended both the patients to be removed, and placed in separate houses, by which means the disease was prevented from spreading further amongst the poor. But notwithstanding every precaution, many people living within the distance of two or three miles were affected with the disease, which was most evidently and violently contagious. The gripes with which it was attended were peculiarly painful and troublesome, proved fatal to some patients, and in every case was either very easily, or very difficultly, cured. A smart purgative given at the beginning of the symptoms was a powerful remedy in some cases; and in others, that were brought to the very verge of death, a large blistering plaister applied to the abdomen had the most happy effects. Vomiting did not appear to be commonly serviceable, and never but in those instances where the medicine operated by stool.

Mr.

Mr. Urban,

I Send you herewith, copied from an ancient MS. in my possession, an account of the death of K. John, which Rapin rejects (and his translator after him), because no contemporary writer mentions the same, and on the improbability of a man poisoning himself to be revenged of another. A dissertator on the history of this reign however (whose tract is added to the fifth volume of the last octavo edition) gives very good reasons for receiving this account, which (according to Mr. Tindal) is first mentioned in English by Caxton, a monk. Whether this MS. history, which is continued down to the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third, and comes with internal evidence of being the production of a monkish writer, be written by that Caxton, I leave to some of your ingenious correspondents to determine.

The barons of Engelond had so huge partye and helpe thurgh Lowys the kynges sone of Fraunce, that Kyng John wist not whider for to turne, ne gone; and so it felle, that he wolde have gon to Nichole[1], and as he wente thiderward he come to the Abbey of Swynesheued[2], & ther he abode ij dayes. And as he sat at mete, he axed a monke of the howe, how meche a lof was worth that was set byfore hym at the table; and the monke seide that the lof was worth but an halfpeny. "O, quod he, tho here is gret chepe of breed; Now, quod the Kyng, & I may lyve such a lof schal be worth xxd. or half yeer be agon." And when he had seyd this word myche he thoghte & oft tyme siked, and nome[3] & ete of the breed, and seyd "be God the word I have spoke it schal be soth." The monke that stode before the Kyng, was for this woord fol sory in herte, & thoghte rathere he wold hymselfe souffre pitous deth, & thoght if he myghte ordeigne therefore some maner remedye. And anone the Monke went to his Abbot, & was schreven[4] of hym & told the Abbot al that the Kyng seyde, and prayed his Abbot for to assoyle[5] him, for he wold geve the Kyng such a watsayll[6] that all Engelond schuld be glad therof, & joyfull. Tho went the Monke into a gardyn, & fonde a gret tode therin; & nome her up, & put here in a cuppe, & folled it with good able, & prickked the tode thurgh with a broche[7] meny tymes, tul that the venyme come out in eche side in to the cuppe. And tho nome the cuppe & broght it before the Kyng, & knelyng seyde, "Sir, quod he, watsayll[8], for never dayes of youre lyf ne drunk ye of such a cuppe." "The begynne, Monke," quod the Kyng; & the Monke dranke a gret draught & toke the Kyng the cuppe & the Kyng, also dranke a gret draught, & set doun the cuppe. The Monke anon right went into the Fermery[8], & ther dide anon, on whos soule God have mercy. Amen. And fyve Monkes syngen for his soule speciallich[9], & schul while the Abbey stant. The Kyng aros up anon ful evyl at ese, & commanded to remove the table, & axed after the Monke, and men told hym that he was dede, for his wombe was broke in sunder. When the King herd this tydynge he commanded for to trusse, but al it was for noght for his bely began so to swelle for the drynk that he drank, that he dide withinne ij dayes aftir in the Castell of Newerk, and his body was yburyed at Wynchestre[10].

---

[1] Lincoln. *Rapin.* [2] Swines-head, or Swinstead. [3] took. [4] confessed by him. [5] to give him abiolution.

[6] watsayll, wassail or wassel, a Saxon phrase used on drinking healths, literally signifying *your health*; from thence the bowl used on this occasion was called a wassel-bowl. John being descended from the Saxon race of Kings, the Monk's address on this occasion was peculiarly flattering, and may be supposed very pleasing to the King.

[7] a spit, or any sharp instrument. It is a French word.

[8] The Infirmary. [9] specially appointed.

[10] According to Rapin, at *Worcester*, in the cathedral; and (says his Translator) with his image upon the tomb, still to be seen. It should seem from the dissertation on this reign, that Rapin had wrote Winchester, and it would be kind of any correspondent at the former city to settle this matter, as there is this remarkable agreement betwixt Rapin's account and the monkish Author.

Mr. Urban, *Polling Place, Berks.*

IF you will take the trouble to revise your Magazine for the year 1768, p. 135, you will find the second line in four of an epitaph, on an infant, that the words adopted by T. W. amongst others, To the Memory of Edward Wynne, Esq; * are unjustly attributed to Mrs. Carter. "The vain parade of monumental fame." I would not by any means derogate from the praise due to that lady; but, I am compelled to say, if that line is to be found in any of her productions, she has borrowed it from your work, as I had the pleasure of transmitting the short epitaph to you, and it may be seen on a grave-stone in the Cloisters of the Cathedral church at Canterbury. Fra. Pigott.

See p. 53. Our correspondent is mistaken; he epitaph he mentions, though not in Mrs. Carter's poems, being undoubtedly by that lady. It is on master Hall, who was the son of a particular friend, 1742. Editor.

38. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. *No XXVII. Containing the History and Antiquities of the Archiepiscopal Palace of Lambeth, from its Foundation to the present Time. By Dr. Ducarel, F. R. and A. S. S.* 4to.

THE contents of this Number are as follows: "Origin of the Name. "Ancient State of this Place. Since "the Norman Conquest. An Exchange of some Lands here between "the Bishop and Convent of Rochester "and Archbp. Baldwin, A. D. 1191; "and an Exchange of the Manor and "Church of Lambeth by the said Bishop and Convent with Archbishop "Hubert Walter, for the Manor of "Darent, A. D. 1197. The building "of the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth, and the gradual Improvements "made to it by several Archbishops. "Dilapidations * at Lambeth Palace. "A more particular Account of the "chief Apartments in Lambeth Palace. "The Library. The Manuscript Library. Librarians †. The Garden "and Park. The Ferry-boat. Public "Acts and other remarkable Occurrences at Lambeth. Archbishops of "Canterbury who have deparsed this "Life at Lambeth. The Names of all "the Lodgings in Lambeth House, "with other Necessarie Rooms, Temp. "Eliz. vel. Jac. I. Disposition of the "Pictures in August 1784. Abstract "of the Suit in the Court of Common "Pleas, in 1776, by which the Palace "of Lambeth was decreed to be extra-"parochial. To which is added, AN "APPENDIX, containing several original instruments, additions," &c.—Some extracts shall be annexed, which, as they must be short, shall be curious.

"The lower library hath been lately much augmented, 1. By the noble legacy of Archbishop Secker, who had expended, in his lifetime, upwards of 500l. in arranging and improving the manuscript library at Lambeth. This generous prelate having observed, with concern, that this library had received no accessions since the death of Archbishop Tenison, made it his business to collect books in all languages, from most parts of Europe, at a very great expence, with a view of supplying that chasm; which he accordingly did, by leaving, at his death, out of his private library, all such books as were not in the archiepiscopal one before, which comprehended much the largest and most valuable part of his own collection. He also bequeathed to the manuscript library a variety of learned and curious tracts, letters, &c. written by himself, to be preserved there under the sole care of the Archbishop for the time being, and to be inspected by no one without his Grace's express permission.

"2. By the generosity of the late Archbishop Cornwallis, who, besides adding thereto many valuable books in his life-time, caused a very curious collection of old printed tracts and pamphlets (from the reign of King Henry VII. to that of Queen Anne), which had long lain here undigested, to be methodised and bound in 60 volumes. And since his Grace's death, some valuable articles have been presented by his accomplished lady, who took great delight in this library, which she visited almost every day.

"The whole number of printed books herein deposited is at present at least 25000 volumes."....

"A singular curiosity is likewise herein deposited; I mean the shell of a land-tortoise, which (tradition tells us) was put into the garden at Lambeth by Archbishop Laud, in 1633, where it continued till 1753, when it was unfortunately killed by the negligence of the gardener. This shell was secured to posterity by the care of the late Mr. Thomas Parry, receiver of the Archbishop's revenues, &c. who died in 1773, aged 65. He had, as it were, been brought up in this palace, where he came from Westminster school in the year 1724, and resided till his death. He always asserted this tradition, which is by no means improbable, since all the naturalists agree as to the longevity of the land-tortoise in general, though not as to its precise age in particular *."....

"In Plate VIII. are seen two remarkable fig-trees, nailed against the wall. These are of the white Marseilles, and still bear delicious fruit. Tradition says, they were planted by Cardinal Pole. They cover a surface of fifty feet in height, and forty in breadth. The circumference of the southernmost is 28 inches, of the other 22. On the south side of the building is another tree of the same age, but not seen in this view. Its circumference at bottom is 28 inches.

"The tradition relative to these trees is rendered extremely probable from many circumstances. Fig-trees were, it is generally

* No mention is made of any dilapidations subsequent to those paid by the executors of Archbishop Tenison. EDIT.

† Dr. Ducarel was appointed librarian by Archbishop Hutton, in 1757, in which office he has been continued by three succeeding Archbishops; and for his arrangement of the books, additional catalogue of the MSS. &c. the library and the publick are greatly indebted to him. EDIT.

* "The news-papers of 1784 mentioned the death of a land-tortoise at a gentleman's house near Witham in Essex, which had been presented to his ancestors in 1505 by Admiral Sir John Leake."

allowed,

allowed, brought into England in the reign of Henry VIII.; and it seems not unlikely that Cardinal Pole, who had long resided in Italy, would be fond of cultivating those fruits to which he had been there accustomed. And to the objection arising from their great age it may be answered, that we do not well know how long a fig-tree will flourish, if properly cultivated. And, besides, there is a concurrent tradition of an older tree, and the following instances of two very ancient ones, the times of whose plantation are well ascertained.

"The first of these stands at Mitcham, in Surrey, in the garden of the manor house, formerly the private estate of Archbishop Cranmer, and now belonging to one of his descendants. It is likewise of the white sort, and is confidently asserted to have been planted by Archbp. Cranmer. Its branches are very low; but its stem, which measures 30 inches in girth, has every possible mark of great age.

"In the Dean's garden at Winchester there was also, in the year 1757, a very ancient fig-tree, whose fruit was of the small red sort. It was inclosed in a wooden frame, with a glass door and two windows on each side of it, for the admission of sun and air. The frame protected it from wind and rain.

"On the stone wall to which the tree was nailed there is a plaistering, and several inscriptions in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages; one of them, in the latter, mentioning, that in the year 1623 King James the First, as is there said, 'tasted of the 'fruit of this fig-tree with great pleasure.' The other inscriptions were passages in the Old and New Testaments, all alluding to fig-trees. This tree has been suffered to perish, for want of necessary repairs to the frame-work.

"At Oxford, in the garden of the Regius Professor of Hebrew, is a fig-tree brought from the East, and planted by Dr. Pocock in the year 1648, which is at this day in a thriving condition. It bears a black fig.

"As the digression respecting these trees is a piece of horticultural history, it is hoped the reader will pardon its being here inserted *."

To this work the abstract (or report) of the first mentioned above is a valuable addition, as it contains many curious facts, cases, and arguments, that we do not remember to have seen so amply discussed. Mr. Serjeant Hill and Mr. Dunning were counsel for the archbishop; and Mr. Bearcroft and Mr. Serjeant Kemp, for the parish. And it should be recorded, that, "in consequence of this verdict, the parish was "condemned in costs amounting to 150l. "which money was raised by an assessment on all the inhabitants, and paid "to Archbishop Cornwallis, who, a few "months after, very generously presented the whole sum to the parish, and "paid his solicitor's bill out of his own "pocket." On reading the above, we cannot help observing, that one of the principal arguments to prove the palace to be "in the parish" (weak as it is) was founded on an entry made by Abp. Secker ["a very exact and careful "man," (as Mr. Bearcroft styles him), "a man not likely to blunder and mistake, still less against himself, more "likely to mistake in any other cause "than where his own interest was concerned," &c.] in which those words were added. And though the late Archbishop did not use that phrase, he styled himself, when celebrating a marriage in his own chapel, "Frederick "Cant. *Curate*." And we cannot help wondering, that, on a former entry, in 1743, being mentioned as made by "Thomas Tanner, the Archbishop's "chaplain," Mr. Dunning should say, "who he was we don't at all know," as almost any clerical friend could have informed him, that he was Archbishop Potter's son-in-law, and is now the very respectable rector of Hadleigh, &c.

Portraits of the Author, Archbishop Chichley, Bishops Gibson and Smallbroke, and Plans and Views of the Palace and Gardens, are inserted, one of the latter by Miss Hartley.

A few unnoticed errata we will beg leave to subjoin, for correction.

P. 9, l. ult. for "1109" r. "1209."
P. 42, note †, l. 1. } for "Dr. *James*
P. 81, l. 24. } "Bradford" read "Dr. *Samuel*."
P. 68, l. 18, for "1686" r. "1696."
P. 92, l. 34, for "parish" r. "palace."
Append. p. 23, col. 2, l. 5, for "Orpington" r. "Aynesford."

39. *Sonnets and other Poems; with a Vindication of the Six Bards of* Ossian. 8vo.

THIS Collection, which consists of XVI Sonnets, V Odes, some Translations of Horace, &c. besides the "Six "Bards," gives us a very favourable idea of the poetical abilities of this young bard, and shews that he has drunk deep of the Pierian spring of the best authors, Milton in particular. And every reader of taste, we doubt not, will be

* "These particulars of the fig-trees are printed by Capt. Grose (to whom they were communicated by Dr. Ducarel in 1773) in his Account of Lambeth Palace."

be of the same opinion when he has perused them. Two specimens shall be inserted.

"SONNET XII.

To Miss M——e, of N——.

Aug. 4, 1784.

"Sweet is the gleam of morn; and sweet on high
The wandering moon; with sweets all nature blest:
But most the virgin's beauty strikes the breast;
The tender voice, white neck, and full black eye
Drowsily sweet, like Sol through clouds; the dye,
That paints the cheek, by dark, brown locks caress't;
The slender form, that grace and ease invest,
Yet shrinking from the sight with modesty;
The manners form'd to shine in courts; yet meek,
And pleas'd with all, and wishing all to please,
Enrapture; but when join'd in one they speak,
The Bard with joys unutterable seize:
Yet such he fear'd but in his dreams to seek,
Till Mary bless'd his gaze with living charms like these."

"VERSES *inscribed in a Book, a Legacy to a very young Lady from an old Man, who had been a Servant in her Family, and died, aged* 96, *March* 1782.

"When a few moons (Heaven grant the lot!) have shed
Their rip'ning lustre o'er thine infant head,
And Shakespeare's page, my Lucy, shall unroll
To thy rapt sight the mirror of the soul;
There, 'mid his scenes with thousand colours fraught,
OLD ADAM shall enchant thy wond'ring thought.
Such was the man who bade thy mother bear
This small memorial to thy future care:
From youth to age her grateful house he serv'd,
Nor from strict Virtue's path a moment swerv'd.
When life's dark winter, as it 'gan to lour,
Blasted his sight, and bound up every power
For active good, yet many a length'ned day
With meek content he smil'd beneath its sway;
And still with kindest thoughts his time beguil'd,
And bless'd the race, for whom he once had toil'd;
Till ninety years being past, in measure even,
He sail'd, with conscious triumph, up to Heaven."

If such are the "buds" of twenty-two, what may we not expect from the "ripened fruits" of thirty, unless they should be blasted by the ungenial damps of the law, as the Muses and Themis seldom long agree, and even a Yorke, a Blackstone, and a Browne, found it impossible to reconcile them!

40. *The History of* France *under the Kings of the Race of* Valois, *from the Accession of* Charles *the Fifth, in* 1364, *to the Death of* Charles *the Ninth, in* 1574. *The Second Edition, with very considerable Augmentations. By* Nathaniel William Wraxall, *Esq.* 2 *Vols.* 8*vo.*

OF these "Memoirs," as they were then styled, a large account and extracts were given (when they were first published) in our vol. XLVII. p. 329. Little, therefore, remains to be added, except the advantages which this edition has over the former. The author seems now to have intituled it a "History," because the dates are every where introduced (in the "Memoirs" there is not a single date), because the text is enlarged, and because the notes are not only more numerous, but contain *great historical* information in all the principal points of the French annals during the period of time here comprised.—*Where* the text is enlarged, or altered, or augmented, we cannot pretend to specify, as it is so throughout the whole work, and not in any one particular reign, or page, or place. The most material and important additions are, however, the notes, of which a great part are quite new; and those before printed are in general enlarged and improved. The reign of Henry III, the last of the family of Valois, is still wanting to complete the piece.

41. *The Knight and Friars. An Historic Tale. By* Richard Paul Jodrell, *Esq. F. R. and A. S. S.* 4*to.*

THE original story of Sir Thomas Erpingham, &c. on which this tale is founded, may be seen in Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. III. pp. 647 and 648.

The moral of it, which, though the incidents are comic, seems intended to be serious, may be collected from the beginning, which, therefore, we will insert.

"When Guilt pursues the coward soul,
Vain is our flight from pole to pole.
O impotence of fond disguise!
Poor subterfuge from mortal eyes!

Not

Nor Persa's balsam can asswage
The mental fever's boiling rage;
Nor Eastern Poppy's opiate stream
Lull with oblivious Lethe's dreams
Her simplest Confessor knows no bind
In adamantine chains the mind.
Condemn'd unheard by Judge or Jury,
Or hissing Theatre of Drury,
Lo! where the shudd'ring culprit stands,
And tears to Heaven his palsied hands.
Before the dark some Stygian throne
Of his tremendous breast alone,
Unaw'd by fear, or legal pelf,
He stamps the verdict——*Against Self.*
No Rhadamanthus, though severe*,
Could pinion an equal sentence there;
Nor bloody Jefferies, nor Page †,
Though fir'd by Hell's vindictive rage,
With Pope and Satan of the quorum ‡,
Could thunder such a curse before 'em.
"Murder! O flagrant sin! no doubt,
Cries rev'rend Spintext, it will out;
But grace obtain'd, my spruce Divine,
I'll preach a tale worth ten of thine.
For text, In Heywood's learned book,
Call'd *Gunaikeion*, please to look:
This Cabinet of English Greek
Bids the *Nine Virgin Muses* speak
Of all the freaks of female sin
From Eve and Helen down to Gwin §.
"Prodigious Folio! (whispers Prude)
"Sweet Sir, forbear, be not too rude:
"Give mercy, Bard, my Sisters spare;
"'Tis barbarous wit to wound the fair;
"Ev'n I perhaps am lampoon'd there."
"Cease your complaints, my simp'ring dame,
"And from this tale learn Virtue's fame."

Mr. Jodrell, it should be added, thinks the prose relation (which is annexed) "exact and authentic." In that we cannot agree with him.

40. *An Account of the Musical Performances in* Westminster-Abbey, *and* The Pantheon, May 26, 27, 29, *and* June 3 *and* 5, 1784. *In Commemoration of* Handel. *By* Charles Burney, *Mus. D. F. R. S.* 4to. *(Concluded from p.* 130.)

WE shall now give (as was proposed) some extracts from the Doctor's entertaining Life of Handel.

"His government of singers was somewhat despotic; for, upon Cuzzoni's insolently refusing to sing his admirable air, *Falsa Imagine*, in Otho, he told her, that he always knew she was *a very Devil*; but that he should now let her know, in his turn, that he was *Beelzebub, the Prince of the Devils*. And then, taking her up by the waist, swore, if she did not immediately obey his orders, he would throw her out of the window."....

"When Handel went through Chester, in his way to Ireland, 1741, I was at the public school in that city, and very well remember seeing him smoke a pipe over a dish of coffee at the Exchange Coffee-house; for, being extremely curious to see so extraordinary a man, I watched him narrowly as long as he remained in Chester; which, on account of the wind being unfavourable for his embarking at Park-Gate, was several days. During this time, he applied to Mr. Baker, the organist, my first music-master, to know whether there were any choirmen in the cathedral, who could sing *at sight*, as he wished to prove some books that had been hastily transcribed, by trying the choruses, which he intended to perform in Ireland. Mr. Baker mentioned some of the most likely singers then in Chester, and, among the rest, a printer of the name of Janson, who had a good bass voice, and was one of the best musicians in the choir. At this time Harry Alcock, a good player, was the first violin at Chester, which was then a very musical place; for, besides public performances, Mr. Prebendary Prescott had a weekly concert, at which he was able to muster eighteen or twenty performers, gentlemen and professors. A time was fixed for this private rehearsal at the Golden Falcon, where Handel was quartered; but, alas! on trial of the chorus in the Messiah, *And with his stripes we are healed*, poor Janson, after repeated attempts, failed so egregiously, that Handel let loose his great bear upon him; and, after swearing in four or five languages, cried out in broken English, 'You schaun-'trel! tid not you dell me dat you could 'sing at soite?'——"Yes, Sir," says the printer, "and so I can; but not at *first* "*sight*."....

---

* "Pœna autem vehemens, ac multo sævior illis,
Quas & Cæditius gravis invenit aut Rhadamanthus,
Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem. Juv. Sat. xiii. v. 198."

† "Hard words or hanging, if your Judge be Page.
Pope, Horace's First Sat. Imit. v. 82."

‡ "The author does not here insinuate, that either Jefferies or Page were Roman Catholicks, for, on the contrary, he knows that they were both Protestants; but the sentence implies, that the most severe Judges, of all ages and denominations, united, could not inflict a judgment equal to the remorse of Conscience."

§ How Thomas Heywood, who published his *Gunaikeion* in 1624, could introduce Nell Gwin, who flourished in Charles the Second's reign, or whether there is any other 'Gwin' as famous, the author should have informed us; and also what authority he has for the use of pistols in Henry the Fifth's reign. Edit.

"The

"The last season of Handel's personal attendance, and of his life, was remarkably successful. One of my friends, who was generally at the performance of each Oratorio that year, and who used to visit him, after it was over, in the treasurer of the theatre's office, says, that the money he used to take to his carriage of a night, though in gold and silver, was so likely to weigh him down, and throw him into a fever, as the copper-money of the painter Correggio, if the last had as far to carry it."....

"Sometimes I have heard him, as pleasantly as philosophically, console his friends, when, previous to the curtain being drawn up, they have lamented that the house was so empty, by saying, "Never mind; de "moosic vill sound de better."....

"A nobleman, still living, going one night to the Oratorio at Covent-Garden, met Lord Chesterfield coming out of the theatre.—"What! my lord, are you dismissed? Is "there no Oratorio to-night?"—"Yes," says this Lordship, "they are now performing; "but I thought it best to retire, lest I should "disturb the King in his *private!*"....

"Handel expired on Good Friday, April 13, (not the 14th, as was at first asserted,) 1759. He had most seriously and devoutly wished (as Dr. Warren, who attended him, remembers,) for several days before his death, that he might breathe his last on Good Friday, 'in hopes,' he said, 'of meeting his 'good God, his sweet Lord and Saviour, 'on the day of his resurrection,' meaning the third day, or the Easter Sunday following."....

"Besides seeing Handel myself at his own house in Brook Street, and at Carleton-House, where he had rehearsals of his Oratorios, by meeting him at Mrs. Cibber's, and at Frasi's, who was then my scholar, I acquired considerable knowledge of his private character and turn for humour. He was very fond of Mrs. Cibber, whose voice and manners had softened his severity for her want of musical knowledge. At her house, of a Sunday evening, he used to meet Quin, who, in spite of native roughness, was very fond of music. Yet the first time Mrs. Cibber prevailed on Handel to sit down to the harpsichord, while he was present, on which occasion I remember the great musician played the overture in Siroe, and delighted us all with the marvellous neatness with which he played the jig at the end of it, Quin, after Handel was gone, being asked by Mrs. Cibber, whether he did not think Mr. Handel had a charming hand? replied, "*a-hand*, Madam, you mistake, it's *a foot*." 'Poh! poh!' says she, 'has he not a fine 'finger?' "*Toes*, by G—, Madam." Indeed his hand was then so fat, that the knuckles, which usually appear convex, were like those of a child, dinted or dimpled in, so as to be rendered concave; however, his touch was so smooth, and the tone of the instrument so much cherished, that his fingers seemed to grow to the keys. They were so curved and changed, when he played, that no motion, and scarcely the fingers themselves, could be discovered."....

"Handel wore an enormous white wig, and when things went well at the Oratorio, it had a certain nod, or vibration, which manifested his pleasure, and satisfaction. Without it, nice observers were certain that he was out of humour."....

"If the maids of honour, or any other female attendants, talked during the performance at Carleton-House, I fear that our modern Timotheus not only swore, but called names; yet, at such times, the Princess of Wales, with her accustomed mildness and benignity, used to say, "Hush! hush! Han-"del's in a passion."....

"His general look was somewhat heavy and sour; but when he *did* smile, it was like fire, the sun, bursting out of a black cloud. There was a sudden flash of intelligence, wit, and good humour, beaming in his countenance, which I hardly ever saw in any other."....

"He died worth upwards of 20,000*l.* which, except 1000*l.* to the fund for decayed musicians and their families, he chiefly bequeathed to his relations on the continent."

One or two passages from Count Benincasa's letter (mentioned before) are too flattering to our nation to be omitted.

"To honour, in this manner, the memory of an author, who has signalized himself so much in the divine art of music, though [he was] a foreigner; an author, who had the merit of breaking up new ground, and sowing it with the immortal seeds of knowledge and genius, which time, and the limits assigned by nature [to every inventor, however astonishing he may be, did not allow him to carry] to their present degree of perfection, is an event the most honourable to that nation, which renders such public and disinterested justice to the simple and silent merit of an illustrious mortal, who is now no more. Why did not his shade hover round his portrait, and enjoy the triumph *?

"I shall long have before my eyes that temple whose pointed vaults ascend to heaven, that numerous and select crowd of the beautiful and wealthy inhabitants of the first city in the universe; the interesting sight of a Royal Family, whose beauty charms every eye, and whose goodness captivates every heart, and that prodigious orchestra, which never before existed on earth, and which, by

* "The portrait of Handel was placed in the front of the orchestra."

its

its admirable arrangement, seemed, like their daughter Music, to descend from the skies."

We have taken the liberty, in a few instances, to make the translation more close to the original.

This work, we may add, is embellished with seven plates, representing the medal struck and worn on the occasion, Handel's monument in the Abbey, the three tickets of admission, and two perspective views, 1. of the gallery prepared for their Majesties, &c. and 2. of the orchestra and performers, all (but one *) extremely well drawn by Mr. E. F. Burney (a nephew of the Doctor), and engraved by Bartolozzi, Delatré, Sherwin, Spilsbury, and Collyer.

43. Oberon, *Une Poeme, heroi-comique. Traduite d'* Allemand *de M.* Wieland. *Par M. de* Boaton. Berlin.

TO the brief account we gave of this celebrated German poem in our last volume, p. 837, we will now add a sketch of the subject.

Huon, heir to Guyenne, sets out for Paris, to do homage for his dukedom to Charlemagne, but is intercepted, in his way, by the Baron of Hohenblat, who had long been his enemy, accompanied by Sharlot, a son of the Emperor. Huon defends himself, kills Sharlot, without knowing him, and proceeds to the palace. Soon after, the Baron arrives, with the corpse of Sharlot, and accuses Huon of the murder. Huon vindicates himself, and recriminates on the Baron. A trial by single combat ensues, in which Huon kills his adversary. Charles, still inexorable, consents to pardon him only on these terms: that he should go to Bagdad; approach the Caliph, while he is seated at a royal banquet, smite off the head of him that sits on his left hand, kiss twice her who sits on his right, and then ask of the Caliph himself four of his hinder teeth and a lock of his grey beard, as a present to the Emperor. This, in a fit of frenzy, Huon undertakes; receives a blessing from the Pope, his uncle; goes on a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre; and from thence sets out for Bagdad. In his way thither, passing Mount Lebanon, he finds Sheraſmin, an old, faithful follower of his father, who becomes his attendant and 'squire, and to whom he relates the occasion of his journey, which is thus disclosed to the reader. Soon after, they enter an enchanted forest, the residence of OBERON, *King of the Fairies*, who appears to them, takes Huon under his protection, and gives him a magic cap and a bugle horn, with a strict injunction to be upon his guard against every weakness, as, the moment he gives way to that, he loses the favour of OBERON. Huon then meets a prince of Lebanon, delivers his bride from a giant, who had stolen a ring from OBERON, gets possession of this ring without knowing its virtues, and kills the giant. He next sees, in a dream, Retzia, the Caliph's daughter (converted and baptised afterwards by the name of Amanda), with whom he falls passionately in love. She is equally enamoured of him. Huon and Sheraſmin arrive at Bagdad, and meet with an old woman, who lodges them the first night. She proves to be mother to Fatme, Retzia's nurse. By her means Retzia and Huon have an account of each other's dreams, and, recognising each other by the old dame's description, conceive hopes of those dreams being realised. The next day had been fixed, by the Caliph, for the celebration of his daughter's nuptials with Babeken, a prince of Drusia, whom she detests. The Caliph is seated at the nuptial banquet, in all his state, with Retzia on his right hand, and Babeken on his left, when Huon enters the palace, approaches the Caliph, beheads Babeken, salutes Retzia twice, puts on her finger the ring of OBERON, as a pledge of his honourable love, requests of the Caliph four of his hinder teeth and a lock of his grey beard, and, by the assistance of OBERON and the horn, gains his request, and carries Retzia off, attended by Fatme, her nurse. OBERON gives, this second time, a more explicit admonition, enjoining Huon to treat Retzia no otherwise than his sister, till the Pope's benediction shall have sanctified their union. They embark. Huon makes the best resolutions, and adheres to them strictly at first. As trusty Sheraſmin keeps a strict eye upon the lovers, his presence becomes irksome; an occasion offering, Huon sends him, on a frivolous pretence, to Paris, and at length, surprised and overcome by passion, yields to its dictates. The cap and horn instantly vanish. A dreadful storm arises. The captain, after struggling with it in vain, attributes it to the wrath of Heaven directed against some guilty

wretch

* Viz. the third ticket, which was painted by R. Smirk, R. A.

wretch on board, and makes them all caſt lots to diſcover him. The lot falls upon Huon, and he, like another Jonah, is condemned to be thrown into the ſea: Retzia claſps him in her arms, and leaps into the ſea with him. The unknown virtue of the ring ſaves them. They float to the ſtrand of a deſert iſland, where they paſs ſome months in great want and miſery. At length, Huon climbing ſome rocks, which he till then had thought inacceſſible, finds a fertile ſpot and the cell of a hermit, into which he receives them, inculcating reſignation to their fate, and penitence for their fault. They paſs a conſiderable time in this delightful retreat. By the aſſiſtance of Titania, Queen of the Fairies, a little Huonnet comes into the world. At length the hermit dies. Titania, foreſeeing evil at hand, ſteals Huonnet away, and gives him to her nymphs, to be educated in her immortal bowers. His parents, wandering in queſt of him, ſeparate near the ſhore, where a Tuniſian galley happens to be watering. The Moors ſee Retzia, ſeize her, and force her on board their veſſel, in ſpite of the efforts of Huon, who, hearing her cries, runs to her aſſiſtance. He is overpowered by numbers. They ſtrip him, tie him hand and foot to a tree, and ſet ſail for Tunis. When they are near their port, Titania raiſes a ſtorm, ſtrikes the ſhip with lightning, and drowns all the crew. Retzia floats miraculouſly to the ſhore, juſt at the foot of a terrace of the royal gardens. Almanzor, King of Tunis, happens to be walking there, ſees her, falls violently in love with her, and lodges her, with every mark of reſpect, in an apartment in the palace of Almanſaris, his queen. Mean time, Fatme, left unprotected in the ſhip from which Huon and Retzia had leaped into the ſea, has been ſold for a ſlave by the treachery of the captain, and bought by old Ibrahim, Almanzor's chief gardener. Sheraſmin, when within ſight of Paris, beginning to conſider that he was ſent on a frivolous errand, had turned ſhort, and ſet out to meet his maſter at Rome. Not finding him there, he had wandered about the world in queſt of him. He paſſes one day by the gardener's door at Tunis, ſees Fatme, hears her ſtory, and being totally at a loſs how to proceed, hires himſelf as a day-labourer to Ibrahim. Huon, after remaining ſome time bound to the tree, is looſed by one of OBERON's ſpirits, who conveys him likewiſe to the door of Ibrahim. There Sheraſmin finds him. He hears the ſtory of the beautiful ſtranger received the night before into the queen's apartment; he ſuſpects her to be his Retzia, and with this hope prevails on Ibrahim to adopt him as his nephew, and permit him to work in the gardens of the Seraglio, under the name of Haſſan. Almanſaris accidentally ſees him there, and conceives a violent paſſion for him. Fatme undertakes to convey to Amanda [Retzia] from Huon an Eaſtern billet-doux; this, by a miſtake, falls into the hands of Almanſaris, who receives it as for herſelf, and immediately makes an aſſignation with Haſſan, which he, believing this anſwer to come from his Amanda, punctually keeps. Here Almanſaris practiſes all the arts of ſeduction, but in vain. Retzia reſiſts Almanzor with equal conſtancy. Almanſaris makes a ſecond attempt upon Huon, but with no greater ſucceſs; when being ſurpriſed by Almanzor, ſhe accuſes Haſſan, who, in conſequence, is condemned to be burnt alive the next day. Almanſaris viſits Haſſan in priſon, offers him liberty, and, by her means, the crown of Tunis, if he will return her love. This he rejects with diſdain. Almanzor, in like manner, offers Retzia his hand and the throne, which ſhe rejects with equal diſdain; and being informed, by Fatme, of the dreadful ſituation of her Huon, ſhe flies to Almanzor to beg his life. Her agitation and zeal in the cauſe of Haſſan ſurpriſe and pique Almanzor. He refuſes, ſhe ſtill intreats, and, when interrogated by the King, avows the relation ſhe bears to Haſſan, and her reſolution to ſhare his fate. At length, Almanzor, incenſed, condemns her to be burnt with Haſſan. The lovers are brought out, bound to the ſtake, and the fire kindled; when, their probation being now completed, and their conſtancy tried to the utmoſt, Titania extinguiſhes the flames. Huon finds the horn again at his ſide, by the aid of which, and that of the King and Queen of the Fairies, Huon, Retzia, Sheraſmin, and Fatme are miraculouſly conveyed to Paris. There Retzia receives Huonnet from Titania. Huon preſents his bride and caſket, with the teeth and beard of the Caliph, to Charlemagne, whoſe anger, at length, gives place to admiration and eſteem.

It may be neceſſary to add a few words on the machinery of this poem.

It is founded on the story of *January and May*, altered by Chaucer from Boccace, and modernised by Pope from Chaucer. Oberon and Titania are witnesses to the scene of the pear-tree; he, incensed at the impudence of May, restores January to his sight; she instantly puts an excuse into the mouth of *May*, which January believes rather than his own eyes. Oberon, provoked, swears an irrevocable oath to Titania, that he will never see her more till one faithful woman re-establish the credit of her sex. Oberon's resentment subsides, but he and his queen are still severed by this fatal oath; till at length, thinking they have discovered, in Huon and Rezia, the faithful pair whose constancy will annul it, the Fairy sovereigns deeply interest themselves in all that concerns them. The tale itself of *January and May* is interwoven in the work, and is put into the mouth of Sheraſmin, who, far from ſuſpecting its immediate connection with the adventures of his Knight, relates it as a pleaſant ſtory to amuſe and divert the lovers. The cup, given by Oberon to Huon, has a never-failing ſupply of liquor. The horn, if blown gently, ſets all thoſe who hear it, and are not perfectly good and true, into an involuntary fit of dancing; if blown louder, it brings Oberon to the place. The ridiculous ſcenes produced by this horn are perhaps too nearly allied to the burleſque. Though the poem be written profeſſedly in a comic ſtrain, the author has ſtrictly obſerved the rules of decency, and managed more than one delicate paſſage with ſo much art as not to offend the niceſt ear. A good tranſlation of it into Engliſh, we need not add, is much to be wiſhed, though perhaps ſcarce to be expected.

44. *An Apology for the Life of* George Anne Bellamy, *late of* Covent Garden Theatre. *Written by Herſelf. To which is annexed, Her original Letter to* John Calcraft, *Eſq. advertiſed to be publiſhed in* October, 1767, *but which was then violently ſuppreſſed.* 5 *Vols.* 8*vo.*

UNHAPPY the Life that needs an Apology! But ſuch is the phraſe which, borrowed originally from the primitive defenders of Chriſtianity, has of late been perverted and proſtituted to the uſes of the ſtage and the ſtews. Mrs. Bellamy's mother (ſhe tells us) was the daughter of an eminent farmer and hop-planter at Maidſtone in Kent, named Scal, a Quaker, who was alſo proprietor of Mount Sion at Tunbridge Wells, to which his widow removed ſoon after his death, and let her houſes furniſhed. She then married Mr. Buſby, a builder, who unexpectedly failing, and no fortune having been ſecured to her daughter, or ſettled on herſelf, they were both left deſtitute. Mrs. Godfrey, however, ſiſter to the great Duke of Marlborough (*ſee the extracts*), who had in her ſervice a daughter of Mr. Buſby by a former wife, placed Miſs Scal at a boarding ſchool in Queen Square, from whence, at the age of fourteen, ſhe was ſeduced and kept at Somerſet-Houſe by the late Lord Tyrawley, till he married, for convenience, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Bleſſington.—Indignant as his miſtreſs was at firſt, ſhe followed him to Liſbon, on his going thither in a public character; but there, finding him attached to a Donna Anna, the ſame indignation made her accept the hand of a Captain Bellamy, whom ſhe accompanied to Ireland, where being delivered of our heroine on St. George's day, 1733, (therefore named *George*, we ſuppoſe,) ſome months too ſoon for him to be her father, he immediately left the kingdom, and never more ſaw either mother or child. The ſententious morality of our apologiſt here fails moſt egregiouſly, nor can ſhe, by any means, reconcile us to ſuch a flagrant breach, not only of virtue, but common honeſty. By the directions of Lord Tyrawley, her real father, ſhe was taken from her mother ſoon after her birth, and put to nurſe, and at four years old was ſent, with a Miſs Frazer, to the Urſulines at Boulogne, for education. Thus ſhe was bred a Roman Catholic, though her mother was firſt a Quaker, and then a Methodiſt. The latter was then on Covent-Garden ſtage. At eleven, Miſs B. was recalled to England, and lived with her noble father, till, on his going ambaſſador to Ruſſia, her mother (then imprudently married again to a Mr. Walter, though it is not ſaid when Capt. Bellamy died,) prevailed with her to come and reſide with her. This occaſioned her being renounced by Lord T, who, in conſequence, withdrew her allowance. Meeting, at Twickenham, with Mrs. Woffington, Miſs B. was induced to act privately, at Kingſton, Andromache in the Diſtreſſed Mother, with her and Mr. Garrick, &c. and afterwards Othello, at Mr. Rich's, with his daughters, and being accidentally overheard

overheard by Mr. R, he introduced her on his stage at the age of 14 in the character of Monimia, in which she succeeded (she says) at last beyond expectation, so as to conquer even the prejudices of Mr. Quin. Her favours from the great, and theatrical anecdotes, we shall pass over, till being pursued by Lord Byron, a friend of his, an "ignoble Earl," unnamed, took her by force to his house, and afterwards placed her in a lodging. What ensued we are not told, save that her character seemed, from this time, blasted, though it does not appear that she saw Lord B, and though she avows her innocence. But her own brother, who accompanied the Earl to her lodgings, could not be convinced of this. Her mother too was inveterate, and her health being much impaired, she went to Braintree, in Essex, to some female Quaker relations of her mother, where passing, by her dress, for "a *neat* Quaker," (as she phrases it,) she captivated, and would probably have married, an honest apothecary of the same persuasion, had not her name and theatrical connection been unwittingly betrayed by "the well-"known Zachary Moore." The indignation, and also jealousy, of her female cousin, her leaving the country, her mother's reconciliation to her, their enlisting with Mr. Sheridan at Dublin Theatre, her campaign there with Garrick, &c. in 1746, and afterwards at Covent-Garden, her being again restored to the favour of Lord Tyrawley, his displeasure at her refusing Mr. Crump, an Irish linen merchant, for a husband, and her accepting Mr. Metham for a gallant, &c. are incidents on which we will not dwell, further than to say that the latter gentleman (now Sir George Montgomery) took her, "nothing loth," ("neither sorry "or offended," are her own words,) from the theatre, when the audience were expecting her in the 5th act of "The Provoked Wife," as Lady Fanciful, and that, after she had borne him a son, she discarded him for a mad, jealous freak, in consequence of a rash vow of which she seemed ever afterwards to have repented, and accepted the offers of the late Mr. Calcraft, whom she despised, and could never love, by whom she had a daughter, to whom "Lady Caro-"line Fox, Lady Tyrawley, and Mr. Fox, "stood sponsors in person." Her theatrical engagements at Covent-Garden, however, still continued, (refusing the offers of Mr. Garrick,) from which, and her benefit, the amount of her income, she says, was larger than Mr. Calcraft's. With Mrs. Cibber, her rival Juliet, she was on the most friendly terms; but she and Mrs. Woffington (the Rival Queens) were continually squabbling and almost fighting, and one of their affrays occasioned Foote's little piece, "The Green-Room Squabble," &c. After this, they never spoke till Mrs. W. desired to ask her pardon, for an intentional injury, on her death-bed.

But here we must at present drop the curtain, after adding, by way of epilogue, a few extracts, and will resume the historical part of the three remaining acts, or volumes, in our next, first observing, that the Life of this heroine, a continued course, as it seems, of vice, folly, and extravagance, by the distresses in which it involved her, and the remorse which it now must occasion, may afford an useful lesson to the young and giddy of her own sex, especially to those who are so unfortunate as to tread the slippery boards of a theatre; though the candid will make great allowance for such a wretched birth and education, (if so it may be called,) and the miserable example of *such blind guides* as her parents.

"Among the many persons of quality who occupied occasionally my grandmother's house, was *the Honourable** Mrs. Godfrey, mistress of the Jewel Office, and sister to the great Duke of Marlborough. With this lady a daughter of Mr. Busby's, by a former marriage, lived as her own attendant; and so great an esteem had she contracted, during her residence at Tonbridge, for my grandmother, and fondness for my mother, that she offered to bring up the latter, and have her educated, in every respect, the same as her own daughter, Miss Godfrey. My grandmother, however, having at this time no reason to doubt but that her child was amply provided for, politely declined the offer, but agreed, that upon Mrs. Godfrey's return to town for the winter, she should accompany, and spend three or four months with her.

"That season being now come, Mrs. Godfrey set out for London; and, upon her arrival, heard that her noble brother was given over by his physicians. But having been, for some time, at variance with the Duchess, on account of her exposing, though in a state of second childhood, the man who had rendered himself so famous, an imprudence which deservedly gave offence to Mrs. God-

* This lady had no title to this appellation, her father, Sir Winston Churchill, being only a knight. EDIT.

frey, ſhe had not the ſatisfaction of ſeeing him before he died. Here I muſt add, that the Ducheſs of Marlborough, much to her diſcredit, uſed to take the Duke with her in the coach, whenever ſhe went abroad, even upon the moſt trivial occaſions; exhibiting, as a public ſpectacle, the hero who had lately kept nations in awe, and whoſe talents in the cabinet were equal to his valour and military knowledge in the field. — Good heavens! ſuch *a rub* muſt ſurely have excited the moſt poignant grief even in the moſt unfeeling breaſt.

"Mrs. Godfrey was prevented, by this diſagreement, from paying a viſit herſelf at Marlborough-houſe, to condole with her ſiſter-in-law on the loſs their family and the nation had ſuſtained. Having, however, an inclination to know how things were conducted there, ſhe ſent her woman, Mr. Buſby's daughter, to make what enquiries ſhe could; and the latter, overcome by the importunities of her little ſtep-ſiſter, who had attended Mrs. Godfrey to town, as propoſed, was accompanied by her to ſee the remains of the Duke lie in ſtate.

"When they arrived at the gate of Marlborough-houſe, they found it open, but, to their infinite ſurpriſe, met not a living creature during their paſſage to the room in which the body was depoſited. So totally was this incomparable man neglected in the laſt ſtage of his mortal exhibition, that not a ſingle attendant, or one glimmering taper, remained about him as tokens of reſpectful attention. My mother and her companion were obliged to the day-light alone for the faint view they obtained of the funeral decorations.

"The melancholy and diſreſpectful ſcene ſhe had been juſt witneſs to was no ſooner deſcribed to Mrs. Godfrey by her woman, than it had ſuch an effect upon her as to occaſion a long and ſevere illneſs, which at length reduced her to ſuch a ſtate that, had ſhe experienced the ſame neglectful treatment her brother had done, ſhe muſt have been buried alive: for one Sunday, fancying herſelf better than ſhe had been for ſome time, and able to go to chapel, as ſhe was dreſſing for that purpoſe, ſhe ſuddenly fell down to all appearance dead.

"The ſcreams of her woman and my mother brought Col. Godfrey into the room, who, having probably ſeen inſtances of perſons remaining in a ſtate of inſenſibility for a conſiderable time, and afterwards recovering, directed that his lady ſhould be immediately put into bed, and that two perſons ſhould conſtantly continue with her, till indubitable ſymptoms appeared of her deceaſe. The conſequences proved with how much judgement the Colonel had acted. Notwithſtanding the opinion of the phyſicians, who all declared that the breath of life was irrecoverably departed, and in oppoſition to the ſolicitations of his friends to have the body interred, he continued reſolute in his determination till the Sunday following, when, exactly at the ſame hour on which the change had happened, ſigns appeared of returning ſenſibility. So punctual was Nature in her operations upon this ſingular occaſion, that Mrs. Godfrey awoke from her trance juſt as the chapel bell was once more ringing, which ſo perfectly eradicated from her memory every trace of her inſenſibility, that ſhe blamed her attendants for not awaking her in time to go to church, as ſhe had propoſed to do. Col. Godfrey, whoſe tenderneſs to his lady was unremitted, taking advantage of this incident, prudently gave orders that ſhe ſhould by no means be made acquainted with what had happened, leſt it ſhould make a melancholy impreſſion on her mind. And I believe, to the day of her death, ſhe remained ignorant of it."....

"I cannot here help taking notice of one inſtance, among many, of *Mr. Fox's* fondneſs for his ſon, who juſtly makes ſo conſpicuous a figure in the political annals of the preſent times. The wall at the bottom of the lawn before Holland-houſe being to be taken down, and iron palliſades put up in its room, that the paſſengers on the road might have a better view of that fine antique building, it was neceſſary to make uſe of gunpowder to precipitate the work. Mr Fox had promiſed *Maſter Charles* that he ſhould be preſent when the exploſion took place. But finding the workmen had completed the fall of the wall without giving him notice, he ordered it to be rebuilt, and when it was thoroughly cemented, had it blown up again, in order to keep his word with his ſon. He at the ſame time recommended it to thoſe about him never, upon any account, to be guilty of a breach of promiſe to children, as, by doing ſo, they inſtilled into them an indifference with regard to the obſervance of their own promiſes when they arrived at years of maturity."....

Mr. Fox, in another place, is ſtyled "one of the tendereſt huſbands, *too* indulgent a father, the beſt of maſters, and the warmeſt and moſt attached of friends." Of his generoſity and compaſſion ſome ſtriking inſtances are recorded; and his tranſactions with his ſteward and Ayliffe are ſet, we are told, in a true light. See p. 174.

We will alſo add her account of "the well-known *Zachary Moore*" [mentioned above], as diſtinguiſhed for "his misfortunes as his diſſipation."

"This gentleman had once been poſſeſſed of an income of £.25,000 per annum. But not being endowed with a proportionable ſhare of prudence, he found himſelf at length reduced, through his own extravagance, and the chicanery of his ſteward, to the moſt humiliating neceſſity. And what is very extraordinary,

traordinary, the wretch, who had thus juggled him out of a princely fortune, had the audacity to propose to him to take his daughter to wife; on which condition he would agree to return him back the whole of the estate he had deprived him of. Mr. Moore nobly, in my opinion, rejected the disgraceful offer. The generality of his acquaintance, however, notwithstanding they could not but admire his magnanimity upon the occasion, blamed an imprudence in consequence of which he was necessitated, at forty years of age, to accept of an ensigncy in a regiment that was ordered to Gibraltar."....

"*General Braddock*, to whom I had been known from my infancy, and who was particularly fond of me, the evening before his departure for America supped with me, accompanied by his two aides-de-camp, Major Burton and Capt. Orme. Before we parted, the General told me he should never see me more; for he was going, with a handful of men, to conquer whole nations; and to do this they must *cut their way* through unknown woods. He produced a map of the country, saying, at the same time, "Dear "Pop, we are sent like sacrifices to the "altar." The event of the expedition too fatally verified the General's expectations.—On going away, he put into my hands a paper, which proved to be his will. As he did not doubt my being married to Mr. Calcraft, from his apparent fondness for me, from the alteration in my behaviour, and from the preference I had given to him before Mr. Metham, he had made him his sole executor, leaving me only the plate which he had received as the usual perquisite from government on his nomination."—The death of this second father (as she calls him) we are afterwards told, threw her into a fever.

Dr. Francis is twice styled "the *re-puted* translator of Horace;" and this, in a note, is thus explained: "I have been *creditably* informed, that this "translation was the production of *Mr.* "*Duncombe*" But this lady should be informed, that these two translations are totally different, and that Dr. Francis (as is well known to his scholars) certainly translated Horace as much as "Garth wrote his own Dispensary."—This mistake probably arises from his having been assisted by a "*Dr. Dunkin*" of Ireland. His Constantine failing on the stage, our heroine, his "Empress "Fulvia," introduced him, she says, to Mr. Fox, who invited him to breakfast the next day with saying, "Well! "Doctor, who knows but your damna-"tion as a play-wright may be the "means of your promotion as a divine?" She might have added, 'And so it was.' For Dr. F, after going chaplain to the staff with Gen. Braddock, succeeded Bishop Green, in 1762, by Mr. Fox's means, in the valuable rectory of Barrow.——The late Dr. Best (who supplied Mrs. B. with poultry, &c. at Holwood Hill) and his living, Keston, are, by another mistake, changed into "Betts" and "Caston."

45. *Observations on an extraordinary Case of a ruptured* Uterus. *By* Andrew Douglas, *M. D. Member of the College of Physicians, London, &c. &c.*

A RUPTURE of the gravid uterus has always been thought highly dangerous, but that it is not necessarily fatal appears from the case here related, the recovery of Mrs. Manning, of Denzil Street, Clare Market, where the membranes had been ruptured eight hours when Dr. Douglas first saw her, Sept. 12, 1784. The woman appearing *in extremis* the same evening, the uterus seeming to have been ruptured transversely, he determined on immediate delivery, which was happily effected by extracting the fœtus and secundines through the rupture by the natural passage, and, after many alarming symptoms, by slow degrees she was so far recovered, on the 27th, as to be able to walk to the Doctor's house in Bedford Street, Bedford Square, and from that time to the present, Jan. 10, 1785, she has continued well.

So unusual an event as recovery in such an instance led our practitioner "to think it was equally criminal either "to give up such a case as hopeless, and "do nothing; or to consign the patient "to as certain death, by means of a "cruel operation."

To strengthen his opinion by collateral supports, he has abstracted XV Cases from medical writers, and the information of his friends, which, he thinks, "will give additional weight to "his conclusions," though in three of these cases only the patients recovered. On these Dr. D. makes several scientific and humane observations, and among them the following: "A rupture of "the gravid uterus is, confessedly, a "case which the experience of the past "and of the present time has rendered "almost hopeless. Yet it might be "worth enquiring, whether the reco-"very would have been so very rare, "had we not so generally given way to "an almost criminal despondency. The "case I have related is decisive as to

"the

"the possibility of recovery; and the "other histories which I have cited, "though not so conclusive as I could "wish, contain, each of them, some "circumstance which ought to encou-"rage us to try in future what imme-"diate delivery may be able to effect; "since it does not appear that any thing "has hitherto been gained by a con-"trary conduct." And, after obviating the objections that may be made to immediate delivery, shewing "how little "relief is to be expected from any "power which we can suppose the con-"stitution to have over a fœtus, in "such circumstances" as he describes, and pointing out "the pernicious effects "which its remaining in the abdomen "must inevitably produce," he thinks these conclusions may be admitted:

"1. That, in a rupture of the gravid "uterus, which has even allowed a "fœtus to pass into the cavity of the "abdomen, the case is not to be consi-"dered as absolutely hopeless.

"2. That the danger of such a case "is as much, in consequence of the in-"jury which the viscera sustain from "the child remaining in the cavity of "the abdomen, as from that which is "done to the uterus itself.

"3. That the danger will generally "be in proportion to the time the child "is suffered to remain among the vis-"cera, and to the susceptibility of irri-"tation which prevails in the constitu-"tion of the patient at the time.

"4. That delivery affords the only "prospect of recovery to the patient, "and should therefore be effected as "soon as circumstances will permit."

At the same time he allows that, "in "a case of such complicated danger, "circumstances will frequently arise "which will baffle all reasoning from "general principles."—"It is a matter "of some comfort," he adds, "that, "amidst such accumulated danger, "there still remains a possibility of the "patient's recovery; and as that seems "in a great measure to depend on the "speedy removal of the child from "among the viscera, it is a point of the "highest importance to be able early "and certainly to determine, that the "accident has really happened." With this laudable view this pamphlet was written, and these cases and circumstances collected, which, we hope, (in the Doctor's words) will induce the faculty to "discard the melancholy ap-"prehensions" that they have hitherto indulged, and "to cherish the hope of "a more favourable event."

46. *Symptomatology. By* John Berkenhout, *M. D. 8vo.*

THOUGH the author prefers "the "practice of old women, because they "do not sport with edged tools," to "the present established practice of "physic in England," he dedicates his work "To each individual Apothecary "in England," as they "precede the "physician both in *time* and *import-"ance*," and in every thing but rank, as "the life of every individual in "England is in the hands of some apo-"thecary," &c. He insists, therefore, that "every gentleman of their profes-"sion should explore every possible "source of information," should be acquainted with Latin, Greek, Arabic, Italian, French, and German, and also with the sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology*, Pathology, Theory and Practice of Physic. "But, as it may be inconvenient for "them to reside, in their present situa-"tion, at some university, where they "are taught to prevent, in some de-"gree, the fatal consequences of their "mistaking one disease for another," Dr. Berkenhout has "collected," he tells them, "from his common-place book, "this concise system of Symptomatology, "by which they are enabled to investigate "every disease incident to the human "body," and has added "an English "translation of the nosalogical denomi-"nation of each class, order, and *genus*, "(according to Dr. Cullen's system,) and "every *genus* in the class and order to "which it belongs."—"Every thing "(he adds) in Hippocrates worth re-"membering, and some predictions "from Galen and other ancient physi-"cians, is comprehended" in these pages.—"The symptoms without au-"thority" are from his own recollection.—Whether the gentlemen whom the Doctor addresses will think themselves most obliged or affronted, time must shew. They will probably avail themselves of his book, and inveigh against the author.—As a specimen we will add one article.

"SLEEPINESS (*coma*) after *delirium* generally fatal. *Hipp. Epid.* III. *stat. Post.*

——— with distortion of the eyes bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 85.

* Mispelt "Phisiology."

"SLEEPINESS

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 143.

Wednesday 9.

MR. *Burke* rose, and after enlarging, as usual, on the mal-administration of justice in India, called for two papers to be read, containing charges against two persons in high official stations [Gov. Hastings and Sir Elijah Impey], on which he meant to ground a motion; but meeting with some opposition from Mr. H. Dundas, said, he would defer his motion till the house should be more at leisure to attend to it.

The Newfoundland bill (see p. 141.) was then brought forward; read a second time, and ordered to be committed. And the order of the day being called for,

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* rose, and, in a very able speech, remarked upon the evidence of yesterday (see p. 143.), which, he said, of itself spoke forcibly to the fact.—The present question was nearly connected with the privileges of the House, and the rights of representation. The conduct of the H. Bailiff of Westminster was, therefore, first to be considered—how far he had obeyed the writ of the crown, and conformed himself to the forms of the House. His Majesty had appointed a time and a place for the meeting of his parliament, and a precept for that purpose had been issued, the departure from which was certainly censurable. The nature of the precept, and the importance of fulfilling it, were well known; but notwithstanding, on reading over the evidence, it would appear, that, instead of obeying, the H. B. had proceeded on his own authority to re-examine votes, which he had examined before; and that too upon their word only, though, in the former case, if he had doubted, he might have examined them upon oath. But this was not all. He had set the laws, and the court established by law for trying elections and reforming the abuses of returning officers, at defiance; and had constituted a new court unknown to the laws, which, having no authority to punish, was incompetent to the purpose for which it was established. Mr. Grenville's bill was framed on just and constitutional principles, and intended to narrow the power of returning officers, that elections might not be protracted for years, as in the present case; nor, if unduly made, remain undecided for any length of time. Much has been said as to the *conscience* of the High Bailiff, and it has been thought expedient that he should have time to make up his mind before he should make his return; and that, as there had been a precedent of a scrutiny having been granted, he should have been careful that his scrutiny did not supersede the writ. The latter came to him from the highest authority; the former had only the sanction of one branch of the legislature, which, however respectable, was not to be held in competition with that in which the three were combined. In proof of this, the H. B. being asked, if the authority of the House was withdrawn, under what authority he would then act, his answer was, he knew of none. Hence it is evident, beyond contradiction, that the House have now upon them the whole weight of the scrutiny, and are become a new power in the constitution, under which a returning officer dares to act in opposition to the known and established laws. He begged the House maturely to consider the consequence. Already has this scrutiny continued 8 months; and, proceeding upon the same plan, must of course continue 24 months longer, and all this while the city of Westminster must remain unrepresented. This was so glaring a violation of the rights of the electors, as must reflect disgrace on the dignity of the House, and for that reason he should move once more the resolution he had moved before, "That the H. B. be now directed forthwith to make a return," &c. (See the motion at large, p. 132.)

Mr. *Pelham* seconded the motion, and was very severe on the conduct of the High Bailiff, which, he said, should excite the highest resentment of that House. If a returning officer should delay the return of a writ, an attachment would issue against him. On the due meeting of parliament the rights of the people depended; and, if that by any fraudulent means might be evaded, or impeded, the constitution would at once be dissolved, and we should no longer be a free people. If in one instance the prerogative were suffered to prevail, it might in many; he therefore was for pursuing decisive measures, by enjoining the High Bailiff to make his return, and inflicting upon him exemplary punishment for his unprecedented presumption.

Lord *Mulgrave* remarked, that, with respect to common law, which derived its origin from a much earlier period than the law of parliament, he did not see the use of introducing it on the present occasion, any more than the statute law where the common were silent. And as it was allowed that scrutinies had been granted, and were truly consistent with reason, good policy, and parliamentary usage, he could not see the danger to the constitution, which the Hon. Gentlemen who had spoken before him were so apprehensive of. His Lordship adverted to the delays thrown in the way of the scrutiny by long speeches, cross-examinations, and frivolous objections; and he anticipated the arguments which the Rt. Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Fox] would no doubt endeavour, by his powerful eloquence and numerous friends, to impress upon the House, of "his grievous sufferings, and the sufferings of the electors of Westminster, by the exercise of a right, which had already been represented as contrary to the known laws of the land, and that militated even against the constitution itself." Any thing and every thing

Lordship said, would serve the Right Hon. Gentleman for subjects of popular declamation; and as he had the power of perverting the sense of the most opposite truths, to serve his own purposes, every one knew he did not want the inclination to exaggerate his imaginary grievances, in order, if possible, to interest the whole nation in his cause. He trusted, however, that the House were not to be moved with empty unmeaning sounds; but that they would act with consistency and firmness; and not one day begin a business, by way of experiment, which the next, without having patience to see it fully tried, they would pronounce absurd and impracticable. His Lordship, after one of the most elaborate speeches he ever made, concluded with moving an amendment, which, except the word "That" at the beginning, had nothing in connection with the former motion of Mr. Welbore Ellis, which the reader will see by comparing them in p. 152 of last Magazine.

Mr. *Montagu* rose next, and declared himself a steady friend to Mr. Grenville's act, tho' an enemy to the present mode of scrutiny. He dwelt some time on exposing the incompetency of the miserable court in which the H. B. presided, when compared with the efficacy of the committee prescribed by the law. One, he said, had the power of repressing long speeches, and rejecting whatever was foreign to the question; the other had not one feature of power to repress the grossest insults on its own authority. Establish the precedent, said he, that a returning officer may, *on the pretence of satisfying his conscience*, postpone the return of the writ, after the day on which it is made returnable, and mark the consequence. If one member may be thus deprived of his seat now, it is no improbable thing that fifty may hereafter be so excluded. But he hoped the friends of liberty would unite, to defeat the machinations of those who had countenanced and supported the scrutiny. Let every man's soul glow with the spirit and fire of his ancestors; those men who possessed

Unconquer'd minds by freedom's holy flame.

We should then have nothing to fear from the hostile attacks of those who are enemies to the liberties of mankind. Mr. M. recommended deliberation and caution to the House. He had heard doctrines advanced, and opinions supported, that had given him serious alarm. He had heard law authorities thrown out in the order of debate, that had excited the laughter of the House. In his opinion, men who were appointed to dispense the laws, were not fit members for popular assemblies, where it was hardly possible for them to avoid contracting a portion of that party spirit, with which almost every member was liable to be affected. He strongly supported the original motion.

Sir *Lloyd Kenyon* [Master of the Rolls,] could not admit the learned gentleman's remark, that a seat in this House was inconsistent with the dignity or gravity of a judge. Men who had been ornaments to their profession [Sir Joseph Jekyll, Sir J. Strange, &c.] had held their seats in parliament with the office that he occupied, with dignity to themselves and advantage to their country. Because he had said the day before, that every assembly, which, under the sanction of that House, had the image of a court, in fairness of argument, must have the power of commanding due respect and decorum to be observed within its own limits, did, therefore, such an opinion militate with the laws and the constitution? Every one knew that justices of the peace had the power to summon witnesses, but not to compel appearance; but, in case of disobedience or improper behaviour, the courts gave them aid; and the learned gentleman cannot have forgotten, that in the last scrutiny for this very city, one gentleman [Mr. Crowle] had been committed to Newgate by the House for improper language, and another [the hon. Mr. Murray] for contempt. He had given his opinion, and he had given it with the most solemn regard to truth, that the scrutiny was perfectly constitutional, and was warranted by the law of the land. Scrutinies were as ancient as the institution of Parliament itself, and many petitions had been presented because scrutinies had been denied. There was nothing, he insisted, in what was called the exigency of the writ, so urgent and positive, as to take from the returning officer all discretion. It had been said, that on the day of the return of writs, in the courts below, no excuse would be admitted by the courts. On the contrary, nothing was more frequent. He paid the most unequivocal compliments to the abilities, industry, and impartiality of Mr. Hargrave; but, not being accustomed to the bustle of courts, he was not so well qualified for dispatch as some others, who were not so deeply learned in the laws. He concluded with giving his support to the amendment.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* rose, he said, to give his vote against those with whom he was accustomed to agree, and against whom perhaps he might never give another vote; but, for his part, he could not perceive the analogy between the sheriff's writs from the courts, and the writs from the crown. In the one, the writs returning to the courts from whence they issued, those courts were competent to decide both on the exigency and the allegations of the sheriff for delay. But in the other case, who was to judge of the exigency? The parliament being assembled, the tribunal was changed, and the laws of the land had wisely determined that no apology should be admitted for disobedience. He declared, that he delivered every legal opinion in that House, or elsewhere, with the humility that became him. He was young, and might call himself a *chicken* in the profession; but with respect to the case put by the noble

Lord

Lord [Mulgrave], of the sheriff dying on the day of the return, and the coroner having the voters to poll over-again, *that* he would venture to pronounce totally irrelivent to the present question.

Mr. *Lee* agreed with the Master of the Rolls, that every legal opinion which came from a lawyer in that House should be delivered with the rigorous impartiality of a judge; and therefore he must declare, in the most solemn manner, that in his mind the Westminster scrutiny could not be justified. He insisted, that law, the constitution, and common sense militated against it. Suppose, said he, that the sheriff of Cornwall should next take it into his head to have scruples, and should appoint a scrutiny instead of a return, then, as all the returns of the boroughs must be attached to his writ, he might keep out of parliament *forty* members till measures might be carried to the ruin of the constitution. The noble Lord [Mulgrave], in the gentleness of his gentle nature, had said; that it would be cruel to force the H. B. to make a return without satisfying his conscience. His conscience ought to be satisfied with the discharge of his duty; and his duty directed him to obey the King's writ, by returning those who appeared on the poll to have the majority.

Mr. *Bearcroft* rose, he said, as the House seemed inclined to hear the opinions of lawyers; *briefly* to state his ideas, as he would not be the means of keeping back the principal actors from coming forward to "fret and strut their hour upon the stage." With regard to the opinions of lawyers, whether *chickens* or old cocks, without being biassed by either, he should speak his sentiments with impartiality. He had not the bad opinion of the Westminster election which some of the learned gentlemen seemed to entertain. He considered the scrutiny as proper and necessary; and what could not in justice be denied, when demanded: as to the clamours that this measure had excited, as if the constitution was endangered, and the freedom of election violated, they did not much affect him. The same complaints were carried, perhaps, to a greater pitch 30 years ago than now, on the last Westminster scrutiny; and yet nothing has happened since, either dangerous to the one, or hurtful to the other. The present scrutiny, with all its imperfections on its head, must be acknowledged to have done good. It has discovered one hundred bad votes already, and opened a scene of corruption and undue influence, which all men disclaim, and all good men detest. He was therefore for continuing the scrutiny, till the truth should be brought to light. Mr. Bearcroft, in the course of his speech, pronounced a most flattering eulogium on Mr. Fox, which he concluded with a true epigramatic point. The talents of the Right Hon. Gent. he said, were such as all men were united to applaud; he had a quickness of discernment, a sensibility of reasoning, a boldness of enterprise, and a profoundness of judgment, beyond all men. These qualities excited admiration in their display; but they demand a watchful attention with respect to their object; when happily directed, they are the best ornaments of human character and the best blessings of society. But when perverted, they are dangerous in the extreme. In the Hon. Gent. they are perhaps more so than in any other man, owing to that imposing *affectation of candour which seldom failed to betray you into error, while it wore the appearance of leading you to truth.*

Lord North rose, he said, to "fret and strut his hour upon the stage." He began by applauding the generosity of the noble Ld [Mulgrave] in leaving the word "That" in the original motion. He followed Mr. Montagu in contrasting the scrutiny to a committee of the House. No two things could be more dissimilar, as it was agreed on all sides, that the scrutiny could not be decisive, and that a committee of the House must at last be referred to; he was pointedly severe on those who advised the scrutiny in preference to the committee. The gentlemen on the other side are loud in their praises of Mr. Grenville's act, and yet, to shew their consistency, they have adopted the only mode by which it was possible to elude its operation. He then adverted to what had been said the day before on the *payment of witnesses*, (see p. 143.) but said nothing new on the subject. He expressed his dislike to the slighting manner, in which the name of Mr. Hargrave had been treated; and applauded his integrity, his research, his judgement, his industry to come at truth, and his inflexible impartiality, which, he supposed, were the qualities the friends to the scrutiny disliked. He strongly supported the original motion.

Mr. *Sheridan* remarked, in reply to Mr. Bearcroft, that he had exalted with one hand, and had pulled down with the other; when he talked of his honourable friend's boldness, he meant his craft; and when he gave him candour, he qualified it with hypocrisy. But it was not from such men as his honourable friend, that danger was to be dreaded. It was not from the fang of the lion, but the tooth of the serpent, that the poison was ejected. He adverted to the declaration of the hon. Gent. who, with peculiar modesty, had styled himself a chicken of the law *, "That he should that day vote with opposition, because they were in the right; but he probably should never vote with them again;" presaging that for the future they would ever be in the wrong. If such was his augur, he could not help looking on this *chicken* as a bird of ill omen, and wishing he had continued side by side with the *full-grown cock*, who, he doubted not, would

* —— Gallicinæ filius albæ
Tu nos viles, pulli nati infelicibus annis.

long

ſerving, that tho' he had unwillingly been driven into a ſtate of political hoſtility with the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, he had notwithſtanding ſeen, or thought he had ſeen, ſomething like magnanimity in his diſpoſition, which he thought would have inſpired him with a different perſonal conduct than he had met from him that day. He conſidered the proceedings againſt him as a means of expulſion. He ſtated the expences of the ſcrutiny at 30,000l. a-year, a ſum ſo enormous, that neither he nor any party could be ſuppoſed able to ſupport it for any length of time. He would not, he ſaid, withhold from them the pleaſure of knowing, that, from the above circumſtance, protraction would certainly give them ſucceſs; and he believed, that the ſtatement he had juſt made would ſhew the ceaſe of their perſeverance in a clearer point of view than any thing elſe that had been ſaid upon the ſubject. But though perſonal poverty might give his perſecutors ſome temporary pleaſure, they ſhould ſtill find him unbroken in ſpirit, and undaunted in mind, purſuing every conſtitutional means to ſtem the current of corruption, not ever to let ſleep for a moment the deciſion that they ſo malignantly endeavoured to evade.

Mr. *Dundas* roſe, he ſaid, in reply to all that vehement declamation, all that torrent of coarſe obloquy, which the rt. hon. Gent. who ſpoke laſt is ſo ready, on all occaſions, and on all queſtions, to pour forth againſt thoſe who oppoſe his purſuits. What he has been pleaſed to ſay of his unwillingneſs to be driven into a ſtate of political hoſtility with the Rt. Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Pitt] is neither more nor leſs than this, that he had no ſooner ſeen that the Rt. Hon. Gent. had a will of his own, and would not be compulſively led to ſecond his views, than he reſolved to repreſent him as the moſt haughty, corrupt, unconſtitutional, and dangerous man and miniſter that ever this country produced. It is thus, ſaid Mr. Dundas, that the rt. hon. Gent has at all times thought proper to monopoliſe all patriotiſm, all public principles, and all love of freedom, to his own ſingle ſelf. "I am the palladium of the liberties of this country. I am the champion of the conſtitution. I am the man of the people. I am the Atlas of this free ſtate." Such is the language of the Hon. Gent. alternately pouring forth praiſes and execrations on the ſame men, juſt as the viciſſitudes of political affairs may happen to act for him or againſt him. Having ſaid thus much by way of reply to the Hon. Gent.'s invectives, Mr. Dundas proceeded, in the next place, to conſider his argument, with reference to the queſtion; and firſt, to the vehement exclamations of the violation of the conſtitution, which is ſo familiar in the mouth of the Hon. Gentleman, and with which he is ſo ſenſibly affected, that he cannot ſit ſilent, he cannot reſt, he cannot ſleep, till the vote of the Houſe is reſcinded, and the outrage repaired. I would aſk him, ſaid Mr. Dundas, how he ſlept ſince the year 1710, when the outrage on the conſtitution was then as flagrant as now, by the ſcrutiny between Vanderput and Trentham? The conſtitution has ſurvived that ſhock, and it would be ridiculous to ſuppoſe that it will be in the leaſt injured by this. The ſimilarity between the two ſcrutinies is ſtriking. There were the ſame exertions, the ſame contentions of the ariſtocracy, the ſame intrigues as now. Both the great men and great women were ſeen to uſe the ſame condeſcenſions in both caſes; and, in point of delay, if there was any difference, he appealed to the evidence before the Houſe, if it was not owing to the manœuvres of the Hon. Gent. [Mr. Fox] to procraſtinate.

He ſupported the right of the H. R. to have proceeded, without the conſent of parties, to ſcrutinize the parſhes where the greateſt ſuſpicion of bad votes lay, which was notwithſtanding controverted by Mr. F. and was determined by ballot. Would it not then be partial to the laſt degree, to reſtrain the H. R. from ſcrutiniſing thoſe parſhes in their turn, and compel him to make a return before he had fully ſatisfied his doubts? The Houſe had already gone the length of determining ſcrutinies to be lawful, even after the return of the writ, ſhould the circumſtances of the caſe require it; ſurely, this is more agreeable to reaſon, and conſonant to the principles of the conſtitution, than to declare all ſcrutinies illegal. If no ſcrutiny was to be allowed, mark the conſequence. At all popular elections, the rabble would be the electors; and if the returning officer was obliged to make his return on their votes, the abſurdity to which that would lead is notorious. The fact is, the right of voting in Weſtminſter is not ſufficiently aſcertained, and a bill is wanting to explain it; but till that is obtained, parliament muſt not decide againſt the law of the land, and ſcrutinies muſt be permitted, wherever, on probable grounds, they are demanded.

Mr. *Le Meſurier* being referred to by Mr. Fox in the courſe of his ſpeech, relative to bad votes in Southwark, as there was a petition againſt him for Southwark, did not think, in his circumſtances, that this queſtion deſerved an anſwer; but being referred to as a gentleman of *Indian connections*, he felt it neceſſary to inform the hon. Gentleman, that the connections he had with India were his property in the ſtock, and the honour he had of a ſeat at the board of directors; but as to other connections, he was as independent as the hon. Gentleman, or any other member in the Houſe. He was not panting after patronage; for he had neither ſon, nephew, relation, or friend, that he wanted to preſer, and held his ſeat in that Houſe by the free voice of his electors.

The queſtion being loudly called for, it was put on the motion, ayes 135; noes

274; majority 39. The queſtion was then put on Ld Mulgrave's amendment, and carried without a diviſion.

The High Bailiff was then called to the Bar, and the reſolutions contained in the amendment juſt carried were read to him by the Speaker, and a copy of them ordered to be delivered to him.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* then roſe, and gave notice that he had received a petition from the electors of Weſtminſter, praying to be heard by counſel; which he ſhould preſent on an early day. The Houſe roſe at half after ſix in the morning.

Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday, no debates.

Monday, Feb. 14.

Col *Fitzpatrick* roſe, he ſaid, not to preſent the petition of which he had before given notice, chuſing rather to defer it till the call of the Houſe would enſure him a full attendance, and accordingly gave notice that on Thurſday he would move for leave to preſent it. Mr. Pitt ſaid, that if the prayer of the petition was, to be heard by counſel on a petition of which the Houſe had already diſpoſed, he for one would oppoſe it, as what the Houſe could not with any propriety conſent to receive; but, if the hon. Gent. wiſhed to bridg forward that queſtion, he would beg leave to remind him, that buſineſs of the greateſt national importance was one of the orders of that day.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* then ſaid, that he would fix it for Friday.

Mr. *Fox* gave notice, that, having waited for the call of the Houſe, in order to move for papers relative to India affairs, he would make a motion on that ſubject on Monday next.

Mr. *Pitt* reminded the Rt. hon. Gent. that when he moved for the call of the Houſe, he gave notice that on Monday next, he intended to lay before the Houſe the outlines of the commercial arrangements with Ireland. He hoped, therefore, that no obſtruction might be thrown in the way of that important object.

Mr. *Fox* did not know that, if he were in the ſituation of his hon. friend Col. Fitzpatrick, any pre-engagement ſhould prevent him from bringing forward the election buſineſs; for, if private grievance were invariably to give way to prior orders on public affairs, it would be eaſy for miniſters to preoccupy all the early days on crown buſineſs, and when that was gone through, to put an end to the ſeſſion, ſo that grievances might never be redreſſed; on this occaſion, however, he would not ſtand in the way of the commercial arrangements with Ireland, which, he ſaid, if his information was to be depended on, had proceeded on the other ſide of the water in a manner alarming to this country.

Lord *Beauchamp*, feeling for the hardſhips of officers old in the naval ſervice, moved that a copy of the plan for the reduction of the marine eſtabliſhment be laid before the Houſe.

Lord *Mulgrave* in reply ſaid, that he could ſee no hardſhip in the propoſed reduction. The officers in the navy were by no means in the ſame ſituation with the officers of the army; the latter paid for their commiſſions, and, when reduced, their property was affected; but the former paid nothing for their commiſſions, and conſequently had no good ground of complaint on that head. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Pitt* then roſe, and moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Newfoundland bill. But having already explained the nature of that bill according to our beſt comprehenſions (ſee p. 141.) any further explanation of it would be only a tedious repetition, as even Mr. Fox, whoſe diſcernment is quicker than moſt men's, declared he did not clearly underſtand it [at leaſt had not made up his mind upon it]. Thus much, however, may be neceſſary to ſay, that while the Houſe were diſpoſing, the people of Newfoundland were ſtarving. After the ſtrongeſt oppoſition that we have known to a bill of this humane nature, it was ſuffered to paſs for a limited time (ſeven months) only. It was the principle of the bill, which was thought to incroach upon the navigation act, that was ſo ſtrongly combated.

Thurſday 15.

This day a great deal of public buſineſs was gone through without debate.

The Houſe was called over, and a new call was ordered on that day three weeks.

Wedneſday 16.

Mr. *Francis* roſe, and called the attention of the Houſe to the civil eſtabliſhment of Bengal, which, he ſaid, amounted to the enormous ſum of 927,945l. greater than the civil liſt eſtabliſhment of Great Britain.

In 1774, it amounted only to £. 126,000

In 1776, in conſequence of the adjuſtment of Governor Haſtings and council, it roſe to 251,533l.

Since which the whole power of the government having devolved on Gov. Haſtings, it has amounted to 927,945l.

Among the particulars of this increaſe he mentioned the following:

New ſalt-office inſtituted by Gov. Haſtings.

The preſident of that board (beſides being chief of the diſtrict of Nudea, the emoluments of which are unknown) it ſtated to have received —— £. 18,480

Five other members,	Firſt —	13,100
	Second	11,480
	Third	13,183
	Fourth	6,257
	Fifth	10,307

Total expence of this board £. 72,807

That, beſides the above, there was a board of cuſtoms at Calcutta, the ſalaries of three officers for management annually £. 23,070

A new committee of revenue, of 5 perſons — £. 47,350

The

The preſident's ſalary 10,950l.; of the other four 9,100l. each annually. The preſident has received beſides 4,280l. a year, as ambaſſador to Madagee-Saindia, which he now enjoys, and has enjoyed for ſeveral years.

An agent victualler at Fort-William, whoſe profits on an average of 3 years have amounted to 15,970l. a year, beſides 2,200l. a year as poſt-maſter; who is yet no higher in the ſervice than a writer.

A committee of grain, whoſe ſalaries amount in the whole to 14,100l. a year.

Paymaſters of the forces 43,670l. a year, beſides a paymaſter and accomptant at Lucknew 7 640l. a year.

An allowance of 4,280l. a year to a reſident at Goa, where there never was a reſident.

Chaplains charged to the company 10,428l. a year, though there is not one church in Bengal.

Gov. Gen's. eight aid-de-camps. Beſides the above, an innumerable multitude of officers, whoſe ſtated profits are immoderate, among whom are agents for providing gunpowder; for ſupplying military ſtores; for providing elephants; for ſupplying boats; for furniſhing the army with draught and carriage bullocks; the profits of whoſe contracts are ſuppoſed to amount to more than 50,000l. a year.

Mr. *Francis* obſerved, that thoſe expences were greater than could poſſibly be borne, if any hopes were yet entertained of making India a ſource of revenue to this country. He could not, however, account for the ſudden reduction of the diſburſements in Bengal, from 3 millions and a half to 1 million. But, preparatory to what he had further to bring forward on the ſubject, he would move, That a ſtatement be laid before the Houſe of the ſalaries and emoluments of the officers in the ſeveral departments of revenue, &c. in Bengal in the years 1782 and 1783, compared with their amount in 1776; alſo for an eſtimate of the probable reſources and expenditure of the Bengal Government, from April 30, 1784, to the 16th of May 1785.

Maj. *Scott* roſe, and replied to Mr. Francis. He declared before God, that nothing he had ever heard in that Houſe had aſtoniſhed him ſo much as the ſpeech of the hon. gentleman. He had ſtated that the emoluments ariſing to the officers employed in the department of ſalt were enormous; yet all thoſe emoluments were fixed by the unanimous aſſent of the ſupreme council, when that very gentleman was one of the members. And when the Houſe were informed, that for every rupee gained by the members of that board, the Company realiſed *nine*, the Houſe would be equally aſtoniſhed at the hon. gentleman's unfair repreſentation. The fact was, that from 1776 down to 1780 the Company had realiſed no revenue from ſalt. In 1780 Gov. Haſtings took the manufacture of ſalt into the Company's hands, and allowed the gentlemen employed in it 10 per cent. for all they *noted*; [and the reaſons for ſo doing were contained in a minute, ſigned by the hon. gentleman's own hand; importing, that as the advantage to be derived from the plan would depend on the quantity manufactured, and the *economy* to be obſerved in the management, it would be adviſable to afford the comptroller and agents ſome particular indocement to give their utmoſt attention to thoſe two objects, &c.] The conſequence had proved the wiſdom of the plan; for after paying all thoſe enormous ſalaries, as the hon. gentleman has been pleaſed to call them, and every other expence, the Company have *now* a net revenue of 590,000l a year, from which, before, they had ſuſtained an annual loſs.

In this manner did Maj. Scott combat almoſt every charge brought by Mr. Francis againſt the enormous emoluments ſhared by the Company's ſervants. He was himſelf, he ſaid, ſent by Mr. Haſtings officially to the hon. gentleman in May or June 1780, to communicate to him a reſolution of council, not to ſuffer army pay-maſters to retain balances in their hands, but to allow per centage on their diſburſements; this per centage roſe, as in England, in time of war, and as now reduced by the peace. The hon. gentleman expreſſes pleaſure to ſee the military charges reduced ſo low, but he doubts the fact. Every one knows the difference between war and peace, and what the extraordinaries of an army are. When the eſtimates in 1782 were made out, it was war; when the laſt eſtimates were made out, it was peace. Is there any myſtery in accounting for the difference of the two eſtimates?

Maj. *Scott* made ſeveral other pertinent obſervations. And

Mr. *Francis*, in reply, ſaid, the plan of paying the ſalt-officers by per centage was propoſed to him about two months before his departure from India, when he was but little concerned about meaſures that were to operate long after his departure; he thought the principle might be a good one, and that was all he had conſented to. He could not then judge of the abuſes that would be made of it; but when they were diſcovered, they ought to have been reformed.

Mr. *Pitt* was fully ſenſible of reductions that were neceſſary for the ſalvation of the Company; but as a board had been appointed by act of parliament for regulating the abuſes ſo juſtly complained of, he hoped, gentlemen would not run a race with the commiſſioners now actually exerting their utmoſt in the inveſtigation of that important reform; he, therefore, could not help oppoſing the motion, which could only tend to obſtruct the meaſure, without producing any poſſible advantage.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. Erskine's Opinion of the Proceedings of the Court of King's Bench *in* Ireland *by Attachment, written to a Gentleman in high Reputation at the Bar in* Dublin.

SIR, *Bath, Jan.* 13, 1785.

I FEEL myself very much honoured by your application to me on an occasion so important to the publick freedom; and I only lament that neither my age nor experience are such as to give my opinion any authority with the court in which you practise; but wherever I have no doubt, I am always ready to say what I think: and you are, therefore, very welcome to my most publick sentiments, if any use can be made of them.

You have very properly confined your questions to the particular case furnished by the affidavit which you have transmitted to me; and my answers therefore need involve in them no general discussions upon the principles of civil government, which in the mere abstract are not often useful, nor always intelligible. The propositions, to which my answers are meant strictly to apply, are,

First, Whether the facts charged by the affidavit, on which your court of King's Bench is proceeding against the magistrates of Leidam, are sufficient to warrant any criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor whatsoever.

Secondly, Whether, supposing them sufficient to warrant a prosecution by information or indictment, the court has any jurisdiction to proceed by attachment.

As you are pushed in point of time, I can venture to answer both these questions at Bath, without the assistance of my books; because they would throw no light upon the first from its frugality, and the last is much too clear to require any from them.

As to the first, the facts charged by the affidavit do *of themselves* neither establish nor exclude guilt in the defendants: in one state of society, such proceedings might be highly criminal; and, in another, truly virtuous and legal.

To create a national delegation amongst a free people, already governed by representation, can never be, under all circumstances, a crime: the objects of such delegation, and the purposes of those who seek to effect it, can alone determine the quality of the act, and the guilt or innocence of the actors.

If it points (no matter upon what necessity) to supersede or to controul the existing governments, it is self-evident, that it cannot be tolerated by its laws. It may be a glorious revolution, but it is rebellion against the government which it changes.

If, on the other hand, it extends no further than to speak with certainty the united voice of the nation to its Representatives, without any derogation of their legislative authority and discretion; it is a legal proceeding, which ought not indeed to be lightly entertained, but which many national conjunctures may render wise and necessary.

The Attorney-General might undoubtedly convert the facts, contained in the affidavit, into a legal charge of a high misdemeanor; which, when *properly* put into the form of an information, the defendants could not demur to: but he could not accomplish this without putting upon the record averments of their criminal purposes and intentions; the truth of which averments are facts which he must establish at the trial, or fail in his prosecution. It is the province of the jury, who are the best judges of the state of the nation, and the most deeply interested in the preservation of its tranquillity, to say, by their verdict, whether the defendants acted from principles of publick spirit, and for the support of good government, or sought seditiously to disturb it. The one or the other of these objects would be collected at the trial, from the conduct of the defendants in summoning the meeting, and the purposes of it met.

If the jury saw reason from the evidence to to think that its objects, however coloured by expressions the most guarded and legal, were in effect, and intended to be, subversive of government and order, or calculated to stir up discontent, without adequate objects to vindicate the active attention of the publick, they would be bound in conscience and in law to convict them.

But if, on the other hand, their conduct appeared to be vindicated by publick danger or necessity, directed to legal objects of reformation, and animated by a laudable zeal for the honour and prosperity of the nation; then *no departure from accustomed forms in the manner of assembling, nor any incorrect expressions in the description of their object*, would bind or even justify the jury to convict them as libellers of the government, or disturbers of its peace.

To constitute a legal charge of either of these offences, the crown (as I before observed) must aver the criminal intention, which is the essence of every crime; and these averments must be either proved at the trial, or, if to be inferred, *prima facie*, from the facts themselves, may be rebutted by evidence of the defendants innocent purposes. If the criminal intent charged by the information be not established to the satisfaction of the jury, the information, which charges it, is not true; and they are bound to say so by a verdict of acquittal.

I am therefore of opinion (in answer to the first question) that the defendants are liable to be prosecuted by information; but that the success of such prosecution ought to depend upon the opinion which the people of Ireland, forming a jury, shall entertain of their intention in summoning the meeting, and the real *bona fide* objects of the assembly when met.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon these principles, because their notoriety has no doubt suggested this novel attempt to proceed by attachment

ment where they have no place; and I cannot help remarking that the profecutor (if his profecution be founded in policy or juftice) has acted with great indifcretion, by fhewing that he is afraid to truft the people with that decifion upon it which belongs to them by the conftitution; and which they are more likely to give with impartial juftice, than the judges whom he defires to decide upon it at the expence of their oaths and of the law.

This is a ftrong expreffion, which perhaps I fhould not have ufed in anfwering the fame cafe in the ordinary courfe of bufinefs; but writing to you as a gentleman, I have no fcruple in faying, that the judges of the court of King's-Bench cannot entertain a juriſdiction by attachment over the matter contained in the affidavit which you have fent me, without fuch a grofs ufurpation and abufe of power as would make me think it my duty, were I a member of the Irifh parliament, to call them to account for it by impeachment.

The rights of the fuperior courts to proceed by attachment, and the limitations impofed upon that right, are eſtabliſhed upon principles plain to be mifunderftood.

Every court muft have power to enforce its own proceſs, and to vindicate contempts of its authority; otherwife the laws would be defpifed; and this obvious neceffity at once produces and limits the proceſs of attachment.

Wherever any act is done by a court which the fubject is bound to obey, obedience may be enforced, and difobedience punifhed, by that fummary proceeding. Upon this principle attachments iſſued againſt officers for contempts in not obeying the proceſs of courts directed to them as the miniſterial ſervants of the law, and the parties on whom ſuch proceſs is ſerved, may in like manner be attached for diſobedience.

Many other caſes might be put in which it is a legal proceeding, ſtrictly every act which tends directly to fruſtrate the mandates of a court of juſtice is a contempt of its authority. But I may venture to lay down this diſtinct and abſolute limitation of ſuch proceſs, viz. That it can only iſſue in caſes where the court, which iſſues it, has awarded ſome proceſs; given ſome judgement; made ſome legal order; or done ſome act, which the party againſt whom it iſſues, or others on whom it is binding, have either neglected to obey, contumaciouſly refuſed to ſubmit to; excited others to defeat by artifice or force, or treated with terms of contumely and diſreſpect.

But no crime, however enormous, even open treaſon and rebellion, which carry with them a contempt of all law, and the authority of all courts, can poſſibly be conſidered as a contempt of any particular court, ſo as to be puniſhable by attachment; unleſs the act, which is the object of that puniſhment, be in direct violation or obſtruction of ſomething previouſly done by the court which iſſues it, and which the party attached was bound, by ſome antecedent proceeding of it, to make the rule of his conduct. A conſtructive extenſion of contempt beyond the limits of this plain principle would evidently involve every miſdemeanor, and deprive the ſubject of the trial by jury in all caſes where the puniſhment does not extend to touch his life.

The peculiar excellence of the Engliſh government conſiſts in the right of being judged by the country in every criminal caſe, and not by fixed magiſtrates appointed by the crown. In the higher order of crimes the people alone can accuſe, and, without their leave diſtinctly expreſſed by an indictment found before them, no man can be capitally arraigned; and in all the leſſer miſdemeanors, which either the crown or individuals borrowing its authority may proſecute, the ſafety of individuals and the publick freedom abſolutely depend upon the well-known immemorial right of every defendant, to throw himſelf upon his country for deliverance by the general plea of not guilty. By that plea, which in no ſuch caſe can be demurred to by the crown, or queſtioned by its judges, the whole charge comes before the jury on the general iſſue, who have a juriſdiction co-extenſive with the accuſation, the exerciſe of which, in every inſtance, the authority of the court can neither limit, ſuperſede, controul, or puniſh.

Whenever this ceaſes to be the law of England, the Engliſh conſtitution is at an end, and its period in Ireland is arrived already if the court of King's Bench can convert every crime by conſtruction into a contempt of its authority, in order to puniſh by attachment.

By this proceeding the party offended is the judge; creates the offence without any previous promulgation; avoids the doubtful and tedious ceremony of proof, by forcing the defendant to accuſe himſelf; and inflicts an arbitrary puniſhment, which, if not ſubmitted to and reverenced by the nation as law, is to be the parent of new contempts, to be puniſhed like the former.

As I live in England, I leave it to the parliament and people of Ireland to conſider what is their duty, if ſuch authority is aſſumed and exerciſed by their judges: If it ever happens in this country, I ſhall give my opinion.

It is ſufficient for me to have given you my judgement as a lawyer upon both your queſtions; yet, as topics of policy can never be miſplaced when magiſtrates are to exerciſe a diſcretionary authority, I cannot help concluding with an obſervation, which both the crown and its courts would do well to attend to upon every occaſion.

The great objects of criminal juſtice are reformation and example; but neither of them are to be produced by puniſhments which the laws will not warrant: on the contrary, they convert the offender into a ſuffering patriot; and that crime which would have been abhorred for its malignity, and the contagion of which would have been extinguiſhed by a legal proſecution, unites an injured nation

tion under the banners of the criminal, to protect the great rights of the community, which in his perſon have been endangered.

Theſe, Sir, are my ſentiments, and you may make what uſe of them you pleaſe. I am a zealous friend to a reform of the repreſentation of the people in the parliaments of both kingdoms, and a ſincere admirer of that ſpirit and perſeverance which in theſe days, when every important conſideration is ſwallowed up in luxury and corruption, has ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed the people of your country. The intereſts of both nations are in my opinion the ſame; and I ſincerely hope that neither ill-timed ſeverity on the part of government, nor precipitate meaſures on the part of the people of Ireland, may diſturb that harmony between the remaining parts of the empire, which ought to be held more ſacred, from a reflection on what has been loſt.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your moſt obedient,
and humble-ſervant,
T. Erskine.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FACTIONS have long prevailed in *Holland*, and are now carried to ſo great a length as even to threaten the diſſolution of the union. The party of the prince of Orange ſeems to loſe ground, and his betraying a want of fortitude to ſupport his cauſe. As if the prince's conduct wanted an apology, they have cauſed a paper to be circulated throughout the provinces, full of condeſcenſion, and deſtitute of that magnanimity that was ever the characteriſtic of his warlike anceſtors.

In the paper alluded to, of which the following is the ſubſtance, he is made to complain of being falſely and maliciouſly repreſented as fomenting a ſpirit of rebellion in the country, with the deſign of aggrandizing his own power, and of even aſpiring to ſovereignty;—of ſuch a contempt to his authority, that in the flat country the people have refuſed obedience to the orders of the high regency, for practiſing the military exerciſe, and putting themſelves in a capacity of defending the ſtate; the conſequence of which mutinous diſpoſition muſt naturally tend to undermine the foundation of public ſecurity, to diſregard the duty of ſubordination, and to draw upon the delinquents the utmoſt rigour of the law. His highneſs therefore thinks it neceſſary to exculpate himſelf, by a ſolemn declaration, not only of never having entertained ſuch views as have been imputed to him, but of his utter abhorrence of all meaſures tending in any ſhape to the unlawful increaſe of his power: to the infringement of the public liberty, or to that of individuals. Having ſaid this, he ſets before their H. M. the debilitated ſtate of the republic; which, without foreign troops, or foreign allies, is in no condition to make reſiſtance againſt a prince ſo formidable as its preſent enemy; but muſt either ſink under the firſt attack, or be forced to yield to the pretenſions of the Emperor, ſo ruinous to the republic, as well by the diminution of its real force, as by the deſtruction of the principal branches of its proſperity.—Such being the preſent calamitous ſituation of the country, brought forward by the intrigues of faction, and the violence of party rage, his Highneſs enters into his own juſtification. On our part, ſays his Highneſs, having from the firſt moment of our adminiſtration done our utmoſt to put the republic in ſuch a ſituation, that, without depending on other powers, it might have reſted upon itſelf alone for its ſecurity, and have acquired, by alliances reciprocally advantageous, a juſt right to aſſiſtance in caſe of an attack, we have left no cauſe for cenſure or reproach. On the contrary, we now again offer to employ our influence, our property, and our perſon, in the defence of our country, and to ſacrifice them all in ſo good a cauſe, if ſuch ſhould be the pleaſure of the Almighty Diſpoſer of human events.

This paper appears to have had no other effect than to irritate rather than conciliate the oppoſite party, which is ſo firmly devoted to the intereſts of France, as to leave no hope of the antient ſyſtem of reciprocal friendſhip with Great Britain ever being again reſtored.

The following is given as the tranſlation of an official paper from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the Emperor. [*Though ſome late circumſtances render its authenticity doubtful, yet, as it was at firſt generally received as genuine, we have been induced to lay it before our readers.*]

"THE ſincere friendſhip which attaches the King to the Emperor, and the wiſhes of his Majeſty for the maintainance of public tranquillity, make it his duty to come to an explanation with his Imperial Majeſty on the difference between that Monarch and the United Provinces.

"The King has the leſs heſitation in expreſſing his thoughts on this important ſubject, as the purity of his intentions cannot be called in queſtion. His Majeſty, while, in compliance with the ſolicitations of both parties, he employs his good offices to effect a reconciliation, has carefully abſtained from giving any opinion on the foundation of his Imperial Majeſty's firſt pretenſions. The King ſtill preſcribes to himſelf the ſame ſilence; but his concern for the glory of the Emperor authorizes the obſervation, that his *firſt pretenſions*, and the *demand for opening the Scheldt*, are diſtinct propoſitions, and cannot be conſidered under the ſame point of view.

"The

"The Dutch, while they refused their compliance with the demand, only supposed a right which is secured to them by a solemn treaty, and which they look upon as the basis of their prosperity and even existence.

"It seems to result from thence, that the refusal of the States General ought to have no other effect than to bring back the negotiation begun at Brussels, and to establish a discussion on the result of which the respective claims ought naturally to depend.

"The King would the more earnestly desire this measure to be adopted, as it would prevent hostilities, and might lead to equitable arrangements.

"By pursuing an opposite conduct, it is feared, the Emperor will excite a general uneasiness, and that most of the powers will think themselves obliged to take such precautions as events may require. The King himself must be under the necessity of assembling troops on his frontiers. Besides, his Majesty cannot by any means be indifferent to the fate of the United Provinces, or see them attacked by open force in their rights and possessions, in the very moment when he is on the point of concluding with the Republic an alliance, the fundamental articles of which were agreed on before the late differences.

"If, by considerations of so great importance, the Emperor can be induced to suspend all marks of hostility, and listen to the voice of moderation and humanity, the King renews the offer of his mediation to procure an equitable and suitable accommodation, which he will the more zealously strive to bring about, as, while he obeys the dictates of his personal regard to the Emperor, he will have the satisfaction to concur in extinguishing, in its first seeds, a war, the consequences of which cannot but be dreaded."

It has been already remarked, that the claim of the Emperor to the free navigation of the Scheldt (see vol. LIV. p. 948). could not be his only motive for alarming Europe with his military preparations, which were by far too great for the object he pretended to have in view. In imitation of the King of Prussia, whose example his Imperial Majesty seems to copy, his designs remain a secret, till they are ripe for execution, or till they can no longer be concealed. The grand project he had in view, for uniting Bavaria to the Austrian Dominions, has at length found its way into the public prints. What effect this measure may produce a few months will discover. All that can now be said upon the subject depends upon appearances. The preparations for war are every where continued. His Imperial Majesty's Journey to Brussels is no longer talked of. No answer appears yet to be given by the Emperor to the proffered mediation of the court of France; nor are the sentiments of the King of Prussia on this important exchange publicly known; though letters from Ratisbon, of a late date, say positively, that the treaty of cession of Bavaria to the House of Austria is already signed; and other letters from Versailles go farther, and assure, that the treaty has been notified in form to the court of France, yet neither of these reports seem well founded. This cession is in direct opposition to the wishes of the Bavarian Nobleſſe, who have strongly remonstrated against it, and has revived the rooted enmity between the Bavarians and the Palatines, which never can be reconciled.

Their representations were not without effect; their sovereign, perceiving the report to be spread with a confidence that gained it universal credit, thought fit to remove their anxiety by the following declaration:

"CHARLES THEODORE, ELECTOR, &c.

"We have caused to be read to Us your humble representations, with regard to a pretended treaty for exchange of countries, which was said to be signed Jan. 2, between Us and the Imperial Court. That report, published in the news-papers, is destitute of foundation; and the convention with the Imperial Court, ratified and signed by Us Jan. 3, only concerned the difference relative to the limits between Bavaria and Invertiel. This information we give you to quiet your minds. Done at Munich, Feb. 13, 1785."

Some treasonable practices have been discovered for putting *Maestricht* into the possession of the Emperor. The discovery is said to have been made by the King of Prussia.

Troops are levying in all parts of *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Hungary*, and in short throughout all the Emperor's dominions; and it is assured, that the year 1785 will be the most remarkable æra in the reign of Joseph II. The Emperor's forces, when compleated, will amount to 600,000 fighting men. The motions of the Austrian troops are narrowly watched by the King of Prussia. An army of 30,000 Prussians and 12,000 Saxons are ready to form a camp at Koningstein; while another Prussian army of 80,000 are assembling in the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz, to penetrate, if occasion should require, into Bohemia and Moravia. This does not carry the appearance of peace.

By the ultimatum delivered by Comte de Mercy, the Imperial minister at Paris, to M. de Vergennes, the Emperor enforces his demand, that the navigation of the Scheldt be all free and open; all duties and tolls abolished; the forts of Lillo and Lutzenhoek to be delivered into his hands, and those of Kruys-Schans and Frederic-Henry demolished; the country called Outre-Maese and Vraemhaven surrendered; and that his sovereignty over all that part of the Scheldt from Antwerp to the extremity of Saflingore be acknowledged.—Should these terms be insisted on, war will be inevitable.

The convention between the city of *Dantzick* and the King of *Prussia*, which has been long in negociation, is now declared to be finally

finally concluded. See Vol. LIII and LIV.

The States of *Brabant*, eccleſiaſtical and civil, having been aſſembled by ſummons, the Emperor's Chancellor de Crumpypen acquainted them in form with the purpoſe of their meeting, and demanded the loan of four millions, to be repaid in a manner to be afterwards agreed upon; with which requiſition the States thought proper to comply.

The accounts from *Tranſylvania* differ widely as to the fate of Horiah (ſee p. 147). Some ſay he inſiſts on being tried by the laws of his country; while others aſſert, that his ſentence is already paſſed; that he is to be carried through the principal towns in which he committed his ravages, is to receive 50 blows with a batoon in each; and, if he ſurvives, is to work among the felons on the Danube for life; and every year, on the anniverſary of his rebellion, is to receive the ſame puniſhment.—This, however, ſeems rather to be an ideal ſentence proportioned to his offence, than a real legal puniſhment authorized by the laws.

The Spaniſh miniſter holds frequent conferences with the Secretary of the Divan at *Conſtantinople*, for the purpoſe of ſuppreſſing the piracies of the Algarines in the Mediterranean (ſee p. 66.); in conſequence of which, a Capegi Bacha has been ſent to Algiers, threatening the Republicans with the effects of his Sublime Highneſs's utmoſt indignation, in caſe they perſevere in committing the hoſtilities complained of. Little ſtreſs, however, is laid upon theſe threatenings. The Spaniards are buſy in making preparations, which it is wiſhed may prove effectual. A grand expedition is again meditating againſt the Algerines at Cadiz; in which the Portugueſe, Venetians, Malteſe, and French, are to join, of which Count O'Reily is to take the command, aſſiſted by ſome of the ableſt engineers in Europe. A great number of land-forces are to be employed, and many foreigners of diſtinction have already offered themſelves as volunteers.

Advices from the East-Indies.

On the 28th paſt an officer of the Royal Navy arrived at the Admiralty-office with diſpatches from Adm. Sir Richard Hughes, brought by the Juno frigate, Capt. Montagu, who ſailed from Bengal the 28th of Sept. The advices are, that the French ſquadron is ſtill formidable in thoſe ſeas, and that the Dutch have at Ceylon five ſhips of the line beſides frigates; that the ſeveral articles of peace with Tippoo Sultan were carried completely into execution, and that the Carnatic army were in cantonments; that Gov. Haſtings had left Lucknow, and was ſoon expected at Calcutta, and that all was peace and tranquillity in Bengal, and in every part of Hindoſtan. Sir Edward Hughes's letters to government contain in ſubſtance, that he ſailed from Bombay on the 12th of March laſt with the Sultan flag-ſhip of 74 guns; Defence 74; Eagle 64; Worceſter 64; Briſtol 60; Active 32; Juno 32; Eurydice, and Lizard cutter of 14 guns; having on board 2100 troops chiefly Europeans, that were wanting on the coaſt of Coromandel; and arrived in Madras road on the 23d of April; that he intended going down ſoon to Trincomale, to finiſh with the French Commandant thoſe matters which had not yet been ſettled. This is all that has tranſpired.

The French accounts, however, are not ſo favourable. Their miniſters are ſaid to have received a return of the ſurveys of the Nicobar iſlands, ſituated in the entrance to the gulph of Mulaucca; and the report tranſmitted by M. Buſſy is, that theſe iſlands may be of the greateſt utility in caſe of another war with England, as they afford good anchorage, and a ſafe retreat for the King's ſhips from the dangers of the monſoons;—and, what is ſtill more, no ſhip can either paſs or repaſs to China without being intercepted, as the ſtreights of Sunda are always guarded in time of war; and then they have no other poſſible paſſage but the dangerous ſtraits of Ballay and Lindbuc. For theſe reaſons it is ſaid, that the French intend to take poſſeſſion and to fortify them.

The Dutch are likewiſe ſtrengthening their fortifications in *Ceylon*.

M. Buſſy poſitively refuſes to deliver up *Trincomale* to the Engliſh, but declares himſelf willing to ſurrender it to the Dutch.

The French have taken poſſeſſion of the *Great Andaman Iſlands*, ſo that they have now two harbours in the bay; while we are left without a place of ſhelter for our fleet.

All the powers of the Eaſt are making preparations as if they were jealous of each other, and apprehenſive of being attacked. Our nation ſeems to ſleep in ſecurity. The payment of the debts of the Nabob of Arcot engroſſes their attention. Gov. Haſtings has recovered moſt of the debts from the Nabob Vizier of Oude; and the raias that have fallen in that country afford a fair proſpect of a plentiful ſeaſon throughout.

West India Intelligence.

By the Thynne packet, lately arrived, the diſpatches from Adm. Sir Richard Hughes and Gov. Sherley import, that the diſpute with the Caribees is nearly compromiſed; that all the ſettlements had good ſeaſons laſt year, and made large quantities of rum and ſugar, but they are greatly at a loſs for barrel ſtaves, &c. which they are obliged to procure under-hand by a kind of contraband trade from the French at Martinico at very high prices.

Intelligence from Ireland.

The following Reſolutions of the two Houſes of Parliament of Ireland ſhew how well ſatisfied the people of that ſiſter Kingdom are with the eleven Reſolutions moved by

by Mr. Secretary Orde, as the basis of the commercial system.

Die Mercurii, 16 Feb. 1785.

"Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, That the said Resolutions be laid before his Majesty, together with an humble Address, to assure his Majesty, that they are thoroughly sensible of his Majesty's unwearied attention to the welfare and happiness of his subjects; that our gratitude is peculiarly due to his Majesty for the measures, which, since the last session of parliament, have been taken by his Royal Command towards forming the arrangement of commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and Ireland; that, with the most sanguine hope, they look forward to the confirmation of these Resolutions, containing the principles upon which they trust the commercial interests of the two nations will be finally established; when these shall be happily and fully carried into effect, through his Majesty's paternal goodness, and the wisdom and liberality of his parliaments of Great-Britain and Ireland, they shall, with the most sincere satisfaction, behold a system established upon the firm basis of reciprocal advantages, which will effectually strengthen and cement the common interest and mutual affection of both kingdoms, and will indissolubly unite the efforts of all his Majesty's subjects of Great-Britain and Ireland, in maintaining the strength, increasing the resources, and extending the power and credit of the British empire; and that it is their fervent prayer that his Majesty may long possess the true reward of a great and generous mind, in beholding the blessings derived under his royal auspices, and in receiving the just tribute of the most zealous duty and attachment, from his royal and affectionate people.

William Watts Gayer, } Cler.
Edward Gayer, } Parl.

Thomas Ellis, Cl. Parl. Dom. Com."

Dublin Castle, Feb. 20. Being appointed for celebrating her Majesty's birth day, the flag was displayed on Bedford Tower; the great guns in Phœnix Park were fired three rounds, and answered by vollies from the regiments in garrison. At noon there was a very numerous assembly at the Castle; and in the evening a play was given by his Grace to the Ladies; and at night bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy throughout the city. *Gaz.*

Taxes for 1785 in Ireland.

Expences as stated for the present year —	£.	1,000,000
Produce of the revenue after all deduction —		170,000
Money to be provided for	£.	930,000

By 2s. 6d. a barrel on malt—brewers as some compensation to have a draw-back of 1s. 6d. a barrel on ale, and the distillers 5d. a gallon on spirits.

By a duty of 2s. 6d. a barrel on all malt imported into Ireland.

By a licence of 5l. a year on all tables for rolling or spinning tobacco.

By a duty of 2d. a pound on all tobacco manufactured in Ireland. [The importation duty is lowered to 1d. per lb.]

Every manufacturer of candles 20s. a year.

Every vender of tobacco or snuff —		20s.
Every vender of soap —		20s.
Grocers in corporate towns —		20s.
——— in villages, —		10s.
Makers of gold or silver plate —		20s.
Tanners of leather for sale —		20s.

By a duty of 6d. a lb. on bees-wax imported from all foreign countries except G. B.

A duty of 5 per cent. on all dry goods imported except from G. B.

A duty of 4l. for every 4 wheel coach, &c. (except hackney coaches) which shall come into or be driven through Dublin (40s. of which to be applied to the paving the streets) 20s. in aid of tillages, and the other 20s. in aid of the revenue.

A duty of 10s. a barrel on herrings imported except from G. B.

A duty of 20s. a 100wt. on cork.

A duty of 12l. on all promotions to church livings above 100l. a year.

A duty of 9l. on all letters patent of honours and employments exceeding 200l.

A duty of 1d. on all news-papers, and 1s. on all advertisements of ten lines, and 1s. more if above 10 lines.

An additional duty of 1s. on every memorial.

A duty of 1s. on every policy of insurance of 100l. and so on for every 100 to 1000l.

A duty of 2s. 6d. on all discharges and receipts for legacies of the value of 20l. and so on in proportion to upwards of 1000l. except to wives and children.—Ireland begins already to feel the effects of their freedom. Our manufacturers would soon repent the change, were they to emigrate to Ireland.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 9. The silver plate taken in April 1778, by the crew of the Ranger American privateer, then commanded by Paul Jones, from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selkerk, was last week sent back to his Lordship by Paul Jones, carriage-paid.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Feb. 26.

CAME on, at the Old Bailey, the trial of Jacques Phillippe Hardy, secretary to the Count de Mirabeau, for stealing several of his master's effects, part here, and part in France. The trial having proceeded to some length, and there appearing no sufficient evidence on which to convict the prisoner, Mr. Justice Buller recommended it to the counsel for the prosecution to drop it. This was agreed to by the Court, provided his motives for commencing it might be permitted

mitted to be explained to the court, and to the public; to which no oppoſition was made. It appeared, that the Count had received his trunk almoſt empty from Paris, and that among the articles miſſing were ſome confidential papers that had been entruſted to the priſoner: that, in hopes of recovering thoſe papers, Sir Gilbert Elliott had adviſed the Count, to apply for a warrant to apprehend his ſecretary; but this not having the deſired effect, (the warrant not having been executed till more than ten days after it had been iſſued,) Sir Gilbert, to clear the Count of any malicious intention, adviſed the carrying the affair into court, which he was now ready to drop, at the recommendation of the bench.

Judge Buller then directed the jury to acquit the priſoner, at the ſame time approving the propriety of the proſecution on the grounds on which it was undertaken; which however did not, in his opinion, affect the character of the priſoner.——Such was the iſſue of this buſineſs, which has occaſioned much talk here and at Paris.

Feb. 28.

The purſer of the Sandwich Eaſt Indiaman arrived at the India-houſe with advice of the ſafe arrival of that ſhip at Plymouth.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Being the annual feaſt of the Society of Ancient Britons, the ſame was celebrated with more than uſual ſplendor, the right hon. Lord Viſcount Hereford being Preſident. The collection for the benefit of the charity, including one hundred guineas from the Prince of Wales, amounted to 476l. 8s.

Dr. Jeffries, the aeroſtat, who accompanied M. Blanchard in his hazardous voyage acroſs the Britiſh channel, was honoured with the freedom of the town and port of Dover, as a mark of applauſe.—M. Vander Monde propoſes to conſtruct an aeroſtatic ſhip, to circumnavigate the globe through the medium of air, as other navigators have done through the medium of water. He inſiſts that there are currents of air to be met with in the atmoſphere every where.

An epidemical fever, which has raged for ſome time in the county of Glouceſter, is ſaid to have lately carried off a great number of poor. At Norton, within five miles of Glouceſter, there lived, in two adjoining tenements, two families; in one, a man and his wife, and three children; in the other, a man and his wife: of theſe there was only one alive on the firſt of March.

Mr. Fox moved, in the Houſe of Commons, extracts of orders from the Committee of Directors of the Eaſt India Company to their ſervants in India, to be laid before the Houſe, agreeable to the 37th and 38th clauſes of the late act, which, after warm debates, was negatived, 164 to 69.

In the Houſe of Peers, Lord Carliſle made a motion tending to the ſame end, viz. that the debts claimed by Britiſh ſubjects from the Nabob of Arcot, ſhould not be put into a courſe of payment till the origin and juſtice of thoſe debts contracted contrary to the orders of the Eaſt India Company, ſhall be previouſly examined.—This motion had in view the payment of the debts due to the Company, in preference to other debts, that the Company might thereby be enabled to diſcharge their debt to the public. It paſſed in the negative, 73 to 29.

Wedneſday 3.

Mr. Flood (in the Iriſh Parliament) moved for leave to bring in a bill for a more equal repreſentation of the people, which was agreed to. He ſaid, he did not mean to bring it in, till he had ſeen the fate of a like bill about to be introduced into the Britiſh Parliament.

The following malefactors, who were capitally convicted laſt January ſeſſion, were executed on the ſcaffold at Newgate, viz. Edward Payne, for robbing the Dutch ſhip Elbe of a large quantity of dollars (ſee vol. LIV. p. 791); John Brice, for robbing the houſe of Mr. Whiting, of Lime-houſe, of a great quantity of plate; Thomas Brown, for robbing James Cook on the highway of his watch and ſix guineas; Samuel Davis, for robbing Mr. Lowth of his gold watch near Covent-Garden play-houſe; and William Hart, for robbing Mr. Walker on the high way near Southgate of his watch and money. They all behaved decently. Brice was a hair-dreſſer, in good buſineſs, in Ratcliff-highway.

Thurſday 3.

Mr. Sawbridge moved, that the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter, having finiſhed his poll on the 17th of May laſt, the day previous to the return of the writ, be forthwith ordered to make his return.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer oppoſed the motion, and moved to adjourn.

Lord Surrey objected to it; and

Sir W. Dolben ſupported it.

On the queſtion being put for adjournment, it was negatived, 162 to 124; and of courſe the original motion carried without a diviſion;—Lord Hood and Mr. Fox have ſince been returned.

The Committee of Supply voted 940,000l. for the building and repairs of ſhips.

Friday 4.

The metropolis and its neighbourhood having been for ſome days diſturbed with a report of the plague having been in the Lock Hoſpital, owing to a putrid fever which had ſeized ſome of the inhabitants; the following notice will ſerve to ſhew the pains the committee took to undeceive the public, as wel as the ſcientific, claſſical, manner which they ſhewed their zeal.

"Lock Hoſpital, near Hyde-park-corner, March 4, 1785. Whereas a report prevails, that there is an infectious diſeaſe now raging in this Hoſpital:—This is to aſſure the pub-

lia, that every perſon in the Hoſpital, both ſervants and PATIENTS, are in PERFECT HEALTH. By order of the Committee."

A duel was fought between Lieut. F. ſon of Gen. F. then quartered in the Old Barracks at Chatham, and a gentleman of the name of Gordon, who was on a viſit to his brother, an officer in the ſame barracks, when Mr. G. was ſo deſperately wounded in one of his legs, that the limb was obliged to be cut off. The affair took its riſe from a quarrel at cards.

Saturday 5.

The ſeſſion at the Old Bailey, which began on Wedneſday the 23d of February, ended, when 33 convicts received judgement of death. Among them were Holland Palmer and Anne Jones, for forging and uttering two-penny ſtamp receipts, a crime which may prove of the moſt pernicious conſequence, as receipts written upon ſuch ſtamps would not be allowed in evidence.

Monday 7.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland [Mr. Foſter] moved for leave to bring in a bill for the extenſion of trade, by exempting bounties and drawbacks from all fees whatever. This is intended to remove a very great grievance, which had ariſen to ſuch a height, that bounties and drawbacks were eaten up in fees for receiving them.

Tueſday 8.

The Lady Mayoreſs gave a ſplendid route and ball at the Manſion-houſe, at which were preſent many of the nobility and perſons of diſtinction. The ball was opened by the Lord Mayor and Miſs Spencer.

Wedneſday 9.

The order of the day being read, for reſcinding the reſolution of the Houſe on the 8th of June laſt, relative to the Weſtminſter ſcrutiny; Mr. Francis roſe, and reprobated the whole tranſaction as illegal, and, if ſuffered to remain on the Journals, would prove a moſt dangerous precedent.

Mr. Baſtard thought there was another way to get rid of the diſgrace, and that was by a bill; and if Miniſters would promiſe to bring in ſuch a bill, or countenance it when brought in, he would vote againſt the preſent motion.

The Attorney General thought the queſtion a mighty modeſt one, viz. that the Houſe ſhould acknowlege themſelves either rogues or fools in the votes they had already given, and dupes in what they were now to give. The next demand, he ſuppoſed, would be, that the Houſe ſhould make the *amende honorable*, and appear before the Weſtminſter electors, in Weſtminſter-hall, in white ſheets, making humble confeſſion of their guilt! The motion was negatived, 242 to 137.

Saturday 12.

A gang of freſh-water pirates broke open the hatches of one of the cuſtom-houſe lighters lying along-ſide a Weſt Indiaman, from which they ſtole 49 bags of Jamaica pepper; but, not content with their booty, they were going on board the ſhip, had not the watch been upon their guard, who fired upon them, notwithſtanding which they made their eſcape. It appeared that they came in three boats, one of which was ſeized by ſome cuſtom-houſe officers with 12 of the bags on board.

Sunday 13.

A remarkable high tide in the river Thames did conſiderable damage to the cellars and warehouſes on both ſides that river.

Mr. Orde, Secretary to the Duke of Rutland, arrived in town from Ireland and waited on the King.

Monday 14.

Lord Mahon moved for leave to bring in a bill for reducing into one act all the acts made to prevent bribery and corruption at elections. Agreed to. Alſo moved for leave to bring in a bill for ſecuring the rights of voters at elections.

The tea ſale commenced at the Eaſt-India-Houſe. The buyers were not uncommonly numerous, nor did the altercations that were expected between the tea-dealers and directors, on account of damaged teas, take place.

At half paſt twelve A. M. a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Rivier, N°. 4. in Scots Yard, Buſh-lane: nobody was in the houſe but two maid ſervants, who had *lighted a fire, and gone to bed, intending to get up to waſh* in three or four hours; upon being awakened, they attempted to come down ſtairs, but found it impoſſible, the fire having got to ſuch a height, that their hands were burnt by taking hold of the banniſters; and they ſuppoſed the firſt floor had already fallen in, upon which they retreated, and made their eſcape over the roofs over the houſes. The night was very calm; there was plenty of water, and immediate aſſiſtance; and by five o'clock the fury of the fire was ſubdued, having completely deſtroyed Mr. Rivier's houſe and all its contents (except a few trifles that have ſince been found among the rubbiſh) burnt a conſiderable part of the two houſes on each ſide, and damaged the backs of about half a dozen in Cannon-ſtreet.

It may render the Public ſome ſervice to record this, if it tends in any degree to ſtop a practice which is too common in many families.

Tueſday 15.

A court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when a complaint came to be heard, that ſeveral barbers, who had been choſen conſtables, had refuſed to ſerve, alledging, that by the act for ſeparating the *Barbers* for the *Surgeons* they were exempt. The conſideration was adjourned, and the Recorder and Common Serjeant deſired to give their opinion.

Wedneſday 16.

Lord Muncaſter preſented a petition, ſigned by a number of Weſtminſter electors, complaining

plaining of the return of Mr. Fox; and moved, that it be conſidered on the 23d of June. Agreed to.

Sunday 20.

The French ambaſſador, while talking to Ld. Saliſbury at court, was ſuddenly ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, which, for ſome time, deprived him of his ſpeech and the uſe of one ſide. He was immediately attended by Dr. Giſborne, and, being carried home, ſoon recovered the uſe of his ſpeech.

Wedneſday 23.

Count Zambeccari and Adm. Sir E. Vernon made an aerial trip from the cheap-bread warehouſe in Tottenham Court Road, to a ploughed field about 3 miles beyond King's field, near Horſham in Suſſex, diſtant from London 35 miles, which they ſailed in leſs than an hour. This ſeems to have been by far the moſt hazardous voyage that has yet been made. At firſt ſetting out, the wind tore away the lower part of the netting, and broke the glaſs at the lower part of the machine through which the ſtring of the valve paſſed, in conſequence of which, a piece of ſilk was haſtily applied to ſtop the aperture, and the ſtring in the hurry left in the inſide, by which they were deprived of the means of deſcending at pleaſure; but this was not all. When they were far above the clouds, three of the ſtrings that attached the boat to the balloon gave way almoſt at once, by which it is not to be wondered that they were deſirous to change their element; but all means of deſcending ſeemed out of their power, till the Count thought of cutting the ſilken tubes, which fortunately gave the neceſſary exit to the inflammable air; but not before the balloon had mounted ſo high, that the clouds appeared at a great diſtance below, and the ſun ſhone very bright; at the ſame time the quickſilver in the barometer fell ſuddenly to 20: 8, whereas on earth it ſtood at 30: 4. The diſtance nearly 2 miles, in perpendicular height to which the balloon had reached. In deſcending, they paſſed through a denſe cloud which covered them with ſnow, and felt very cold; but their motion being then very rapid, they ſoon arrived ſafe without any other accident. The obſervations they made were, that the balloon kept perpetually turning round its vertical axis, ſometimes ſo rapidly as to make each revolution in 4 or 5 ſeconds; that a peculiar noiſe was heard like ruſtling among the clouds; and that in their deſcent the air was cold, and the balloon much agitated.

Saturday 26.

The Readings, a new ſpecies of elegant entertainment, introduced by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Henderſon, at Freemaſons Hall, ended. Of this entertainment we ſhall give ſome farther account.

Monday 28.

About five, A. M. a fire broke out in the

laundry at the fine ſeat of Earl Spencer, at Wimbleton, in Surrey, which, for want of water, burnt with ſuch violence, that the whole houſe was deſtroyed, and the greateſt part of the valuable furniture conſumed by the flames.

Thurſday 31.

A mutual explanation and agreemeent is now finally ſettled between France and Britain, for delivering up of felons on both ſides, on demand being made of them by their reſpective ſovereigns. This explanation happened in conſequence of the proſecution long carryed on in France againſt Charles Clutterbuck, late one of the clerks of the Bank of England, which has at length been brought to a final concluſion, and his ſentence of condemnation for life to the gallays confirmed. He was firſt tried for defrauding the Bank Royal of England, but, by a flaw in the indictment, his caſe was reſerved, which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has ſince ſitten in judgement upon and decided.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

On the 13th of January the barometer was higher at Leeds in Yorkſhire than ever remembered in that town, being 30. 80. wind E. and high, but fell as the wind ſhifted to N. and N. W. a great fall of ſnow was followed by intenſe froſt. Saturday 19, an excellent Farhenheit's thermometer ſtood at 7. 25. deg. below the freezing point. On New-year's-day 1784 the ſame thermometer ſtood at 8. In December the thermometer was as low as 6, ſee vol. LIV. p. 952. a degree of cold greater than has been felt in England theſe many years.

A meteorological correſpondent aſſures us from obſervation, that from the 18th of October till the preſent time, which is a period of 143 days, there have been only 26 in which the thermometer has not been from one to 18 degrees and an half below the freezing point, which is a more conſtant ſucceſſion of cold weather than has been known in this climate. Laſt year there were 89 days of froſt, and in the year 1779 there were 84; in 1763 there were 94 days of froſt, and in the celebrated winter of 1739 there were only 103, which are 12 fewer than in the preſent winter. *Lloyd's Ev. Poſt.*

On the evening of the 13th of February the ſea in ſight of Alicant appeared as if on fire. This wonderful phænomenon excited every body's curioſity, though nobody could account for the cauſe. The fire ſhone ſplendidly in the water, and its brilliancy increaſed as the waves drew nearer the ſhore. When they broke upon it, they ſent forth an infinite number of luminous particles, ſome great, ſome ſmall, which flew to a conſiderable diſtance. This appearance began at half an hour after ſeven, and laſted three hours.

NEW DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.

A Frenchman has discovered a method of making helmets, for the army, of prepared leather, musket-proof, and impenetrable by any cutting instrument used in battle, and withall so light as to be worn with the greatest ease. The Prince de Conde and the Comte Maillebois are in earnest to introduce them in their legions.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The two prizes of 25l. each bequeathed by the late Rev. and learned Dr. Smith, master of Trinity College Cambridge, to those junier Batchelors of Arts who shall appear to be the best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy, were this year adjudged to Mr. Lay of Trinity, and Mr. Dudley of Clare-hall.

Two prizes of 15 guineas, proposed to be given by Lord Euston and Mr. Pitt, to two senior Batchelors of Arts, and the like to two Middle Batchelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin Prose, to be read by them on a day hereafter to be appointed, near the Commencement, the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge gives notice, that the subjects for this year are.

For the Senior Bachelors,

An liceat nolentes in civitatem dare?

For the Middle Bachelors,

Utrum civis perniciosus acrioribus suppliciis quam acervissimus hostis sit coercendus?

The academy of Sciences, &c. at Dijon, have proposed the following subject for the prize of 1786. "To determine from their respective properties the difference between phlogiston and the matter of heat." No satisfactory memoir having been presented on the subject of last year, "The Theory of Winds," the academy has been obliged again to recommend it to the attention of the learned. The prize is double, and the time for presenting is unlimited.

The valuable collection of the late Dr. Askew's manuscripts have brought at a sale above two thousand pounds; amongst them were some very scarce books, with written annotations by some of the most learned men in Europe. Upon the doctor's death some years ago, they were offered to be sold to a great personage for two thousand guineas, but were refused on account of the magnitude of the price.

MEMORABILIA.

Meetings have been numerous, during the month past of almost all the manufacturing-towns in England and Scotland, in opposition to the plan for a commercial intercourse between the sister kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; and not a few (if the papers may be credited) of the most considerable. Manufacturers have threatend to remove the manufactories to Ireland if the propositions held forth and accepted by Ireland should take place here.—But were the manufacturers of England to remove to Ireland, the price of labour and provisions would soon increase there, and they would find themselves fatally disappointed. The English way of living once introduced among the lower class of people in Ireland would produce a change ruinous to both kingdoms.

The principles of peace, which characterise the society of Quakers and forbid them from taking any part in wars or to partake of any profits arising from wars, have been lately eminently displayed by one of these peaceable people, who, being involuntarily drawn in by his partners to take part in some privateers during the late war, or receiving his dividend, sent his son to Paris, to notify the names of all the ships taken by these privateers, and to apply to Dr. Edw. Ling, Fox Hotel at York, Rue Jacob à Paris, to receive their respective proportions of his share.

Mrs. Page, of Buxted, in Sussex, was suddenly seized with a pain in her gums, of which she had only time to say it ran all through her before she expired.

On the 11th of March, in the afternoon, the tide at North Shields ran in more rapidly than has ever been known: wind N. and N. E. blew hard, with hail and snow. Ships drove on ships, and the whole harbour was a scene of confusion.

An ewe, the property of a servant to Mr. Philips, of Chipping Norton, eaned five lambs, on the 26th past.

Four soldiers quartered at Terlemont, to warm the room in which they were to sleep, procured some charcoal, and set it on fire before they went to sleep. In the morning they were all found dead by the suffocating vapour of the charcoal.

From the statement of the Board of Mines, transmitted to the Mine-office at Madrid, it appears that in the course of last year 903 workmen were sent to the general hospital, 805 of whom were soon dismissed cured, 67 died, and 31 whose cases required farther relief remained. This fact, which is well established, proves how ill-founded the common prejudices against working in the mines of mercury are, as being prejudicial to health.

REMARKABLE ROBBERY.

On Monday the 7th of February, about eight in the evening, a man knocked at the door of Mrs. Abercrombie in Charlotte-street, in Rathbone Place, calling out Post. The maid opened the door, and instantly rushed in the villain with six others, threatening the girl with horrid imprecations if she spoke a word. They then went into the parlour, robbed Mrs. Abercrombie of her jewels, between 50 and 60 guineas in cash, and all the linen and cloaths they could pack up. While they were thus employed, the girl found means to get out at the back door; and though the whole neighbourhood was alarmed, the villains fought their way through and escaped.

P. 158, col. i. l. 46, r. 'of which church and manor.'

—— col. ii. l. 42, r. 'Mary Countéſs Dowager.'

—— l. 52, for 'Eſq;' r. 'Earl.'

General Honywood, (ſee p. 159) was colonel of the 3d reg. of drag. guards. He received no leſs than twenty-three broad-ſword wounds at the battle of Dettingen, in which he ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his perſonal valour; he likewiſe, on the ſame day, received two muſquet ſhots, which never were extracted to the day of his death.—The general died poſſeſſed of an eſtate of near 6000l. per annum, which, together with a conſiderable ſum of ready money, he has bequeathed to Mrs. H. for her life, and afterwards to his couſin Filmer Honywood, eſq; M. P. for Kent.

In perfect compliance with the wiſhes of Dr. Johnſon, a ſepulchral ſtone now covers the grave which holds his reſpectable remains. It is a ſtout, plain, blue ſlab, and bears this conciſe inſcription:

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.
Obiit xiii Die Decembris,
Anno Domini
MDCCLXXXIV.
Ætatis ſuæ LXXV.

Births.

LATELY, the lady of Sir Elijah Impey, a ſon.

The wife of Mr. Crouch, of the cuſtom-houſe, a daughter.

Mrs. Clifton, wife of Mr. Leonard C. of the George-inn, Brailes, co. Warw. ſafely delivered of three daughters, all living. Mrs. C. had before 19 children.

Counteſs Dow. of Weſtmoreland (lady of Col. Woodford), a ſon.

Counteſs of Weſtmoreland, a daughter.

Lady of John Blackburne, eſq; M.P. for Lancaſh. a daughter.

15. The wife of Mr. James Piercy, of Friday-ſtr. a ſon.

16. The lady of Craven Ord, eſq; of James-ſtr. Bedford-row, a ſon.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Gretna-Green, Capt. Barrett, to Miſs Wilmot, daughter of Rob. Mead W. eſq; and grand-dau. of Sir Edw. W.

17. At Eccleſhall, Staffordſhire, the rev. Francis Mecke, M.A. rector of that pariſh, and chaplain to the biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, to Mrs. Green, relict of the late —— G. eſq.

22. John Lawrence, eſq; mayor of Huntingdon, to Miſs Palmer.

John Forteſcue, eſq; a captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Fraine, of Chelſea.

26. At Bath, Mr. De Luc, F.R.S. and reader to her Majeſty, to Miſs Cooper.

28. At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Capt. Henry Gamble, of the marines, to Miſs Burſlem; and Capt. Burton, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Judith Burſlem, both daughters of the late W. Burſlem, eſq; of Cole-orton, co. Leiceſter.

1. Mr. John Farmer, hop-merchant, in the Borough, to Miſs Ferguſon.

2. Rev. Baron French, of Ware, Herts, to Miſs Dickinſon.

3. By ſpecial licence, the Marqueſs of Graham, to Lady Jemima-Elizabeth, 2d dau. of the Earl of Aſhburnham.

By ſpecial licence, Mr. Hale, ſon of the late General Hale, to Miſs Rumbold, of Groſvenor-ſq. daughter of Sir Thomas R.

5. Lieut. Col. Brownlow, to Miſs Aſhe.

17. By ſpecial licence, the Earl of Clanrickard, to Miſs Pouler.

19. By ſpecial licence, at her father's houſe at Bevere, near Worceſter, Miſs Margaret Naſh, only daugeter and heireſs of the rev. Dr. Treadway Naſh, author of the Hiſtory of Worceſterſhire, to Joſeph Somers Cocks, eſq; only ſurviving ſon of Charles Lord Somers, baron of Eveſham.

23. W. Crawley, eſq; of 14th reg. to Miſs Yates.

24. By ſpecial licence, Capt. Rowley, ſon of Adm. R. to Miſs Harley, dau. of Ald. H.

Rev. C. Schwiers, D.D. and miniſter of the Dutch church in Auſtin-friars, to Miſs Mary Stafford.

Deaths.

LATELY, in Dominick-ſtreet, Dublin, Sir Richard Steele, bart.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Punnet, attorney at law.

In Ireland, Lady Arabella Denny; her ladyſhip was ſiſter to the Earl of Shelburne, and aunt to the preſent Marqueſs of Lanſdown. By her death, a conſiderable fortune devolves to the hon. Mr. Fitzmaurice, and a jointure of 1000l. per annum on Sir Barry Denny, bart. M.P. for the county of Kilkenny, of whoſe uncle ſhe was relict. She was the original foundreſs of the Magdalen Aſylum in Dublin, and of the few, if not the only female, who was admitted an honorary member of the Dublin ſociety for promoting arts and agriculture.

At Bridgewater, Somerſetſhire, rev. Mr. Coles, V. of that pariſh.

At St. Iſley, Cornwall, rev. Mr. Williams, R. of St. Ewe and of Gerrans, in that county.

At Gwinear, Cornwall, rev. Mr. Bennet, V. of that pariſh.

In Dublin, where he had reſided many years, Henry Shute Cox, eſq; formerly a bookſeller in London.

David La Touche, eſq; banker, of Dublin. He was one of the richeſt bankers in Europe: and has left an eſtate to his eldeſt ſon of 12,000l. per annum; to his ſecond 7000l per annum; and to his third ſon 5000l. per annum; in all 24,000l. a year; beſides an equal diviſion of the banking buſineſs, which has been computed, for ſeveral years back, to be between 20 and 30,000l. annually.

Near Madras, Lieut. Paul Norris of the 52d regiment, a promiſing young man, in the

prime

prime of life, and third ſon to William Norris, of Nonſuch, co. Wilts. As inclination firſt led him into the army, ſo a laudable ambition of riſing in the profeſſion of arms afterwards carried him a volunteer to the ſultry regions of India, where, to the great regret of his ſurviving friends, he fell a victim to the climate, in his 23d year.

At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Sherrard, reliſt of Mr. S. who died Nov. 8, 1784, and whom ſhe ſurvived but ſix weeks.

19. At Eton-college, Mrs. Mary Hind, aged 84. She had many years kept a boarding houſe there for the reception of young gentlemen educated at that ſeminary. Her reputation in this line was obtained by her uncommon attention, care, and aſſiduity. As ſhe was the oldeſt inhabitant, ſo alſo was ſhe the moſt eſteemed. She acquired a conſiderable ſum by the early encouragement ſhe met with; to deſerve which, ſhe exerted herſelf with unremitted zeal. Many who had been benefited by her care, paid her their viſits when entered into the great world; and many who ſurvive her will let fall the tear of concern in the reflection that their much-valued dame* is no more! She ſucceeded her ſiſter, Mrs. Hopkins, about 1747. F. PIGOTT.

20. At Windſor, Henry Boiſragon, eſq; late major of the 8th reg. of foot.

In Provence, Mr. Winthrop, a Peterſburgh merchant, of London, who had retired thither about two years ago for his health.

22. At Broadway-farm, near Great Berkhamſtead, Herts, the perſon diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Peter the Wild Boy, who was picked up in a wood in Germany in the latter end of the reign of George I. while the king was hunting, and by that monarch ſent over to England, where he has remained ever ſince; and of whom Lord Monboddo has lately given a particular hiſtory, which ſee in our laſt, p. 113; and alſo a ſingular anecdote of him in our vol. XXI. p. 522. A half-length figure of him was for many years exhibited at Mrs. Salmon's, in Fleet-ſtreet.

At Aberdeen, Chriſtian Gavin, aged 103.

24. At Bath, Sir T. Dyke Ackland, bart.

Sir Elias Preſtwich, of Holme, bart.

25. At Chelſea, Mr. James Johnſon, formerly a jeweller in the Strand.

Rev. —— Lucas, vicar of Milbourne-port. He was found dead in his bed, though he went to bed in apparent good health the evening before.

27. At the parſonage-houſe of St. George in the Eaſt, Mrs. Pearley, a maiden lady, who has left the bulk of her fortune to the rev. Dr. Mayo, for charitable purpoſes.

At the Abbey-hill, Edinburgh, James Erſkine, eſq; lanight marſhal of Scotland.

At Myſtole, Kent, much-lamented, the lady of Sir William Fagg, bart. aged 59.

28. In Broad-ſtreet, Carnaby-market, Capt. John Elphinſtone, of the navy. In Feb. 1761, in the Richmond, of 32 guns, he deſtroyed the Felicite, a French frigate of ſuperior force, on the coaſt of Holland, (ſee vol. XXXI. p. 90) In 1762, in the ſame ſhip, he piloted the Britiſh fleet through the Old Straits of Bahama, to the Savannah. He afterwards acted as rear-admiral to the Ruſſian fleet againſt the Turks.

Mr. Robert Gosling, goldſmith, in Fenchurch-ſtr.

March... At Ramſgate, Col. Daniel Haſeltine, of the electorate of Hanover, and an aid du camp for Germany.

At Aglionby, Cumberland, Mr. Joſeph Bond, aged 101, one of the people called Quakers.

1. In Poland-ſtr. aged 85, Lady Rush, reliſt of Sir John R. of Shube, Berks.

In his 83d year, the rev. Mr. Turner, rector of Garthorpe, co. Leiceſter, and Stretton, co. Rutland.

2. In a very advanced age, at Colcheſter, Guyon Griffith, M.D. father of the late rev. Guyon G. D.D. rector of St. Mary-hill.

At Great Baddow, Eſſex, Mrs. Aldridge, wife of Mr. A. of that place, and dau. of the great Mr. Edward Bright, late of Malden.

Aged 81, the hon. Mrs Trevor, ſiſter to Lord T.

Of an apoplexy, while at breakfaſt, Mr. Wells, boat-builder, of Chriſt-church, Surrey.

3. Rev. William Townſend, M.A. rector of Rotherfield-Greys, co. Oxford.

In Portland-ſtreet, Henry John Eaton, eſq.

At Horſmonden, in the Weald of Kent, aged 90, the rev. William Haſſell, M.A. rector of that pariſh from October, 1724; and it is obſervable, that he and Mr. Bate, his immediate predeceſſor, held that living upwards of 111 years. Mr. H. was educated at St. John's college, and elected thence a bye fellow of Peter-houſe, in Cambridge.

5. At South Lambeth, aged 58, the rev. Richard Yalden, M.A. vicar of Newton Valence, and rector of Greatham, both in co. Southampt.

7. At Dublin, right hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, bart. of Colebrooke, a privy counſellor, and member in the preſent parliament, of Ireland.

8. Aged 28, Mrs. Elizabeth Hewlett, wife of Mr. J. H. of Clifford's-inn. She had been 9 months afflicted with an atrophy, which ſhe bore with that true fortitude which is inſeparable from the Chriſtian character. In her manners ſhe was ſweet, and in her temper benevolent.

9. At Godmanchester, near Huntingdon, aged 57, of a third paralytic ſtroke, the hon. Mrs. Mary Drax, eldeſt dau. of John 10th Ld St. John, of Bletſoe, ſiſter to the late, and aunt to the preſent, Lord St. John, and wife of Henry Erle Drax, eſq; of Charborough, co. Dorſet, to whom ſhe was married Oct. 12, 1754. Rev.

* Dame is the appellation given at Eton to the ladies who board the young gentlemen in that ſeminary, and which has been the cuſtomary one for time immemorial.

Rev. Robert Hall, M.A. R. of Hawton, co. Nott.

In his 57th year, Thomas Livingſton, M.D. many years an eminent phyſician at that place. As he was viſiting a patient on the laſt evening of his life, he complained of a ſudden indiſpoſition, called for a glaſs of water, drank it, and ſunk down dead without a groan.

10. Rev. Richard Walter, M.A. many years chaplain to Portſmouth dock-yard. He was chaplain to Lord Anſon, on board the Centurion, in his voyage round the world, and had the merit and profit of writing the account of it, which was really the work of Mr. Robins, the engineer. The chaplainſhip is eſtimated at 500l. per ann.

11. In Jermyn-ſtreet, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Bernard, aunt to Sir Robert B. of Huntingdonſh. and half-ſiſter of the late Lord Trevor.

In Southampton-ſtr. Covent-garden, in her 56th year, Mrs. Mary Norman, ſpinſter, who had retired from buſineſs in Taviſtock-ſtreet ſeveral years ago, with a plentiful fortune, acquired with great reputation. She was remarkable for enjoying a conſtancy of good health, and great vivacity of ſpirits, till within the laſt fourteen months of her life. She was bountiful to her relations, hoſpitable to her acquaintance, and attentive to all her friends: charitable to the poor, and lived and died in peace with all the world.

"How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee
" not;
"By whom lamented, or by whom forgot!"

At Methley, advanced in years, the rev. John Taylor, vicar of Hoyland, and for ſeveral years miniſter of Rothwell, and chaplain to the Earl of Mexborough.

At Greyſouthen, near Cockermouth, Mr. Joſeph Watſon, in an advanced age, one of the people called Quakers, and many years a reputable flax-dreſſer at Whitehaven.

12. Suddenly, Mr. T. Howard, of Lambeth, one of the muſicians in ordinary to his majeſty's band, a place he had enjoyed upwards of 30 years.

At Mr. Cameron's, grocer, Cheapſide, Mr. Fenton, many years maſter of the King's-head-inn, at Enfield, and father of Mrs. C.

13. At Twyford-lodge, Hants, Godfrey Woodward Vane, eſq.

At Offington, co. Nott. Rob. Deniſon, eſq; one of the greateſt merchants in the woollen manufactory in the north of England.

At Tewkeſbury, Mr. Doddridge, attorney at law, only ſon of the late Dr. D.

14. Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Faulkner, many years maſter of the Harp public houſe in Ayleſbury-ſtreet. In the younger part of his life he was eminent as a prize-fighter, a wreſtler, and a cricketer.

At Oxford, Mrs. Jemima Conybeare, only daughter of the late Dr. J. C. biſhop of Briſtol, and dean of Chriſt church.

At Caſtle Upton, in Ireland, right hon. Ld Templetown, who is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, now at ſchool.

At Edmondton, Miſs Maria Jones, youngeſt dau. of Henry J. eſq; of that place.

15. At the houſe of Richard Gough, eſq; Enfield, in her 49th year, regretted by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, ſiſter to Mrs. G. and third daughter of the late Thomas H. eſq; of Goldings, Herts.

At Hampſtead, aged 62, Mr. J. Clarke.

In Bennet-ſtr. Blackfriars-road, aged 81, Samuel Redhead, eſq; of Antigua.

16. In the prime of life, after near a twelve-month's tranquil ſubmiſſion to an atrophy in its early ſtate pronounced incurable, Mr. Charles Green, hoſier, in Fleet-ſtreet; a lively, benevolent and amiable man, reſpected by all who knew him. He had juſt completed his 27th year.

At Bell-hall, near York, aged 63, the rev. Sir William Anderſon, bart. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Edmund A. bart.

In St. James's-ſtr. aged 87, Mrs. Wignam.

17. Mr. Philip Martin, attorney at Epping.

At Alfreton, co. Derby, aged 73, rev. Jonah Macklin, many years paſtor of the diſſenting congregation in that town.

19. Rev. James Adams, M.A. rector of South Okingdon, and vicar of Grays, Eſſex.

At Lanreth, Cornwall, in his 87th year, rev. Joſhua Howell, R. of that parish, and V. of Pelynt. He was the oldeſt incumbent in Cornwall, and had acted many years in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Nottingham, Lady Leyn, wife of Sir William L.

20. At the rev. Mr. Stuar's, at Aſhen, co. Eſſex, the rev. Mr. Hewitt, M.A. fellow of Bene't coll. Camb. and miniſter of St. Benet's church there.

In Great James-ſtr. Bedford-row, advanced in years, Mrs. Henley, relict of William H. eſq; of Gore-court, near Maidſtone.

Major Parr, late of the 53d reg.

23. In his 63d year, Mr. Richard Bingley, linen-draper in Taviſtock-ſtr.

At Greenwich, aged 79, Mrs. Leigh, relict of the rev. Thomas L. late rector of Lower Heyford, co. Oxf.

24. Of an inflammation in his throat, at his lodgings in Carey-ſtreet, the celebrated Count O'Rourke, deſcended from the ſovereigns of O'Rourke's county, now Leitrim, in Ireland. Oliver Cromwell ſtripped the family of an eſtate worth 70,000l. per annum. The Count had been in the Imperial and French ſervice, and had received the order of St. Louis from the King of France for his bravery. He had prepared a memorial to the King for a penſion; part of his immenſe fortune being now in the crown.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

William Barrow, B.D. Beelſby R. co. Linc. *vice* John Holmes, dec.

Rev. William Pinchin, M.A. late ſchool-

maſter

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1785.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	New 1777	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	5 per Ct Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Exchequ. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
26		56⅜	55⅝ a ½		73⅛	17⅛		12	131		2s. dis.					14½	88⅜				
27	Sunday																				
28		56⅜	55⅝ a ¾		72¾	16⅞		12			3										
1	115½	56½	55⅝ a ¾		73	17		12			4			54⅞			88¼				
2	115½		55⅝ a ¾		73⅛	17		12			4		55⅝				88¼			par	
3	116		55⅝ a ¾		73⅛			12	132		5			54⅞			88⅜				
4	116		55⅝ a ¾			17		12	132⅜		4		55⅝			14¼	88⅜			1 s.	
5			55⅝ a ½			17		12	131½		4						88⅜				
6	Sunday																				
7			55½					12	132		4	64					88¾			par	
8			55⅝ a ½			17		12	133		4			54⅞			88¾				
9			55⅝ a ¾			17		12	133		4		55⅝				88⅜			1	
10			55⅝ a ¾			17					2						88⅜			1	
11			55⅝ a ¾			17		11⅞			2		55⅞				88⅜			1	
12			55⅝ a ¾			17					3						88⅜				
13	Sunday																				
14			55⅝								3		55⅞				88¼				
15			55⅝ a ¾			16⅞					3			55⅜		15	88⅜				
16			55⅝ a ¾			16⅞		11¾			2						88⅜				
17			55 a ¾			16¾					3			54⅞		15	88⅜				
18			55⅝ a ¾			16¾		11¾			3					15	88				
19			55⅝ a ¾			17					3						88⅛				
20	Sunday																				
21			55⅝ a ¾			16⅞		11⅞			3					15	88⅜				
22			55⅝ a ¾			16⅞		11¾			2						88⅜				
23			55⅝ a ¾			16¾		11¾			2					15¾	88⅜				
24			55⅝ a 54⅞			16¾		11¾			2					16	88⅜			3	
25																					
26			54⅞ a 55			16¾		11¾						54½		16	88				
27	Sunday																				

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Poſt
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiſer
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Engliſh Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Briſtol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Cheſter 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Glouceſter 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewſbury
Winchester
Ipſwich
Saliſbury
Leiceſter
Worceſter
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glaſgow

For APRIL, 1785.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Meteorological Diary for April, 1784, 242
Average Prices of Corn and Grain *ib.*
Memoirs of the late Counſellor Booth 243
Monument of K. John—Q. On the oldeſt Peer 244
Lady Arabella Denny—Errors corrected 245
Mr Weſley's Corrections reſpecting his Family 246
The Projector of the Penny Poſt. Who? 247
Conſecration of Bp. Seabury defended 248
Miſcellaneous Thoughts—on Tumuli 249
On Dreams—the Holy Trinity, &c. 250
On Sermons before the Sons of Clergy *ib.*
Anecd. of Five Ladies—Marriage of Couſins 251
On accurate Deſcriptions of Antiques 252
Life of Abp. Leighton of Glaſgow 253
Further Directions for Road-making 254
A Fragment attributed to Petronius 255
Miſrepreſentation of Dr. Prieſtley checked 256
Story of the Defence of Caldecote Hall 259
Strictures on the Life of Clive—Of Julian 260
Q. Elizabeth's Contempt for Ambaſſadors Wives 26
Domeſtic Etiquette of our Anceſtors 262
Ordination of the late Mr. Moreſ queſtioned 26
Antique Monument repreſented in the Plate 26
The Quaker and Papiſt—Muſk Rat, &c. 26
Dr. Johnſon's early Scheme for a Gram. School 26
His original Letter to Mr. T. Warton 26
Bp. Warburton's true Character noted *i*
Summary of Proceedings in Parliament 269—27
Diſcoveries on opening a Grave at Norwich 27
Parallel Paſſages and Remarks on Shakſpeare 27
On Dignities conferred by Scots Nonjurors 27
Julian's Love of Books—Optical Remark 28
Partridge's Writings in Britiſh Muſeum 28
Luminous Appearance of Sea-weed 28
Time of bloſſoming of Fruit-trees for 10 years 28
Account of Dr. Aſkew's MSS. 284—28
Miſcellanies—Legacies, Pied. Piper, Dunton 28
Dr. Johnſon at Oxford—Poet Laureats, 28
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, *viz.* Bowyer's Tracts, Milton's Juvenile Works b Warton—Bellamy's Apology, &c. &c. 289--30

With a Variety of Original Poems, the uſual Liſts, &c.

Embelliſhed with beautiful Repreſentations of the MUS JACULUS and MUSK RAT of RUSSIA an accurate View of a FUNERAL MONUMENT at Heidelberg, &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE

Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
29	16	31	NE		fair, ice.
29	12	33	NW	.16	louring, ice, rain.
29	8	38	SE		louring [1].
29	16	43	SE		milder air, hazy.
29	12	44	SW		hazy, dim sun.
29	14	42	NW	.56	rain.
29	18	36	NE		thin clouds, cold wind.
29	18	38	NE		thin clouds, cold wind.
29	14	35	NW		fair and still, pleasant.
29	11	38	NE		louring, cold and raw [2].
29	4	40	NW	.37	bluftering wind, rain [3].
28	16	38	W		melting snow, cold and stormy [4].
29	4	39	W		hail storms none to measure.
28	16	40	SW		louring and bluftering.
29	6	42	SE		calm, mild and pleasant [5].
29	6	36	W		white frost, thin ice, dim sun [6].
29	10	42	W	.42	rain, fair, mild, and pleasant [7].
29	11	44	W		mild, and pleasant [8].
29	12	45	W	.47	gentle rain, mild and gentle air [9].
29	10	52	W		rain, warm and pleasant [10].
29	10	53	W	.10	cloudy, soft and mild rain [11].
29	14	51	W		mild, bluftering wind, cloudy [12].
29	12	53	W	.22	hasty showers, strong wind [13].
29	10	41	W		strong wind, cooler air. [sun [14].
29	14	42	W		white frost, thin ice, clouds and
29	15	50	W		showers, mild and pleasant [15].
29	10	51	W	.28	clouds, showers, plants thrive [16].
29	14	42	W		fair, and still, whitish fr. noice [17].
29	14	41	E		fair and pleasant.
29	17	44	E		fair and mild.

[1] Snow lies on the hills. [2] "Daffodils begin to peer." [3] Pilewort in bloom. [4] Yellow grafs (Draba verna) in bloom. [5] Wryneck (Iynx torquilla) returns, and pipes. [6] Swallows seen. [7] Dog tooth Violet (Erythronion dens canis) in bloom. [8] Redftart returns. [9] Saxifraga craffifolia in bloom. [10] Brimftone Butterfly (Papilio Rhamni) appears. [11] Wheat and November begins to cover the ground. [12] Gooseberries in bloom. [13] One swallow seen. [14] Hound-tree in bloom. [15] Cuckow seen. [16] Swallow return to chimney, and fings. [17] Titlings. [18] Bloom of pear-tree begins to open.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 11, to April 16, 1785.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
	4	8	3	1	2	7	2	1	3	1
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Eſex	5	4	0	0	2	5	2	3	3	8
	5	5	0	0	2	6	2	5	4	4
rd	5	1	0	0	2	7	2	5	3	8
d	4	9	3	3	2	6	2	4	3	5
idge	5	0	2	9	2	4	2	2	2	10
gdon	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0	2	10
mpton	4	9	2	11	2	5	1	11	3	1
d	4	1	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	6
er	5	3	3	6	2	6	1	11	3	4
gham	5	3	3	3	2	5	2	2	4	0
	5	5	0	0	2	10	2	1	0	0
l	6	3	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	9
	5	7	3	10	2	7	1	9	4	0
rd	5	7	0	0	2	2	1	10	0	0
ſter	4	10	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	4
ck	5	6	0	0	2	6	1	10	3	5
ſter	5	4	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	7
	5	9	0	0	2	7	2	2	4	2
	5	5	0	0	2	5	2	4	3	7
	5	6	0	0	2	6	2	3	3	4
	5	1	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	6

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	4	9	0	0	2	6	1	11	2	10
Suffolk	4	8	2	9	2	3	2	1	2	10
Norfolk	5	4	2	10	2	1	2	2	0	0
Lincoln	4	9	3	0	2	6	1	11	2	9
York	5	6	3	5	2	9	1	10	2	8
Durham	5	4	3	10	2	10	1	10	2	10
Northumberland	4	9	3	5	2	7	1	9	2	6
Cumberland	5	11	3	10	3	2	2	2	0	4
Weſtmorland	6	1	4	3	2	11	2	0	4	0
Lancaſhire	6	5	4	0	3	3	2	3	3	9
Cheſhire	6	0	4	2	3	0	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	5	8	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	0
Somerſet	5	1	2	7	2	4	1	10	3	0
Devon	5	6	0	0	2	4	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	2	11	1	8	0	0
Dorſet	5	6	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	10
Hampſhire	5	2	0	0	2	6	2	2	3	10
Suſſex	4	9	0	0	2	5	2	2	0	0
Kent	4	8	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	6

WALES, April 4, to April 9, 1785.

North Wales	5	9	4	5	3	0	1	7	3	9
South Wales	5	7	4	2	3	0	1	6	3	7

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For APRIL, 1785.

BEING THE FOUTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

Some Account of the late Counſellor BOOTH, *of Lincoln's Inn, by an intimate acquaintance.*

MR. JAMES BOOTH was of an ancient Roman Catholic family in Herefordſhire, where he poſſeſſed a ſmall paternal eſtate, and built there a neat private manſion, to which he uſed to retire in receſs from buſineſs, but ſold it ſome time before he died: I believe he was born at St. Germains-en-Laye in France, where his father accompanied his unfortunate Sovereign on the Revolution, and had ſome poſt at that court. He had at leaſt four brothers, ſome of whom, I believe, are ſtill living: one was an officer in the French ſervice; another an eccleſiaſtic, who had good preferment in France, and was grand vicar to the preſent archbiſhop of Narbonne, of the Dillon family; two others were diſtinguiſhed members of the late ſuppreſſed order of the Jeſuits. Mr. Booth's principal talent was conveyancing, in which he was remarkably eminent, and was extremely well verſed in the knowledge of the many penal and ſevere ſtatutes againſt the Roman Catholics, ſtill a foul blot on our code of laws, and ſingularly ſucceſsful in protecting his clients from their many intricacies; but not to them alone was his practice confined; his abilities were univerſally known and acknowledged, and he was conſulted by the moſt eminent leaders of the law on affairs of the firſt conſequence, and particularly, as I have heard, in the drawing up his preſent Majeſty's will: he alſo gained great applauſe in a capital ſuit between the Northumberland and Egremont families, being engaged for the latter, whoſe ſucceſs in it was principally attributed to his endeavours, and was always by them gratefully acknowledged.

He was of a very convivial diſpoſition, and loved to enjoy his bottle and friend. No one entertained with more elegance, nor was more choice in viands, wines, &c. many of which, indeed, he received as preſents from his numerous clients: on theſe occaſions he ſeldom let buſineſs interfere with his pleaſure; by which, it is ſaid, he loſt ſome practice, and hence was frequently thought dilatory; yet, when he pleaſed, no one could be more expeditious. He was a very entertaining and pleaſing companion; and though there ſeemed to be an apparent gravity in him at firſt, and he had not a ready utterance, he ſoon rendered himſelf agreeable to his gueſts, and unbended himſelf in ſuch a manner, as rendered his converſation highly pleaſing even to the youngeſt perſons. His diſcourſe was animated, intereſting, and interſperſed with lively ſallies of wit, joined with entertaining anecdotes of men and things, which attracted and commanded the attention of all: his condeſcenſion, and the notice he took of any even trifling talents the youngeſt were poſſeſſed of, were extremely flattering from one of his very eminent abilities and judgement. He was a man of very high ſentiments of honor, never for emolument ſtooping to

any

MR. URBAN,

IN p. 279 of your last volume appeared a circumstantial account of the *Wesley* family, which received some enlargement in p. 353. The articles which furnished it being also reviewed by Mr. Maty in December 1784; it has given rise to some animadversions by Mr. Wesley, which seems curious enough to be transcribed for your entertaining miscellany. Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

1. A DAY or two ago this Review fell into my hands, which contains a letter from the Rev. Mr. Badcock. I have not the pleasure of knowing this gentleman; but I esteem him for his useful and ingenious publications; and I think it my duty to inform both him and the public better, of some points wherein they have been misinformed.

2. He says, "Mr. Samuel Wesley, of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, *was sent* to the University." This is not accurate. He was educated for some years at a dissenting academy, from which he then privately retired, and entered himself at Exeter-College, in Oxford. "His heroic poem, the Life of Christ, excited the ridicule of the Wits." His own account of it was, "the cuts are good; the notes pretty good; the verses so so." "At a very advanced age he published a Latin work on the book of Job, which was never held in any estimation by the learned." I doubt that. It certainly contains immense learning; but of a kind which I do not admire.

3. "He married a woman of extraordinary abilities, the daughter of Dr. Samuel Annesley" (Dr. Annesley and the then Earl of Anglesea were brothers sons.) "Samuel, his eldest son, was a noted Jacobite." Nay, he was no more a Jacobite than he was a Turk. And what amends can Mr. Badcock, or Mr. Maty, make, for publishing this egregious falsehood? "Many of his political satires remain unpublished, on account of their treasonable tendency." Here is a double mistake. For, 1. He never published any thing political, whether satirical or not. 2. He never wrote any thing of a treasonable tendency; he sacredly avoided it. "In his rage of Jacobitism, he poured out the very dregs of it on royalty itself." No, never. He never wrote, much less published, one line against the King. I speak it from personal knowledge, having often heard him say, "If it reflects on the King, it is none of mine." His constant practice may be learnt from those lines, in the Battle of the Sexes;

"Forgive the voice that useful fiction sings,
Not impious tales of deities impure;
Not faults of breathless Queens, or living Kings,
In open treason, or in veil obscure."

"Time, however, changed the satirist against Sir Robert, into an humble suppliant." Nay, I do not believe, he ever wrote a line to Sir Robert, either in verse or prose.

4. "Mrs. Wesley lived long enough to deplore the extravagance of her two sons, John and Charles; considering them as *under strong delusions to believe a lie.*" By vile misrepresentations she was deceived for a time. But she no sooner heard them speak for themselves, than she was thoroughly convinced they were in no delusion; but spoke *the words of truth and soberness.* She afterwards lived *with me* several years, and died rejoicing and praising God.

5. I was born in June 1703, and was between six and seven years old, when I was left alone in my father's house, being then all in flames, till I was taken out of the nursery window, by a man strangely standing on the shoulders of another. Those words in the picture, *Is not this a brand plucked out of the burning?* chiefly allude to this.

6. "He had early a very strong impression of his designation to some extraordinary work." Indeed not I: I never said so. I never thought so: I am guiltless in this matter. The strongest impression I had till I was three or four and twenty was,

Inter sylvas Academi quærere verum:

and afterwards, (while I was my father's curate) to save my own soul and those that heard me. When I returned to Oxford, it was my full resolve to live and die there; the reasons for which I gave in a long letter to my father, since printed in one of my Journals. In this purpose I continued, till Dr. Burton, one of the trustees for Georgia, pressed me to go over with General Oglethorpe (who is still alive, and well knows the whole transaction), in order to preach to the Indians. With great difficulty I was prevailed upon to go, and spend upwards of two years abroad. At my return, I was more than ever determined to lay my bones at

at Oxford. But I was insensibly led, without any previous plan or design, to preach first, in many of the churches in London, then in more public places; afterwards in Bristol, Kingswood, Newcastle, and throughout Great-Britain and Ireland. Therefore all that Mr. Badcock adds, of the incidents that "gave an additional force," to an impression that never existed, is very ingenious; yet is in truth a castle in the air.

7. It is true, that for a while I admired the mystic writers. But I dropped them, even before I went to Georgia; long before I knew or suspected any thing as justification by faith. Therefore all that follows, of my "making my system of divinity more commodious for general use;" and of "employing myself to search for some common bond, whereby the most dissonant sects might have a centre of union;" having no foundation to stand upon, falls to the ground at once. I had quite other work while I was at Oxford; being fully engaged, partly with my pupils, and partly with my little offices, being Greek lecturer, and moderator of both the classes.

8. "His dexterity in debate has been so long known, that it is almost become proverbial." It has been my first care for many years, to see that my cause was good: and never, either in jest or earnest, to defend the wrong side of a question. And shame on me if I cannot defend the right, after so much practice; and after having been so early accustomed to separate truth from falsehood, how artfully soever they were twisted together!

9. If the poem on Religious Discourse "delineates the disposition and character of the author," it does not delineate mine; for I was not the author, but Mr. John Gambold. What becomes then of that good-natured remark? "The wonder is not, that John Wesley should have shewn an inclination to insult the memory of a sober divine; but that Samuel Wesley should have been disposed to shew lenity to a whig of the Revolution." Mistake upon mistake! 1. Those marginal notes were not wrote by Samuel, but Charles Wesley. He told me so this very day. 2. Both my father and all his sons have always praised God for the happy Revolution.——I let Bishop Warburton alone. He is gone to rest; I well hope, in Abraham's bosom.

10. "Mr. Wesley had a very important end in view"——What end, but to save sinners? What other end could I possibly have in view? Or can have at this day? "Deep projects of a subtle mind." Nay, I am not subtle, but the veriest fool under the sun, if I have any earthly project at all now! For what do I want which this world can give? And, after the labour of fourscore years,

No foot of land do I possess,
No cottage in the wilderness:
A poor, way-faring man,
I dwell awhile in tents below,
Or gladly wander to and fro,
Till I my Canaan gain.

JOHN WESLEY.

City-Road, Jan. 11, 1785.

MR. URBAN,

THE memory of persons whose projects or writings have been beneficial to the public, deserves to be preserved. The anecdote of Povey, obligingly communicated by Castorius in your Magazine for Nov. 1783, was therefore very acceptable; the description of his treatise, intituled "The Judgement of whole Kingdoms," &c. is just; perhaps the enquiry into the miscarriages of the four last years reign, printed 1714, was by the same author, there being such a sort of cresf at the end; whether Povey was the original institutor of the Penny Post seems doubtful, for Entick (History of London) informs us, it was projected by David Murray, upholder, in Paternoster Row, who acquainted William Docwra with the plan, by whom it was carried on with good success for some time, till the government laid hold of it as a royal prerogative; but the crown indulged him with a pension of 200l. per annum during life. Vol. III, p. 463.

In answer to your correspondent's first query, Le Clerc, Hist. des Provinces Unies, t. III, p. 306, relating the murder of the De Witts, says, La Compagnie du drapeau bleu, à qui on avoit apporte de la biere, du vin, & de l'eau de vie, s'avança avec, de grands cris, vers la porte de la prison.—Le Geolier, de peur ou autrement, leur ouvrit enfin la porte: après quoi ils monterent à la chambre, où étoient les deux Freres. Le Ruart (Cornelle de Witt, Ruart ou Baillif de Putten) étoit, en robe de chambre, sur son lit, & son Frere enveloppe de son Manteau de velours,

your Mag. for February, fig. 2. I apprehend to be a representation of the Holy Trinity; such were not uncommon in ancient times; there is one in the ninth compartment of Mr. Greene's altar-piece, exhibited in the preceding Magazine. And in 'a map of the Holy Land,' said to be 'by P. du Val, the King's Geographer, 1675,' inserted in an English translation of 'the works of Josephus, revised according to the French translation of M. Arnauld D'Andilly,' which map I take to be a copy from a French one, the title stands between the altars of burnt offering and incense, the smoke from which rises towards clouds that are over the title, whereon sitteth a venerable old man, designed, I imagine, to represent God the Father, cloathed with a flowing robe, his hair standing upright, with a long beard, and his arms extended upward: Cherubs are in the clouds about him.

By the way, Mr. Urban, whence comes it that that great politician and historiographer is generally known by his Latin name of *Josephus*? Was not his name the same with that of his renowned prototype in policy, Pharaoh's illustrious vicegerent? and is he not spoken of in the translation of his own work by his true and original name of Joseph?

Some nameless correspondent, in the Mag. for February, has been at a vast deal of pains in drawing up a list of the preachers at the anniversary meetings of the sons of the clergy, together with some interesting queries and hints relating to the subject. If I am not much mistaken, Mr. Urban, two sermons were put into my hands by a clergyman in my neighbourhood some time ago, one or both of which would have saved your correspondent much trouble, and satisfied several of his doubts; these, I believe, were Mr. Jones's before the sons of the clergy in 1782, and the Dean of Canterbury's at St. Paul's 12 June 1783, being the yearly meeting of the charity children in and about London and Westminster, together with various lists and accounts of benefactions, inserted by way of appendix; but, having no particular use to make of them, after reading them I returned them to the owner, and did not buy them; and therefore cannot now speak particularly as to the dates when the lists commenced, nor what they contained: thus much, however, it my memory do not deceive me, I think I remember, that, having spoken of one sermon before the sons of the clergy, the compiler speaks of the second as preached at some time about the middle of the last century by Tho. Manton, D. D. successively Rector of Cullicon in Devonshire, of Stoke-Newington in Middlesex, and of St. Paul Covent-Garden, (which of the three he held when he preached this sermon, I cannot tell, not knowing the exact time when it was preached); which last he resigned when the act of uniformity took place, and afterwards became the great Coryphæus of the Presbyterian ministers*, as Owen was of the Independents. This sermon now lies before me: it was published in 1689, together with many other sermons and two treatises †: it fills up about eight pages and a half in folio, and is, according to the custom of the time, tolerably sprinkled with Latin and a little Greek: the text is Psalm cii. 28. "The children of thy servants shall continue, and their seed shall be established before thee:" in which words he observes, 1. the persons, 2. their privilege, 3. the ground or duration of it:' from whence he adds, 'The point is, That God hath a great care of, and blessing for, the posterity of his servants, that they may be established by his favour:' and here his business is, '1. to shew what privilege they have; 2. the reasons; 3. to reconcile it with common sense and experience; 4. to whom the promise is most eminently fulfilled:' and then come two 'Uses, 1. of advice and consolation to parents; 2. of advice to the children of godly parents; and here he speaks 1. to them in the general,' and calls upon them to 'own the blessing of the covenant: Lord, when I came to town, I was a poor lad of mean estate, could hope for little, and would be even glad to live; and afterwards when a young beginner, full of doubts and fears; but, Lord, out of thy mercy and truth thou hast provided liberally for me, and brought me from mean estate to large and plentiful means; and 2. to this day's meeting more particularly: let it be like a meeting of ministers' sons: let me press you 1. to sobriety and temperance: do but consider what a dishonour it will be, not to yourselves only, but to this holy calling, yea to

* The late Ld. Bolingbroke, when a boy, used to be one of his hearers.

† This vol. does not occur. In a letter to Cooke's New Preacher's Assistant, he is called a Puritanical Parson, who made 119 sermons on the 119th Psalm, which he was sometimes condemned to read. His meeting-house, in New Court, Carey-street, was pulled down by the mobbing Sacheverell's time, but soon rebuilt. EDIT.

the

the Lord himself, when from a feast of ministers' sons some shall go away with staggering feet, inflamed countenances, and a faultering tongue: oh, let it not be:——2. to charity: this is the great end of the meeting, and therefore must not be left out or neglected.' I observe several O's in your list of preachers, but know not what they mean. Your correspondent in Jamaica (*vid.* p. 116 of same Mag.) asks for 'Anecdotes' of five Ladies, whose names he there mentions: the *History* of them is well known, but as to *Anecdotes*, I do not know where he will find any of persons dead 3 or 400 years since. And here I cannot help taking notice of a strange impropriety of speech which we often meet with, I mean that of giving extracts from books long since published, under the name of Anecdotes, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, *i. e.* things unpublished, a solecism which no man of letters surely can be guilty of. Philippa, sole daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son to King Edward III. was born in 1355, and was married to Edmond Mortimer, third Earl of March, by whom she had issue Roger, Earl of March, Sir Edmond, and Sir John. *s. p.* Elizabeth, married to Henry, Lord Percy, surnamed Hotspur, ancestor of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, and Philippa, who was thrice married, but does not appear to have left any issue. Roger, fourth Earl of March, had issue Edmond, fifth Earl of March, *ob. s. p.* Roger. *ob. inf.* Eleanor, married to Edward Courtenay, third Earl of Devonshire of that family, ancestor of a race of earls; and Anne, eldest daughter, (another of the persons your correspondent enquires after), who thus became heiress of the family, and was married to Richard of Coningsborough, Earl of Cambridge, second son of Edmond, Duke of York, fifth son of King Edward III. by whom she had issue, first, Isabel, married to Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, by whom she had issue; and, second, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, and afterwards Duke of York, father of Edward IV. Richard III. George, Duke of Clarence; five more sons, and four daughters.

Philippa, eldest daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his first wife, and sister to King Henry IV. was married in 1387 to John I. King of Portugal, and died about 1415, leaving a numerous issue, of which the eldest son, Edward, King of Portugal, is the direct lineal ancestor of the present king and queen of that kingdom. Blanche and Philippa, daughters of King Henry IV. both died *s. p.* the first was thrice married, first in 1402 to Louis, surnamed Barbatus, Duke of Bavaria; second, to a King of Arragon; third, to a Duke of Bar: the second was married in 1405 to John, King of Denmark and Norway.

Upon the subject of Philology, I conceive that we are guilty of an impropriety in our usual mode of writing the Hebrew name, Solomon, and that the proper way of spelling it would be with an *a*, Salomon: I find it thus written in an old book that I sometimes look into, viz. Diodati's Annotations upon the Bible, which led me to reflect that it is thus written by the people of that name in London; and when I considered whence it is derived, I was confirmed in my idea: it is interpreted 'peaceable,' as being derived from a Hebrew word, signifying peace, which we commonly write Salem, or, as I find it elsewhere, Selam; it consists, I suppose, in the original, of three letters, SLM, but, as the vowels we insert are *a* or *e*, certainly it must be much more proper and consistent to insert in the derivative *a* than *o*.

Can any of your numerous readers favour the public with a scientific explanation of a word, which I believe has not been in use in this country above twenty years, but is now, alas! domesticated among us? I mean the word *swindler*: it sounds like a German word, and, if so, I suppose should be spelt *schwindler*.

Whence arises that strange, mistaken idea that the vulgar are possessed of, that *second* cousins are not allowed by the canons to marry? especially owning, as they do, that there is no objection to the marriage of *first* cousins.

Can any cause be assigned for those beautiful appearances of vegetation with which our windows are frequently adorned in a morning, when there is a white frost, and especially for the diversity of representations they exhibit? sometimes there appear large, bold, and spreading leaves, at other times small and delicate figures. A friend of mine, who was formerly in Russia, has informed me that he has seen the windows there so thickly covered with ice, that, when he first came into a room in a morning, he has applied a rouble to the glass, and it has left behind it an impression as perfect as that of a seal upon wax. Yours, &c. E.

MR. URBAN,

HAD I happened to have seen your Supplement sooner, I should have been glad to have given an answer to

W. J

W. F. time enough for insertion in this month; as I think the facility of an early reply is one considerable advantage in publications like yours. Being myself only of the humble order of fireside naturalists and antiquaries, I am always thankful, when the business, pleasure, or locality of gentlemen of another turn concurs with their disposition to oblige, in giving us good descriptions of things rare, or uncommon, in nature or art. And they should the rather be encouraged to do so from the consideration, that many have the talent of describing in an higher degree of perfection, than many others who can better account for and explain. Of this I lately saw a curious instance in a foreign journal; a gentleman described minutely a very large, but damaged, piece of tapestry, but without pretending to know the history represented, the discovery of which he requested from others. An answer was immediately given by one who declared, that he had seen the tapestry over and over again, but without ever attempting to make out it's meaning, so confused and perplexed it always appeared to him, but that from the description it certainly was, &c. &c. Here we have an instance of a person's not being able to make out a story from the reality, tho' he could readily do it from the representation of another, who was himself perfectly unacquainted with the subject. How many gentlemen saw, and bestowed a vast profusion of learning upon, the few letters that compose the Greek inscription to Astarte, which Mr. Tyrwhitt made out so clearly in his study, that there was no occasion to say a single word more about it! Let therefore gentlemen be so kind as to give accurate descriptions and representations; and it is probable, that some one will be found able and willing to explain them: not that any thing perfect is pretended to be said on the present occasion; as the want of historical information must for ever leave us often in the dark, as to many surprising monuments of a rude and illiterate race of predecessions, which provoke, without satisfying, our curiosity. One could wish, however, to have a few more particulars given of this extraordinary barrow, as nothing like it seems to be mentioned by Mr. Collinson in his Beauties of British Antiquities, 1779, 8vo. p. 9. & 13. The dimensions most wished for are the diameter of the flat part at top: the circumference of the base: and whether the present height being said to be 8 or 9 feet, be not a false print, as not suiting very well with "*vast mass*," and, taken "by computation on the spot": as one should think, so small an height, might easily be measured: nor is the meaning very clear of, "*stones piled in such a manner as to rest upon each other's basis.*" Were I to judge from the engraving, I should conclude, that it was made, like other barrows, by accumulating a large quantity of earth, and then casing, coating, or facing the whole with stones. I should imagine too that, when perfect, it's summit rose in an oval form considerably above *fig.* 2. so as to cover, with a considerable quantity of earth, and stone-casing, the part where the bodies were deposited; as they usually lie on the ground, and all the earth is heaped on them. As to what is called the wall surrounding the present flat top, that appears to me plainly to be the outer stone casing, which stands up a little higher than the internal soft materials, which have been stirred, and thrown away, partly in the attempt to bare the stone coffin work; and partly by the weather since: so that the whole, to use a familiar image, looks like a poached egg, held in one's hand, and broken a-top, with some of the soft contents run out, so that the shell rises a little above them all round. Perhaps so much would not have been said on the present subject, but from a fancied resemblance between it, and that of King Gyges mentioned by Herodotus, and which, Dr. Chandler informs us, still subsists; as indeed what works of mens hands seem so likely to endure, the end certainly aimed at by all builders? The Dr. probably never happened to see two civil requests in Gent. Mag. 1775 and 1776, desiring a little more explanation, or else one may presume, that he would have gratified the enquirers; the last of whom thought he should thereby be enabled to clear up a difficulty in the text of the oldest and most valuable Greek Historian. I forgot to mention that the idea of increasing the heap by stones thrown on by passengers, though often practised in other places, seems out of the question, on a spot, where few visitors could reasonably be expected: nor could so large a mass be thus increased, any more than the Tower of London, by throwing stones at it.—As to the Roman inscription, that stands by its side in the plate, one could wish that the Romans, who aimed at eternity in all they did, had condescended to our ignorance so far, as to have applied a few stops, that should have told us the new god's name: at present, for any thing

that

that appears in the print, it may be very variously expressed. If however there are none, one could at least wish to have the last line and last letter carefully examined and reported; as, could we fix the name of the dedication, that might go a little way towards doing as much for the deity's. I have no notion at all of triumvir: but rather guess *viriacer*, or *virnicer*, or *virincer*: if so, then we have perhaps the usual conclusion for *votum solvit libens animo*, for I hardly think *Jovi optimo* thus crowded in at last will be approved of: or *locato opere*, or *voto solemni*, or *suscepto, in officium*, though this last is not contemptible.

A Barrowist.

Mr. Urban,

Robert Leighton *, D. D. was born in London in 1614, but he received his education in the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1636. He afterwards visited the Continent, and spent three years in France, where he acquired great reputation; particularly in the University of Sedan, and taught philology there till he returned to Scotland in 1639. He was then ordained minister at New-Battle, a place about five miles from the capital, and continued in that ministry until the year 1649, when, finding himself involved in a controversy with some of his brethren about doctrinal matters, he relinquished his parish, and retired to live privately in Edinburgh. During this recess he abode in the house of Mr. Burnet, father to the celebrated bishop of that name. In 1651, the magistrates of Edinburgh, as patrons of their own University, made choice of him to be their principal, and in that honourable station he continued ten years, respected by persons of every denomination. When episcopacy was re-established in 1661, he was appointed bishop of Dumblaine, and dean of the Chapel Royal; and in 1670, he was promoted to the archbishoprick of Glasgow. As he was naturally of a mild and peaceable disposition, he did not approve of the persecution carried on by the Presbyterians, and therefore left his see to be filled by another. The place of his retirement, for about ten years from this time, is not certainly known; but about 1684, the Earl of Perth sent for him out of Sussex to London; and this journey proved fatal to him, for over-heating himself with walking too great a portion of the way, he was seized with a pleurisy, and died on the second day after his arrival at the Bell Inn in Warwick-lane, aged 70 years. His works are *Prælectiones Theologicæ*, A Commentary on the first Epistle of St. Peter, and thirty sermons.

A good account of Dr. Pitcairne may be found in the new edition of the General Biographical Dictionary.

I should esteem it a favour, to see memoirs of the Erskines, of the family of the Forbes, and Mackenzies, all great names in North Britain.

H. Lemonei

Longevity of the Tortoise.

In addition to the two instances of the longevity of the tortoise, mentioned in our last p. 197, we are enabled (by a gentleman on whom we can rely, and who has often seen the animal) to add, that in the year 1765 there was living, at Sandwich in Kent, in a garden * then in the occupation of the late Samuel Simmons, Esq; † a tortoise, which was known to have been there from about the year 1679, but how long before that time no person could say with certainty. There is good reason, however, for conjecturing that it was brought thither from the West-Indies, by an ancestor of the present William Boys, Esq; F. S. A. who was proprietor of the premises several years before and after the above mentioned period. Since the death of Mr. Simmons, the premises have been in the occupation of John Matson, Esq; (lately appointed Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands); and in his possession, as we are informed, the animal died in the winter of 1767. It seems that it had (according to its usual custom on the approach of winter) endeavoured to get under ground; but having selected for this purpose a spot near an old vine, it was obstructed in its progress by the roots, and probably had not strength enough to change its situation, as it was found dead, with only half its body in the ground.—About thirty years before its death it got out of the garden, and was much injured by the wheel of a loaded waggon, which went over it and cracked its upper shell ‡. W.

* See last volume, p. 272.

* Formerly belonging to a priory of Carmelites.

† Father of Dr. Simmons, F. R. S.

‡ Another correspondent remembers seeing this tortoise in the year 1745, and observing the crack (above mentioned) in the shell. Ed.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

AS profeſſional men will not give advice without a fee, and as gentlemen who are better informed may not have leiſure to do it; I venture to write my ſentiments in anſwer to ſome queries of your correſpondent H, relative to road-making.

The ſketch here delineated (*ſee the plate fig.* 1.), I judge from experience to be the beſt form for a road: the materials, which are the moſt expenſive article, being uſed to the greateſt advantage, and being confined by the abutments, cannot give way till cut through by the wheels; but care ſhould be taken to mix no dirt with the ſtones, left the heavy carriages preſs between the ſtones, which ought to be cloſe and compact. Any ſtone will do for the bottom, but it ſhould be covered two or three inches thick with gravel; ſea gravel is the beſt, as being hardeſt and cleareſt. Sand gravel ſhould be well ſkreened, and the dirt ſeparated from it entirely. The 14 feet, which, you may obſerve, is all ſtone, or hard materials, may be leſſened to 10 or 8 feet perhaps, according to circumſtances, but the abutments ought not to be leſſened, becauſe a narrow road will require as ſtrong or even ſtronger abutments than a wider one, and the durability of the work depends very much upon its being cloſe and compact; beſides, the abutments form an eaſy ſlope, that carriages may run off or on at pleaſure.

The red ſoft ſhelly ſtone may do for the purpoſe, if it grinds to ſand, but it muſt be nicely diſtinguiſhed whether it be ſand or duſt; ſand in wet weather will not turn to mud, but will be firmer and cloſer than in dry weather; ſand will make a ſound road of itſelf, placed according to the plan above; but I ſhould think the red ſtone covered with ſand would do better, as chalk tempered with ſand makes a very good road. The covering of ſand muſt be thick enough to keep the wheels from the ſoft ſtone; that is, two or three inches thick. Sand, where it is handy, makes by much the cheapeſt road; pleaſant for a horſe, but heavy for carriages; the plan may at firſt ſight appear expenſive, but I am certain will be found cheapeſt in the end; it is taken from a road in Suſſex leading to Brighthelmſtone, which was made by Mr. Jones of Horſham, whoſe invention has done eſſential ſervice to his country, and whoſe plan is now followed in the croſs roads of the neighbouring pariſhes, upon a ſmaller ſcale. Conſtruct your work upon a plane, and make no upcaſt uſe clean materials and good abutments; the thickneſs of the road will raiſe it ſufficiently.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, March* 16.

IN anſwer to your correſpondent in p. 87, about the beſt materials for mending roads, that kind of gravel is the beſt, which, not having too large pebbles, is ſharp and gritty: ſuch as this will be compact and laſting, provided there be a good foundation laid of hard ſtone, where the ground is inclinable to clay, moraſs, or other unſolid nature. Without duly attending to this circumſtance, the road, however well formed, will be of no long duration.

The ſecond kind of gravel is that which is frequently found mixed with a ſort of loamy or marly ſubſtance; the more or leſs of this mixture conſtitutes the goodneſs or badneſs of this claſs of materials, and if it has a greater proportion of loam than of ſtone, the beſt method in that caſe is to have it ſkreened.

Of ſtone materials *; that undoubtedly is to be preferred which is the hardeſt and moſt enduring; theſe notwithſtanding ſhould not be laid down too large, but broken into ſmall pieces, with heavy hammers, which are caſt of iron on purpoſe; then any kind of ſand or weak gravel will ſuffice to level the ſurface. If the ground is ſpongy, or inclinable to clay, there ſhould be laid a bed of ſand, otherwiſe the ſtones will ſink in and be loſt. The inconvenience of large ſtones, unbroken and pointing up, muſt have been felt by moſt travellers on horſeback. The ſame may be ſaid of round large ſtones, or pebbles, which are continually ſlipping about, as is the caſe in many parts of Staffordſhire on the bye-roads.

Flints make a very good road, as may be ſeen in moſt parts of Hertfordſhire, and, when a little cruſhed by heavy carriages, form a very even and pleaſant road. Some kinds of limeſtone compoſe an excellent hard road; which may be obſerved in practice, through all the Peak of Derbyſhire, and is ſo far preferable to flints, in that it is more binding.

Sand or ſandy ſtone comes next under conſideration, which I place laſt, as being the leaſt valuable; notwithſtanding it muſt be allowed to anſwer very well, where better materials are wanting. Many parts of Leiceſterſhire can witneſs

* Of which there are various ſorts too tedious to be here analyſed.

this,

this, to which the clay of that country seems impervious, to effect that purpose, it must, however, be remembered that the sand should be laid at least 18 inches thick. White sand is preferable to red, this last indicating more of the ochreous or loamy quality, and here I would particularly recommend the attention of your correspondent, as the materials he describes seem to come under this denomination; at the same time observing that the round sloping form, commonly called rampart, is in most situations approved, and was certainly the method practised by the Romans; examples whereof may be seen at this day on the military way, called Watling-Street, leading from Lichfield, near a place on Cannock Heath, which goes by the name of *Knaves Castle* (supposed to be a Roman intrenchment). Here the old road may be traced for a length of three miles, with this further remark, that it is raised much higher than our modern method, and being done over a dry gravelly common, shews it was an invariable rule with them without regard to circumstance.

When roads pass over swampy bottoms, the surest reparation to improvement is by placing layers of gorse, alder, or willow-kids, with a proper thickness of sand over them, afterwards more firm materials where they can be had. If any runnel or plashes of standing water intervene, a small drain, or a brick arch laid across the road, will give a vent to the flood at rainy seasons, which, without this help, will greatly injure the rampart by being pent up on both sides; in some places, to save expence, I have observed a deep furrow made to give passage to such water-course, but this I must condemn, as very inconvenient to travellers in a carriage, as well as prejudicial to it by the violent jolts in often occasions. Other aphorisms might be drawn from experience and daily observation; I hope these hints, purely theoretical, and founded only upon reason and philosophy, will be sufficient and satisfactory to your ingenious querist; moreover, being myself an old traveller, I perfectly agree with him that good roads are a very pleasing object. Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Inverness, Feb.* 8.

THE following curious fragment translated from the Latin of the original, which is attributed to Petronius Arbiter, was found lately among the papers of a learned traveller at Constantinople, who had received it, some years before his death, from the late Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. and is printed with a view to excite attention to the Eastern repositories of classic learning, where much may be recovered, if Apollo shall ever be permitted to shew his golden locks on the banks of the Hellespont.

A. B.

To Cossulianus Capito.

You are not acquainted, Capito, with my glorious and happy indifference concerning those things which are transacted at Rome; and I desire you to be persuaded that I am happier in this second city of Italy, than you are in the first of all the world; for whilst you are not only now suffering the terrors of new devastations in Campania, from the convulsions of nature and the elements, but those arising from your own dangerous situation in the midst of your enemies, I am here enjoying the purest air, the most tranquil life, and the greatest variety of amusements that can be conceived. I assure you, Capito, that if the sense and spirit of men and women consists, as I esteem it to be, in tasting every pleasure to the utmost boundary of health, fortune, and reputation, and even a little beyond the last, when our situation enables us to brave the opinion of the cynicks, here we have as much sense and more spirit than you have, for our fortunes are by no means equal to our abilities.

Few are the sources of our wealth, which flows from all the world to the seven hills, with an uniform and immense stream, disobeying the old laws of nature, and flowing upwards from the boundless ocean to the capitol. Some among us, indeed, have been in Bithynia, as I have been, and to better purpose, for *they* have brought home with them what would have prevented me from leaving Rome, or added to the riches of your illustrious father in law, by a modern testament suited to the temper of these happy times.

These sons of fortune and the provinces, who are afraid of being made spunges in the golden palaces of Rome, drop without compulsion enough in this city, to make us all open our Tantalean lips, to taste the nectareous juice, and whilst these fortunate men are throwing their *aurei* among the handmaids of luxury and pleasure, the poor, but elegant, provincials are straining every nerve to carry their fortunes on their backs, or in their bellies, to anoint their ears with the music of Cepio, or feast their eyes with the

the significant motions of our dancers in the theatre. Our men and women have adopted the delicious and refined fashion of lying alternately at the midnight banquet; and if our women do not permit us to see so much of the panting bosom as they do with you, they conceal, I assure you, what is better worth attending to: for our air is both purer and better than yours, and the health and the climate enable all of us to pursue the delights of society on *firmer* and better ground, than can be done by those who are relaxed by the sickly influence of Campania.

One inconvenience, however, I must admit, which arises from the novelty of our improvement: our women are not so delightfully varied and interesting in their conversation as those of Rome, or Athens; but in the pursuit of pleasure they are indefatigable, and will gradually suit themselves to the object of their ambition. At present that seems only to be directed to public appearances in the elegance of dress and the grimace of *prudent love*, under the awe and constraint of the publick, and of their sour husbands, fathers, or aunts: but by degrees this will wear off, for time, you know, O Capito, is necessary to fortify the mind, not only against the inroad of misfortune, but in the road of pleasure; in short, my friendly Capito, we do nothing here, nor can we endure any thing, that is stupid and solemn. We fiddle, we dance, we laugh, we sing, we trifle, we make love, we chatter, we feast, we drink Falernian, we go to the theatre, we sup, and we do all we can, or can be permitted to do, with impunity.

A new theatre for the feasts of love, the inflaming dance, and the joyous supper, has been built for a sum so small, that you will judge how poor we are, though we live so happily; for it cost no more for the unfinished walls, than five hundred thousand sesterces.

This sum, however trifling, has raised the spleen of a foolish fellow here, who being a great enquirer into the important questions concerning the history of this Greek colony, and antient city of Magna Græcia (which, strange lot! goes by the name of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, by way of derision) but is of the family of Ardea, one of the decayed mountaineer race, from the Appennine) had taken it into his head to decoy our young men from the haunts of true pleasure, to the impertinent meetings of his friends to look at old helmets, and rusty remains of his barbarous ancestors.

These outlines, Capito, of my present retirement will amuse the circle of my friends at Rome, whom I hope to embrace, through your mediation with him who has all power in his hands, before many days.

One other proof I will add of the change which has happened in the manners of this province.

The wife of Varronius Niger has lately persuaded her husband, who is repairing his villa, to throw all the statues of his ancestors, and the old pictures of inferior workmanship, which cumbered the Atriva, and other parts of the house, over the windows, or given them to decorate the houses of his servants, or those of the inferior people in this city.

This proves that taste begins to get the better of the silly pride of ancestry, and . . . . . *Cætera desunt.*

Mr. Urban,

A LETTER relative to Dr. Priestley, in your Magazine for February, occasions this trouble, and recalled the following words to my remembrance. "Multos absolvemus & ceperimus ante "judicare quam irasci."

I never saw any thing so liable to exception in a publication intended for gentlemen, as every part of that letter and postscript. As I have not seen Dr. Priestley's letter to the Critical Reviewers, I can only believe that P. Q. R. quotes the following passage from it *fairly*. "It [the Theological Reposi-"tory] will be open to any *query* or *dif-"ficulty* relating to Religion, *and it is "wished that the writers should conceal "their names.*"

P. Q. R. seems greatly alarmed and offended at the intimation of this wish. "*Is this* (says he) *the conduct of free and ingenuous enquiry?* It appears most probable, that *queries* are more likely to be answered, and *difficulties* to be solved, with freedom, when the names of the writers are concealed than when they are known. The queries and the answers, the difficulties and the solutions of them, are precisely the same, with or without the names of the writers; if they be stated in a fair, and solved in a satisfactory manner, the end proposed in the publication is effectually accomplished.

Certainly the reasoning will proceed with more freedom and greater closeness, when not interrupted by the introduc-

tion

ſion of perſonal compliments, or perſonal invectives, which, foreign as they are from ſuch arguments, can hardly be avoided when the names of the writers are known.

P. Q. R. gives an inſtance of the truth of this, in his letter; for, if Dr. Prieſtley's name had been concealed, the argument muſt have been confined to this narrow compaſs, "Whether is it better, in religious controverſies, to conceal or to mention the names of the writers?" P. Q. R. would probably have argued on his ſide of the queſtion with leſs anger, and ſuppreſſed the ſuperfluous rhetoric, of which the intervention of Dr. Prieſtley's name was the cauſe or occaſion.

For the three following reaſons I think P. Q. R. might have left out the harſh paſſage about "*the art of Jeſuitiſm, and the inſidious ſlyneſs of preſent Preſbyterianiſm.* 1. It may be that there are at preſent Preſbyterians and Epiſcopals too, who deſerve this writer's opprobrious epithets, in whatever ſenſe he uſes them: but nothing can be characteriſtical of any denomination, that is not to be found in the beſt as well as in the worſt of a claſs. 2. If *inſidious ſlyneſs* ſignifies here, as it ſeems to ſignify, the criminality of anonymous abuſive writing, P. Q. R. has not by his own ſubſcription guarded himſelf ſufficiently from the charge of ſuch guilt. 3. The art of a Jeſuit ill comports with the character of a Proteſtant, or the nature of the Theological Repoſitory; although P. Q. R's letter is a plain proof, that the art of Jeſuitiſm did not become extinct with the order of the Jeſuits.

P. Q. R. proceeds to aſk, "*Will Dr. Prieſtley ſet his own name to every ſentiment he holds forth in print?* Yes, and to every ſentiment too that he holds forth in writing, if he himſelf conceives it to be his duty, nor has it ever been ſaid or ſuſpected, that he is one who ſuits his duty to his convenience.

And will he [it is aſked farther], *will he invite aſſaſſins to ſtab religion in the dark?* P. Q. R. puts a change upon his readers, and puzzles a plain caſe by this ſudden tranſition from ſimple to tralatitious language, which is here equally unneceſſary and improper. There is ſome reſemblance between the conduct of an anonymous ſcribbler murdering the character of a perſon by name, and that of a ruffian who aſſaſſinates a man unawares. But what ground of compariſon is there, between ſtating a *query* or *difficulty* relating to religion, without ſubſcribing the name of the writer, and *ſtabbing religion in the dark?*

P. Q. R. might have been contented with a more ſimple ſtyle, if he had only meant to expreſs an honeſt apprehenſion of danger to religion from the revival of the Theological Repoſitory. Such an apprehenſion, however groundleſs, might be innocently, if it were ignorantly, entertained, or by one who had no way to gueſs at what is to come, by any knowledge of what is paſſed. Dr. Prieſtley, it is well known, conducted the Theological Repoſitory for years, and preciſely on the plan that ſeems ſo much to alarm and offend P. Q. R. But certainly nobody, who has examined that publication, can ſeriouſly think that the publiſher by that work has either intentionally or eventually injured, or diſcredited, religion. Religion has little to fear from an irreligious, and leſs from a religious, man; ſo that, after all, this language has a tremendous ſound, but means nothing. The perſons and the *characters* of religioniſts may be aſſaſſinated, but religion ſcared in the ſoul, and ſecure in it's exiſtence, "ſmiles at the aſſaſſin's dagger, and defies it's point."

An invitation to ſend *queries* and *difficulties* relating to religion, in order to be fairly publiſhed for the general conſideration of all religious people, ought not to have been called *an unworthy challenge*; nor need any Chriſtian *bluſh at ſetting his hand* to ſuch an invitation; and I ſincerely believe it would be happier for us all, if nobody had any greater reaſon to bluſh than Dr. Prieſtley.

In the next ſentence of his letter P. Q. R. inſinuates, as if the Doctor had made a declaration of war againſt Chriſtianity, and publiſhed a manifeſto in the Critical Review, requeſting the aid and co-operation of all the adverſaries of our holy religion, with a kind of precaution, or a ſort of promiſe to ſcreen them from being known to the public; and, at the concluſion of his poſtſcript, he as good as tells us that Dr. Prieſtley is Antichriſt.

If P. Q. R. ſhould be miſtaken in theſe injurious inſinuations, it concerns him to conſider what reparation he can make for having printed them. As he cannot prove a ſingle tittle of hoſtility to the Chriſtian religion againſt the Doctor, the evil ſuſpicion which he

idly endeavours to fix upon him, falls heavily upon himſelf.

I paſs over the *honeſt enemies, who handle their weapons unfairly*, to come to a very ſerious buſineſs indeed, Dr. Prieſtley's diſavowal of his Saviour. As this is not a ſly inſinuation, but a round aſſertion, every perſon to whom this extraordinary information is given, has a right, as I conceive, to call upon the informer for particulars; and I, for one, beg to be informed, when, where, and how it was, that Dr. Prieſtley *diſavowed his Saviour?*

If P. Q. R. knows Dr. Prieſtley, I think he would not, and if he does not know him, I am ſure he ſhould not, talk in a manner that excites an indignation and contempt which it is very difficult to ſuppreſs.

It has always been the favourite ſtudy and employment of Dr. Prieſtley's life, to learn and teach the doctrine of JESUS, to promote the knowledge, and extend the influence of it, by his inſtructions in every way, and, above all, by his own excellent example. Others may very honeſtly and conſcientiouſly differ from him in ſundry points of his belief; but unqueſtionably, the Doctor is fully perſuaded in his own mind, that the faith which he embraces and recommends, by which he regulates his life, and on which he riſks his ſalvation, is preciſely *the faith which was once delivered to the ſaints*, and the very *truth as it is in* JESUS. The Doctor is by no means *ſhy* of giving the reaſons of his perſuaſion; and I dare venture to ſay, that the Theological Repoſitory will be open to any *query* or difficulty relating to it. If P. Q. R. can paſs from railing accuſations to ſober reaſoning, he may then *enter the liſts*, incognito; or if he likes it better, he may *enter his name at the barrier*, and diſcuſs, with all freedom ſhort of licentiouſneſs, any religious argument, that he can ſtate like a ſcholar, and maintain like a gentleman.

In return for the information which I firſt received from P. Q. R. of the revival of the Theological Repoſitory, I venture to aſſure him with all confidence, that the great and ultimate ſcope of that work is to aſcertain, to defend, and promote *the faith once delivered to the ſaints*, and to explain and recommend to the *undecided and deluded multitude, without regard to eſtabliſhments, creeds, or confeſſions, the truth as it is in* JESUS. PHILOLEUTHERUS.

P. S. I have done, Mr. Urban, with P. Q. R.'s letter, whom I certainly do not even gueſs at, and with whom I have no deſire to be better acquainted; but I cannot conclude without addreſſing a few lines to yourſelf, on the ſubject of this communication.

Any man, with even leſs acquaintance than I have of Dr. Prieſtley, his writings, &c. muſt ſee clearly, that P. Q. R. has groſsly miſrepreſented him, either through ignorance, or from malignity. In all caſes of this nature, the current of my mind leads me to ſide with the ſufferers; but in the preſent caſe, I know that the Subject of the indignity and injury is not merely innocent, but highly meritorious. Being ſufficiently acquainted with his writings, converſation, and character, to be certain of what I affirm; I conceived it to be my duty to pay this tribute to truth, and in the diſcharge of it I am not ſenſible that there is the ſmalleſt mixture of undue partiality.

When I reflect, Mr. Urban, on the penetrating genius of Dr. Prieſtley, on his extenſive knowledge and indefatigable application, when I conſider the general integrity and circumſpection of his conduct, the great ſimplicity of his manners, the ſerious turn and habitual piety ſo conſpicuous in his life and writings, and take into the account, that, to the zeal of an Apoſtle, he unites the ſcience of a Philoſopher, I think it more than probable, that if he had ſubſcribed the thirty-nine articles twenty years ago, he muſt at this day have been deſervedly diſtinguiſhed by his opulence and dignity in the church of England; and it can hardly be ſaid that he would not have been an ornament even on the preſent very illuſtrious bench of Biſhops. Why, Mr. Urban, has this man of ſuperior underſtanding declined the riches and the rank certainly within his reach? He cannot be ſuppoſed to have been actuated by avarice, ambition, or prieſtcraft, nor does there ſeem to be any way of accounting for this that does not do him honour. I enter not into the tenets of the theologian; they muſt ſtand or fall by the reaſons that are for or againſt them. But I contend, that there is a reverence due to the principles of the man. They appear to me dignifying principles, the leading ſtrokes of a great character, entitled to protection from that humanity to which they do credit, and much too ſacred to be ſilently relinquiſhed to the rude attacks of anonymous ignorance or ill-will

MR.

MR. URBAN,

A Letter ſigned *Leiceſtrienſis*, in your Magazine for March 1783, requeſting ſome account of Mr. George Abbott's memorable defence of Caldecote Hall in Warwickſhire, in the year 1642, againſt the attack of Prince Rupert, has hitherto received no anſwer from any of your numerous correſpondents. At this circumſtance I confeſs myſelf to be much ſurpriſed, as a very minute relation of the gallant exploits of the beſieged at this place is to be found in the ſecond part of Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, p. 153, whoſe words I tranſcribe.

'About the middle of Sept. 1642, the 'Parliament was enformed of the great 'outrages and inſolencies of the cavaliers 'arraymen, in Warwickeſhire, Worceſterſhire, Glouceſter, and Cheſhire. 'But one paſſage among the reſt, being 'very remarkable and worthy of particular remembrance, may not be here 'omitted, which fell out in Warwickſhire, and was this. The cavaliers 'having notice, and thereupon informing 'Prince Rupert of a worthy gentleman's 'houſe and habitation, by name Mr. 'William Purfrey, of Caldecot, in Warwickſhire, a worthy member of the 'Houſe of Commons, and a gentleman 'of a faire eſtate, who lived in a very 'ſtrong and well built houſe of ſtone, 'upon which intelligence given to this 'Prince of Plunderers, he, with above '500 of his forces, upon a Sunday 'morning, a little before prayer-time '(a fit day, and time of the day for ſuch 'prophane theeves and robbers to act 'their wicked deſigns of thefts and 'rapines), came to Caldecot aforeſaid, 'and beſet this gentleman's houſe, with 'an intent to plunder and pillage it, 'himſelfe being abſent from home, and 'there being within onely the miſtreſſe 'of the houſe, one or two daughters, one '*Mr. George Abbott* her ſon in law, a 'very reſolute and ſtout young gentleman, three ſerving-men, and three 'maid ſervants. The Prince being come 'to the houſe, ſends unto them to open 'the gates, and to deliver up the houſe 'unto him; the gentleman and all within with him being very couragious and 'cheereful, and having good ſtore of 'muſkets, powder, and ſhot, in the 'houſe, refuſed ſo to doe, but ſtood upon 'their guard, reſolving, by God's aſſiſtance, to fight it out, rather than to 'yeeld themſelves to the perfideous 'cruelty of him and his accurſed 'cavaliers, and thereupon the young 'gentleman tooke forth a dozen muſkets, and taught the women how to 'charge the muſkets whiles he and the 'other men diſcharged them. Prince 'Rupert thus affronted gives command 'to his cavaliers to ſet upon the houſe, 'and to break open the outmoſt gates to 'come into the yard or court; but as his 'captains and ſouldiers entered in, the 'ſaid Mr. Abbot and his men ſhot ſo 'thick and quick at them, and ſhewed 'themſelves (by God's aſſiſtance) ſuch 'notable marks-men, that at the very 'firſt onſet, they ſlew one Captain Mayford, and Captain Shute, and after that 'one Captain Steward, and ere they had 'done, about 15 more of their ſouldiers, 'whereof ſome were other officers in 'armes, the men within ſtill ſhooting at 'them without intermiſſion, and the 'women, who had aptly learn't their 'art, did their work, and acted their 'parts, moſt nimbly and cheerefully; 'and when their bullets began to faile, 'they fell to melting all their houſhold 'pewter; and, having bullet moulds in 'the houſe ſpeedely made more, and 'notably ſupplyed that want faſter than 'they could be ſpent, and thus the 'buſineſſe was ſo plyed, and with ſuch 'dexterity by them all in their appointed 'wayes, God wonderfully enabling them, 'that Prince Rupert was very ſorely 'put to it, and having ſeene ſo many of 'his men ſlaine, and ſeeing he could not 'ſo eaſily enter the houſe as he and his 'company expected, he fired the barnes, 'ſtables, and outhouſes, which cauſed a 'mighty ſmoke, and began to ſmother 'them much in the houſe, and to hinder 'their ſight from acting as they did 'before, and now alſo their ſtore of 'powder was well nigh all ſpent; hereupon therefore, Miſtris Purfrey herſelfe, the miſtris of the houſe, opened 'her doores, and iſſuing forth, fell upon 'her knees, and craved quarter for herſelfe and her family onely: whereupon 'it pleaſed the Lord to molifie the Princes 'heart toward her, who aſked her what 'ſhe would deſire of him? She anſwered, 'her owne life and the lyves of thoſe that 'ware within with her, certifying him, 'who and what number they were, and 'that onely her ſon in law Mr. Abbott, 'and his three ſervants, were all the men 'or male kinde in the houſe, which did 'what was done; which when Prince 'Rupert heard, and underſtood for certain of the paucity of their number, and 'conſidered their brave valour and reſolution, he admired and wondered at it, 'raiſed the gentlewoman from her knees 'ſaluted her kindly (the gre-

'humanity, if not the onely, that ever I 'yet could heare he expressed to any 'honest English), and granted her re-'quest fully and freely, notwithstanding 'the slaughter of so many of his men, 'and some commanders, as aforesaid, 'went into the house to see Mr. Abbot 'and the rest who had so bravely behaved 'themselves, whom when he saw, and 'that 'twas so indeed, he was much 'taken with their most notable valour, 'saved their lives, and house from 'plundering, saying to Mr. Abbot, 'that he was worthie to be a cheif 'commander in an armie, and proferred 'him such a place in his army if he 'would go with him, but he modestly 'refused it. However, here the said 'prince fairly performed his promise, 'and would not suffer a pennyworth of 'his goods in the house to be taken from 'them, and so departed.'

*** This notable act is recommended to the notice of future historians.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Jan.* 16.

THROUGH the channel of your useful and extensive publication, I beg leave to make a few observations which were suggested to me by reading in the new "Biographia Britannica," the extraordinary Life of Lord Clive. I respect the labours of Dr. Kippis, and would not doubt his integrity, or his judgement: but the most extensive candour cannot exclude some painful doubts from rising in the minds of his readers, when they find a character of such notoriety, who so lately departed this scene, held up to their view as adorned with every virtue. As Dr. K. admitted Mr. Beaufoy's production into his work; and, as that work may be consulted hereafter, as the great Repository of Biographical Truth; how can the Editor be excused in thus dignifying the most rapacious acts, and glossing over the most tyrannical cruelty? Notwithstanding the glaring partiality of Dr. K. and the laboured panegyric of Mr. B. yet Lord Clive will be remembered, and the truth will be spoken.

He stands forth as a striking instance, among many others which the faithful page of history exhibits, that though a man may aggrandise himself on the ruin of thousands, and then elude the sentence of Justice, yet he carries an awful tribunal in his own breast. The judge there is not long to be flattered by ambition, soothed with pleasure, or bribed by riches, but he rises to take ample vengeance. An infidel age may endeavour to account for the feelings of conscience on mechanical principles; and ascribe all its effects to the animal frame, or a general relaxation of the nervous system. But even an Heathen will teach us better, whose verses are peculiarly applicable to this miserable nobleman *.

What I would suggest to Dr. K. is, that in the appendix to the 4th vol. when published, he would exhibit such facts and particulars of Lord Clive, as may tend to correct the erroneous impression which must be made on the minds of those who receive all their information from the Biographia. The interest of historical truth, and the respect due to an intelligent publick, demand this recompence. I am yours, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

A constant reader wishes for some information relative to the ingenious and pious David Hartley, the author of Observations on Man, &c.

MR. URBAN, *March* 7.

IN Mr. Astle's "Origin and Progress of Writing," we are informed that the Emperor Julian inscribed the following motto upon the entrance of his library, "*Alii quidem Equos amant; alii Aves, alii Feras; mihi vero a Puerulo mirum acquirendi Libros insedit Desidecium.*" A somewhat different account of the Emperor's use of these words being given by Pancirolus in his book "Rerum deperditarum," I will transcribe the passage for the amusement of your learned readers, at the same time requesting, on my own part, some information relating to Mr. Astles's authority for what he has advanced †.

"Quando etiam librorum studio arserit Julianus Imperator, cætera doctissimus,

* Cur tamen hos tu
Evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti
Mens habet attonitos, & surdo verbere cædit,
Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum.
Pœna autem vehemens
Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.
Perpetua anxietas, nec mensæ tempore cessat
Nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem,
Et toto versata toro jam membra quiescunt,
Continuo templum et violati Numinis aras
Et (quod precipuis mentem sudoribus urget)
Te vivet in somnis. Tua sacra & major Imago
Humanâ turbat pavidum, cogitque fateri.

JUVENAL.

† The same question was asked by another correspondent, in our last vol. p. 424. to which an answer (but not a satisfactory one) was given, p. 571.

EDIT.

ac Chriſtianorum, quos per contemptum Galilæos nominabat, hoſtis accerimus; id Epiſtolæ illius initium ad Ecdicium Ægypti Præfectum perſcriptæ ſatis indicat; *Quidam*, inquit, *Equis, alii Avibus, nonnulli Feris delectantur. Ego vero inde uſque à Pueritiâ Librorum Cupiditate arſi.* Quam ſuam ardentem Cupiditatem egregie manifeſtavit idem Imperator in ea Epiſtola quæ mandat Porphyrio, ut mittat Antiochiam Georgii Epiſcopi Alexandrini Bibliothecam, gravi pœna irrogata, niſi integrè mitteretur."

S. E.

MR. URBAN, *Old Sarum, March* 10.

I HAVE been reading in the 27th number of the Topographical Antiquities, Dr. Ducarel's account of the Archiepiſcopal palace at Lambeth. Among many curious particulars the following is very remarkable. In Archbiſhop Parker's, regulations of the officers of his houſhold (in the Appendix N° VIII), Mrs. Parker is throughout ſtyled *Her Grace*, a diſtinction the more ſingular, as, in the body of the work, a ſtory is related, p. 55, of Queen Elizabeth, who, after having been entertained by the Prelate and his Lady, addreſſed the latter, with this ſcarce-to-be called compliment. "And you," ſaith ſhe, "Madam I may not call you, and Miſtreſs I am aſhamed to call you, ſo as I know not what to call you; but yet I do thank you." As her Majeſty, we know, retained many grains of the lately-exploded Roman religion, particularly that church's diſlike of married Prieſts, and as ſhe uſed one of Parker's ſucceſſors very ill on that account, it is probable that there was more irony than civility couched under ſo ambiguous a ſpeech. Still, ſince it is evident, that when the Queen held *Madam* to be too dignified an appellation for the Primate's wife, we may be ſure that ſhe could not approve, and conſequently probably never heard of, Mrs. Parker being ſtyled *Grace*; we may conclude, that ſhe never was ſo called beyond the walls of the archiepiſcopal palace.

As Biſhops are allowed to be Lords of Parliament, and to marry, it is extraordinary that no kind of diſtinction is beſtowed on their wives. The huſband is my Lord for life—his wife remaining plain Miſtreſs. I have heard of a Frenchman who fell into a droll miſtake, not indeed from the want of title in wives of Biſhops, but from not being accuſtomed to hear of Biſhops having any ſuch companions. Paſſing through Rocheſter, he met the lady of the Prelate of that city in her coach. She had on her head ſome kind of hat or bonnet then in faſhion, to which his eyes were as little uſed as his ears to her high quality. Being told who the wearer of that novel attire was, he concluded the ſtrange bonnet was the mate to the mitre—and for ſome time, as often as he met a woman with the ſame kind of head-dreſs, he took her for the wife of a Biſhop; and as numbers of ſuch occurred, he began to think that the church of England not only allowed the marriages of prieſts, but indulged my Lords the Biſhops in a plurality of wives.

Among the ſame regulations, there are, though not equally curious, ſome obſervable, as picturesque of the manners of the times, and ſomewhat different from thoſe of the preſent age. His Grace of Canterbury dined at ten in the morning, ſupped at five, and the gates of the palace were locked at half an hour after nine at night. His officers (for he had even a maſter of the horſe), domeſtics, and ſervants, were numerous; and yet, as is ſtill the cuſtom in France, the ſervants of his gueſts waited on their own maſters at table. The ſwords and cloaks of the gueſts were laid aſide during dinner. His Grace's grooms, and his gentlemens men were enjoined to ſpeak to no gentleman, but uncovered, and whoever infringed that order, his hat was to be nailed---not to his head, but to the ſcreen of the hall.

The preſent age being more enlightened, and more ceremonious too, than the days of Queen Elizabeth, the court of modern ſervants have eſtabliſhed regulations for themſelves, as formal, and more tenaciouſly obſerved than the ceremonial of Arch-biſhop Parker. No domeſtic now, high or low, is to ſtir a finger or a foot on the moſt urgent occaſion, even for the ſervice of his lord or lady, much leſs of his maſter or miſtreſs, if the duty to be performed is not ſpecifically within the province that the court of livery has annexed to his office. On the contrary, in the unpoliſhed times of which I was ſpeaking before, the Archbiſhop commanded, that all his ſervants and waiters in general ſhould, at all times, refuſe no ſervice appointed to them---very rude indeed!

The Percy Houſhold-book is a treaſure of learning, with relation to the manners of our anceſtors---though indeed chiefly confined to that capital occupation of former times, the table. I have ſeen a MS. ſet of regulations drawn up by a Lord

himſelf in the ſame century with thoſe of the Archbiſhop. They were principally reſtricted to the ceremonial of the family, and preſcribed how far a livery ſervant might approach towards the preſence-chamber of his Lord; or rather how far he might not approach, but at the door of which antichamber he was to deliver his meſſage to a ſuperior officer, who was to repeat it to a ſecond ſtill of higher rank, who was to utter the purport to the Peer---No fruitful ſource of miſtakes, to be ſure! and all theſe grave ordinances were drawn up by a young Lord of twenty-two.

I have often reflected on the gratitude we ought to feel to our predeceſſors who minuted down ſuch ſtores of information to us their deſcendents: and I have as often reflected with indignation on our own unfeeling indifference, who prepare no ſuch ſatisfactory information for our poſterity.

In a word, Sir, whoever contributes any thing to poſterity is a generous and diſintereſted Benefactor, as he can never be repaid: and any man is capable of conferring ſuch an obligation, who will convey any information to future times. It muſt be owned that we have daily cohorts of informers; but they have two ingredients that prevent my claſſing them under the deſcription I mean. One is, that ſo far from labouring for poſterity, they think of nothing but the preſent hour, nor expect their intelligence ſhould laſt longer. They tell to-day what happened yeſterday, to be forgotten to-morrow. Their ſecond defect is more trifling; they ſeldom ſpeak a word of truth; and tho' that is of no conſequence to the preſent generation, it will be a ſore inconvenience to poſterity, who, far from gaining information, will be led into a world of miſtakes, plain truth is all that deſcendents demand from their predeceſſors.

Your Magazine, Sir, is a ſingular repoſitory, as you hoard nothing but ſuch fragments of matter of fact as can be gleaned from the devaſtation of time and accidents. Whatever can be recovered that wears the ſtamp of truth, is preſerved in your valuable collection. If you can procure ſuch preſents for after-times, as I have hinted at, I am ſure you would not refuſe them a nich in your muſeum; for, however modern they would be at preſent, they would in due time become antiquities; and you will have the conſcious pleaſure of knowing that two hundred years hence you will preſent poſterity with more entire and better preſerved monuments of former times, than any which you have yet beſtowed on a grateful public.

ANTIQUUS.

MR. URBAN,

IN reply to your note (vol. LIV. p. 976) reſpecting Mr. Mores, the paſſage you refer to in the Anecdotes of Bowyer does by no means prove that he was in orders even in the Church of Rome. It had been aſſerted, upon the authority of the letters of adminiſtration granted to his ſon, and the information of a friend of Mr. M. that he was in orders, and D. D. the latter an honorary degree conferred upon him in conſequence of a literary favour which he had ſhewn to ſome foreign Roman Catholic eccleſiaſtics. Mr. Nichols, with a very laudable diligence and deſire to unravel this myſterious buſineſs, ſought for information from a ſource the moſt likely to afford it, the Sorbonne; where it was ſuppoſed, and where indeed Mr. M. uſually intimated, that the degree had been conferred. But the information derived from thence was, that no ſuch honorary degree had ever been conferred, nor any ſuch perſon as Mr. Mores known in that univerſity.

Mr. M's fears of a *præmunire*, if he ſhould ſhew his diploma, might ſilence or ſatisfy the curioſity of his friend. But no ſuch fears can now exiſt; and cannot the diploma, which was then in being, be found among his papers *, and be produced, to remove all doubt and diſpute about it?

Beſides, it is very unlikely that the degree of D. D. ſhould be conferred upon a perſon not in orders †. It is never done in either of our own, nor I believe in any foreign univerſity. But you ſay he was in Roman Catholic orders. This his own teſtimony diſproves; for in his letter to the Superior of the convent, in which his daughter was placed, he calls himſelf "*Eccleſiæ alienæ theologus*;" and, if a divine of any Proteſtant church, or D. D. in any Proteſtant univerſity, in what danger of a præmunire? That he was not in orders in the Church of England, a circumſtance but little known beyond the pariſh in which he lived pretty clearly proves.

* We wiſh this could be tried. EDIT.

† This is not ſtrictly true. That degree may be, and has been, taken at Oxford by laymen. Of this Dr. Atwell and Dr. Twells of St. John's are two inſtances. EDIT.

In

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

In the year * in which he acted as Churchwarden of the parish of Low Leyton (for he was not churchwarden for some years, nor did he greatly improve the church †, as Mr. Nichols had been informed), on a prayer day, Mr. M. took it into his head to anticipate the curate, and begin the service before he came. He began with the Litany; which, without any other part of the service, he read, catechised the boys, and left the church. The curate, upon his quitting the desk, read the remainder of the service, and the congregation were dismissed, not a little disturbed and surprised at so unusual an event. Complaint of this irregularity was made to the Bishop, with an intimation of the doubt that then existed of his being in orders. The Archdeacon was directed by the Bishop to examine Mr. M. when he should come to be sworn into his office, respecting his orders; to whom he refused to give any satisfaction or answer upon the subject. The consequence was, Dr. Waller refused to swear him into his office. A mandamus was threatened, but Mr. M. chose rather to submit to this more perhaps than legal resentment of the Archdeacon, than bring on an investigation that would strip him of a character which he much affected, and had long assumed in the neighbourhood in which he lived. He was therefore never sworn, but was suffered by the parish to go through the business of that year, as a less evil than that of having any contest or dispute with a man of Mr. M's litigious turn.

I should mention, that if he had been really ordained, it is not likely but that, in all the years that he resided at Low Leyton, and in habits of intimacy with the Vicar, to whom his services must have been often very acceptable, he would have some time or other assisted him in some part of his duty. But no such assistance was ever given, nor was he ever known to officiate in any respect, except upon this one occasion; and then he took care, for a very obvious reason, to read only a part of the service appointed to be read.

It is not to satisfy any doubts of my own, for I really have none, but to clear up this point to the satisfaction of others, that I wish the registrars of each diocese would look back a few years to see if any such person were ordained, and communicate it, if they should find any account of him, through the channel of your very valuable Magazine; they need not look back farther than the year 1753, for in that year he took his master's degree, and after that he calls himself E. R. M. *Arm.* A. M. S. A. S.

I respect the abilities and learning of Mr. M. as much as Mr. Urban can do; but I have a greater respect for truth. Whether he were ordained or not will neither lessen nor add to his fame. But it will be a satisfaction to many to know if he were, or to be rightly informed if he were not. Yours, &c. M. C.

---

* 1775.

† If Mr. N. will look in some Sunday, he will see very little improvement that has been made since the days of the venerable Mr. Strype. If Mr. Mores had had influence enough with this respectable parish, to have effected the rebuilding of it, he would have made the only improvement that it will admit of.

Mr. Urban,

HAVING seen in your last volume, page 968, a letter from a correspondent of yours, who signs himself I. B. C. giving an account of a curious manuscript in his possession, entitled, an *Abstract of the Reign of Charles the First*, I shall esteem myself particularly obliged to your said correspondent, if he will favour me with his address, in a line directed to your printer, and am, Sir,

Yours, &c. Philo-Antiquitatis.

Mr. Urban,

THE monument here exhibited by the late Mr. Schoepflin, and communicated to the Theodoro-Palatine Society at Manheim June 1776, was found at the side of the high road near Schrisheim, a little town in the Palatinate, about two hours journey from Heidelberg. It was a subterraneous building of an oblong form, whose walls were two Rhenish feet thick, eighty-four long, and sixty broad, and divided into a *columbarium*, or repository for urns, a chapel for sacrifices to the infernal deities, and a *triclinium*, or room where the remainder of the sacrifices was feasted on. Eight steps led into this building, which was eight feet below the surface, and four above, built of hewn stones, most of them a foot long, and five inches wide, divided by red lines. The building was vaulted over and had two chimnies [*camini*] two feet wide, which let in the light. Two of its sides had each two cells in the wall; each cell three feet high, two broad, and two or three inches deep, containing each an urn. Besides these four cells,

a fifth was at the foot of the ſteps on the right-hand. In the north corner was the chapel, of the ſame dimenſions as the *columbarium*, with a ſmall ſemi-circular chapel adjoining. In it was found an iron ax, or *ſæceſpita*, for ſlaughtering the victims, on a round altar or *cippus*, which had been removed into the *columbarium*. Theſe ſacrifices were followed by an annual feaſt in honour of the dead, on the ninth or tenth day after interment, celebrated in the *triclinium*, when the friends of the deceaſed eat part of the victims; the reſt was burned or carried off by the ſervants. On the ſide of this room were found traces of a kitchen, with an entire brick hearth and aſhes. This vault was paved with a plaiſter compoſed of ground ſtone and bricks mixed with chalk. *See the plate, fig.* 2 *and* 3.

This family burying place, uncommon in Germany, though frequent in Italy, is ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſome perſons of inferior rank, and to have been built after the Romans had ſecured to themſelves an undiſturbed poſſeſſion of both ſides of the Rhine. Its age may be fixed to the beginning of the ſecond century by coins found in it, which were a ſilver one of Caracalla, reverſe, Jupiter ſitting, holding a ſpear and thunderbolt, P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. * and a copper one of Lucilla: rev. Venus ſtanding, holding a globe in her right-hand, and lifting up her robe with her left. D. H.

THE QUAKER AND PAPIST.

THE Quaker ſays (and truly) that the Papiſt ſhould underſtand that text "this is my body," in a figurative manner. The Papiſt ſays (and truly) that the Quaker ſhould underſtand that text "ſwear not at all," as forbidding the uſe of oaths in common converſation only. They each ſee and condemn the wrong interpretation of the other. Let the Papiſt then learn wiſdom from the Quaker, and the Quaker from the Papiſt; for they are both undoubtedly wrong. And which errs moſt, it is not poſſible to ſay; for one errs in contradiction to the evidence of his ſenſes, the other to the evidence of his reaſon. And Scripture, truly interpreted, is plainly againſt both. W. S.

* See Ocon, p. 295. one from his own collection, except that he does not give Jupiter's poſture.

MR. URBAN, *Norwich, Nov.* 29.

I CANNOT reſiſt the inclination I feel to ſend you the repreſentation of a little animal, very frequent in theſe parts, totally unknown, I believe, to other countries. It is called here, The Muſk-rat. It ſeems to me to be properly an intermediate ſpecies between the caſtor race and that of rats: and as it exhales a very ſtrong ſmell of muſk, it thence receives its denomination. The ſeat of his perfume is under the tail, quite cloſe to the root, immediately beneath the outer ſkin. It is contained in eighteen ſmall bladders, diſpoſed in three rows of ſix each, and contiguous to one another. This muſk poſſeſſes all the qualities of that in uſe among the pharmacopoliſts, and from each rat about one ſcruple of it may be obtained. One circumſtance I find very extraordinary in this animal is, that it has neither gall-bladder nor cæcum. They couple but once a year, at the very beginning of the ſpring. It lives almoſt continually in the water, and is never ſeen upon the ſhore but when every thing is perfectly ſtill. At the very inſtant he perceives a man, he is under water again. Worms and water inſects are his common food. His weight is generally ſomething more than ſixteen ounces. His ſkin is beautiful and gloſſy; but the ſmell of him is inſupportable, and apparently never diminiſhes. This is the reaſon that we can only uſe it, at moſt, for the facing of a tuloupe or a fur morning gown. The people here put the tail of this animal into preſſes and drawers for preſerving their cloaths from the moth. But, unfortunately, they contract ſo ſtrong an odour from the muſk, that one muſt have loſt one's ſmell by a catarrh to be able to bear a room where any lady has them on.

They are taken in ſpring and autumn, moſtly by the weel and bow-net, in which they are found ſtifled, though their interior conformation is perfectly adapted to living a long while under water. The muſk-rat digs the entrance of his hole in the ſharp ſhores of the lakes, under the level of the water; but, by means of the oblique direction he gives it, it is always dry. They therefore breathe no other air, during the winter, than what remains confined within it. But no ſooner is the ice diſſolved, than they ſport with great delight in the beams of the ſun upon the ſurface

Fig. 1. The Mus-Jaculus or Jumper of Ruſsia.

Fig. 2. The Musk-rat of Ruſsia.

surface of the water. Their muzzle, or snout, which is extremely sensible, and moves in all imaginable directions, is peculiarly adapted to rout in the mud, which they do for leeches, of which they are extremely greedy. This snout is also the principal organ of the animal, for his eyes are still smaller than those of the mole, and the holes of his ears are entirely stopped with hair. He sometimes makes a noise with his lips, like that of a duck, and then he draws his snout into his mouth. When provoked, he squeaks like a mouse; and his bite, at such times, is very dangerous. His intestines, even when quite fresh, emit a strong smell of sulphur.

The lovers of natural history will be pleased in comparing the account of this animal with the interesting description given by M. de Buffon of the Ondatra of North America, which in some respects resembles the Russian Musk-rat, but in his manners and figure is much more like the Castor. He is likewise three times larger; since that celebrated naturalist mentions those animals as weighing three pounds.

There is a great satisfaction in travelling about, and examining the wonderful works of nature and art; there is a greater in communicating one's observations and remarks to others. I have chosen the empire of Russia for the theatre of my percurrations, which as I am in no hurry to complete, I allow myself to stay in whatever place I come to as long as I find it agreeable. I seldom pass through any without making some notes thereon; and, I think, the best way of communicating them to others is in the same desultory manner in which they were made. I have not patience enough to put them into the form of a regular narrative; and if I had, it must necessarily be filled with much dull and uninteresting materials. Witness the Travels of Professor ——, of ——, and ——, whose names I do not chuse to mention on this occasion, as I have a great regard, a great esteem, for their authors; and whose good qualities, learning, industry, and genius, I venerate and admire; but whose works few people can have the perseverance to read. And I chuse to send my scraps to your Magazine, because the little money I carry in my cabitka serves me for the wants of life, and I am not ambitious of fame. Yours, &c. M. M. M.

MR. URBAN, *St. Petersburg, Oct.* 24.

I INCLOSE an accurate drawing of a very remarkable little animal, altogether unknown in Europe. If you think it will be acceptable to your readers, accompanied by the following exact description of it, it is at their service. It is the *Mus Jaculus*, or *Sauteur*; and in English may be called THE JUMPER. It has two incisive teeth in each jaw; and another, much smaller, on each side. His ears are long, and their cartilage so fine, that you see the blood-vessels through it. His fore-legs are very short, and their feet divided into five toes, placed on the same line. His hind-legs are, on the contrary, very long, and the feet furnished in like manner with five toes, but are disposed in an extraordinary way. The middlemost of the three first is the longest; but the fourth and fifth are placed at the distance of half an inch from this long one, the measure being taken in a diagonal direction. His body is slender forwards, but thick and clumsy behind. The ears, the superior part of the body, and the tail, as well as the exterior parts of the legs, are of a yellow colour, mixed with an ash grey, though the bottom of the body is whitish. The tail is longer than the body, and covered with very short hair; towards the extremity it is in form of a fan somewhat pointed, and consists of long black hair, and white, mixed together.

When this animal is at rest, he draws all his body together into one lump, and watches every sound and every thing about him, like a cat or a setting dog. When he proceeds to move, he gets upon his haunches, and puts his body into the form of a bow, then springs forwards by long jumps, so that he seems rather to fly than to walk. The length of his hind legs gives him such an advantage, that he often makes at one leap more than a fathom in length*. I chose to send you the draught of the animal in his state of rest, because Hasselquist, Gmelin, and Pallas, the only people

* M. Lepechin cut the tail of several of these animals, at different distances from the body, and found that the extent of their jumps diminished in the same proportion. Those whose tail he cut off entirely, could no longer run at all; but, wanting the support they found in their tails, fell backwards as soon as they prepared their hind legs for advancing.

people who have hitherto drawn it, have represented it in the act of jumping.

He digs his hole with great sagacity and a surprising activity, scratching the earth with his fore paws, and removing roots, and every other obstacle, with his teeth. A very few minutes are amply sufficient for making an excavation of two or three inches in depth. In this manner he forms a very convenient habitation, half a yard deep in the earth. In the top are several apertures, that descend in a perpendicular direction to the burrow, which deepens always in an oblique line. These holes are probably a sort of vents to the habitation. As this animal lives on herbs and roots, during the summer he goes morning and evening in search of his food. He piles up his stock in different heaps, and, after having let them dry in the air, he transports them to his hole by little and little.

This animal is found in great numbers about Voronetch, in this empire: Messerschmidt saw them in Siberia, and Hasselquist in Ægypt. M. M. M.

P. S. As you must now grow old, Mr. Urban, I should think a small degree of relaxation from the business and cares of this world would be of great comfort and advantage to you. It is with a view of taking some of them from off your hands, that I transmit you this paper; and, if you like my assistance, I will pick up what I can for you in these frozen regions. I too am a laborious man, Mr. Urban; my warfare is manifold, as well as severe: but it is only the wretched that know how to compassionate the wretched. The happy are above it; the idle never think of it.

MR. URBAN, *Ross, Herefordsh. Apr.* 6.

I HAVE sent you the inclosed MSS. of the late Dr. Johnson, communicated to me by a friend, a worthy and respectable clergyman, with his permission for publication. The directions were given by the Doctor at Lichfield (some time about his marriage) to a relative, and the scheme was drawn about the same period. I am, &c. S. P.

Scheme for the Classes of a Grammar School.

When the introduction, or formation of nouns and verbs, is perfectly mastered, let them learn

Corderius by Mr. Clarke, beginning at the same time to translate out of the introduction, that by this means they may learn the syntax. Then let them proceed to,

Erasmus, with an English translation, by the same author.

Class II. Learns Eutropius and Cornelius Nepos, or Justin, with the translation.

N. B. The first class gets for their part every morning the rules which they have learned before, and in the afternoon learns the Latin rules of the nouns and verbs.

They are examined in the rules which they have learned every Thursday and Saturday.

The second class doth the same whilst they are in Eutropius; afterwards their part is in the irregular nouns and verbs, and in the rules for making and scanning verses. They are examined as the first.

Class III. Ovid's Metamorphoses in the morning, and Cæsar's Commentaries in the afternoon.

Part is in the Latin rules till they are perfect in them, afterwards in Mr. Leeds's Greek Grammar. Examined as before.

Afterwards they proceed to Virgil, beginning at the same time to write themes and verses, and to learn Greek; from thence passing on to Horace, &c. as shall seem most proper.

I know not well what books to direct you to, because you have not informed me what study you will apply yourself to. I believe it will be most for your advantage to apply yourself wholly to the languages, till you go to the University. The Greek authors I think it best for you to read are these:

Cebes.	
Ælian.	
Lucian by Leeds.	Attic.
Xenophon.	
Homer.	Ionic.
Theocritus.	Doric.
Euripides.	Attic and Doric.

Thus you will be tolerably skilled in all the dialects, beginning with the Attic, to which the rest must be referred.

In the study of Latin, it is proper not to read the later authors, till you are well versed in those of the purest ages; as, Terence, Tully, Cæsar, Sallust, Nepos, Velleius Paterculus, Virgil, Horace, Phædrus.

The greatest and most necessary task still remains, to attain a habit of expression, without which knowledge is of little use. This is necessary in Latin, and more necessary in English: and,

can

can only be acquired by a daily imitation of the beſt and correcteſt authors. SAM. JOHNSON.

An original Letter from Dr. JOHNSON, *written juſt before the publication of his Dictionary, to Mr.* THOMAS WARTON, *dated Feb.* 2, 1755.

"DEAR SIR,

I WROTE to you ſome weeks ago, but I believe did not direct accurately, and therefore know not whether you had my letter. I would likewiſe write to your brother, but know not where to find him. I now begin to ſee land, after having wandered, according to Mr. *Warburton's* phraſe, in this vaſt ſea of words. What reception I ſhall meet with upon the ſhore, I know not; whether the ſound of bells, and acclammations of the people, which *Arioſto* talks of in his laſt Canto, or a general murmur of diſlike, I know not: whether I ſhall find, upon the coaſt, a *Calypſo* that will court, or a *Polypheme* that will reſiſt. But if *Polypheme* comes to me, have at his eyes *. I hope, however, the criticks will let me be at peace: for though I do not much fear their ſkill or ſtrength, I am a little afraid of myſelf; and would not willingly feel ſo much ill-will in my boſom as literary quarrels are apt to excite. I am in great want of *Creſcimbeni*, which you may have again when you pleaſe. There is nothing conſiderable done or doing among us here: we are not perhaps as innocent as villagers, but moſt of us as idle. I hope, however, you are buſy; and ſhould be glad to know what you are doing. I am, DEAR SIR,

Yours, &c. SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN,

I WISH to learn from your correſpondent at Mortlake, p. 107, whether *Hewſon* was the name of either of the two children whoſe baptiſms were regiſtered there in 1644. The real name of the odd man buried in the church-yard of that pariſh in 1715, to whom the Latin inſcription refers, ſeems to have been HEWSON. I wiſh likewiſe to know if there be any other name beſides that of *Johannes Partridge* entered on the tomb-ſtone. In this laſt enquiry I have a view to his widow, who was a widow when he married her. If ſhe is not there, ſhe likely had an utter diſlike to widow-hood, and, old as ſhe muſt have been in 1715, entered afreſh into the bands of wedlock. The doctor's degree from Leyden is aſcertained by the inſcription, though I can find little or no mention of it elſewhere. It was probably obtained during his reſidence in Holland, into which his concern in the Rye-Houſe plot obliged him to withdraw himſelf from danger in the reign of James II. The *apud* in the epitaph muſt not be tranſlated *at*, but *near*; for his poor mother, who was a chair-woman, dropt him rather unexpectedly in a hedge ale-houſe, on her road to London.

Her ſon was firſt a ſhoe-maker, and then a cobler; but whilſt he was occupied in theſe neceſſary employments, he ſtill found or took time to make almanacks and ſigils, to deal in quack medicines, and practiſe a variety of aſtrological tricks. At laſt he betook himſelf entirely to the moſt lucrative, though the leaſt honourable, of his three trades, and dropping then, it ſhould ſeem, his real name, aſſumed that of *Partridge*, and commenced a quack doctor and an aſtrologer in form.

I need not tell you, Mr. Urban, that, contemptible as this character is now, as a profeſſion ſo odious in almoſt all it's branches ought to be, it was not ſo diſreputable in thoſe days, but that gentlemen and ſcholars † dabbled in it.

Under the ſuppoſititious name of John Partridge, this fellow publiſhed many aſtrological and medical, or rather aſtrologico-medical books, beſides the tranſlation of the Latin *Theſaurus & Armamentarium Medico-Chymicum* of *Mynſicht*, and his "*Opus reformatum*," the improvement of Lilly's book of Aſtrology, mentioned by your Mortlake correſpondent.

SWIFT has not miſquoted from the only almanack of which this man ſeems to have been the real author, after the unfortunate time that he fell, not undeſervedly, under the laſh of Bickerſtaff's ridicule. He did not indeed live in Covent Garden, as SWIFT ſays in his *Predictions* or *Vindication*, &c. for he had removed about ten years before this into Saliſbury ſtreet in the Strand, where he continued from 1699 till his death in 1715. I mention this frivolous circumſtance, as it furniſhes a ſort of preſumption, that there was no intermixture of perſo-

* But Polypheme ſurely was *moneculous*. And ſo, we are told, was this literary Ulyſſes. EDIT.

† It appears from Athmole's Diary, that "an aſtrologer's feaſt" was annually holden at Painter's Hall. EDIT.

nal malice in the merriment which Swift exercised at the expence of a man with whose place of abode he was unacquainted. Swift might likewise be ignorant of the man's advanced age; though if he had even known that the poor man was 20 years older, he would nevertheless have indulged his licentious wit.

A more circumstantial account of Partridge and his publications is now in preparation; and in that account, Mr. Urban, notice will be taken of Partridge's letter to Isaac Manley Esq. in your last. I am,

Yours, &c. JOHN DELVER.

P. S. *Francis Moore*, about whom you enquire, was *man-setter* to Mr. Partridge, *and a constant at his heels*, till he set up for himself, and began to make almanacks and sigils, i. e. *charms* or bits of paper, or pasteboard, or metal filled with astrological gibberish, to prevent sailors from being drowned, or maids from being got with child, &c. &c. &c. at first probably under the name of his old master, though that name seems to have been soon wrested from him by an abler writer, if not a better man. This appears from an humorous well-penned dedication to Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. of an almanack, under the name of John Partridge, for the year 1714, entitled *Merlinus Redivivus*. This dedication I reserve for future publication in the account above mentioned.

Having a faint recollection of seeing a poem, or humourous paper, about Old Hewson *the Cobler*, I should be glad of any information relative to him. J. D.

MR. URBAN,

READING in your last Magazine an account of the cancelling a leaf, at *the Oxford* press, of Mr. Toup's Annotations on Theocritus, and substituting another (without his consent) in the place of it, I was reminded of a passage in the introduction to an Historical Essay on the XXXIX Articles, printed in 1724, p. 19.

"In the year 1634, the Articles of "1571 were printed at Oxford, in Latin, "by the encouragement of Dr. Prideaux "(the King's professor in divinity) with"out the clause *, according to all "printed copies of them. But Bishop "LAUD, receiving information of this "edition before it was published, *took "such measures, that the printers were "constrained to reprint the book, or that "part of it at least* where the clause was "omitted, and to insert the clause: in "which conduct LAUD seems to have "been *a perfect forger*."

A READER OF OLD BOOKS.

What is the solution of the difficulty that Wesseling hath given, and Ernesti repeatedly referred to with approbation in the following manner: "V. Cel. *Wesselingii* Diss. ad Marmor vetus de P. Sulpicii Quirini censu, p. 21, 22?"

The Textus Roffensis (a very ancient curious MS. which belongs to the church of Rochester) was surreptiously taken out of their Archives by —— Leonard, a doctor of physick. After an interval of two years, Dr. Balcanqual the Dean, and the Chapter, discovered who was in possession of it, and made application for the surrendering of it; which being refused, they filed a bill in Chancery in order to recover it, and obtained a decree in their favour about the year 1633, &c. Is this case noticed in any printed Reports?

MR. URBAN,

IT gave me pleasure to see honourable mention made of Bp. Warburton in the memoirs of Mr. Toup in your last Magazine. It is much to be wished that some of those friends who were well acquainted with him (and amongst them are some of the most distinguished writers of the age †) would do justice to his memory, by giving the public an account of his life and character. Few characters are more generally misunderstood. In his temper he was generous and manly, and above all mean resentment; in his carriage, both as a man and a bishop, he was entirely free from that superciliousness which marks his writings, the habit of which was probably acquired in the Bentleian School. His *genius* and *learning* will need no panegyrick. There are, in every age, a class of fashionable, ephemeridal writers, who swim about, not ungracefully, on the *surface* of literature, like pretty school-boys; but never venture to *dive* in search of unknown treasures; *Bp. Warburton* was not of this class; *his* name and his writings will be had in remembrance, when the names and writings of his cavillers and adversaries shall be quietly interred with those bishops, deans, and dignitaries, their predecessors, who, after having *strutted* and *fretted* their little hour, now sleep in peace in the pages of a *Godwin* or a *Richardson*. C. C.

* The clause here alluded to is that supposed to be a part of the 20th Article, *the church hath power to decree rites and ceremonies, and authority in controversies of faith.*

* If this writer, or *reader*, had seen this leaf, he would not, surely, have wondered at its being cancelled, or thought the cases similar. EDIT.

† Of these, two, if I mistake not, have distinguished themselves in this very walk of biography. SUM-

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 244.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

THE army estimates were then brought forward. The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Marq. of Graham in the chair,

Sir *G. Yonge* (*Secretary at War*) rose, to state the number of men intended to be moved for, to constitute the army establishment for the service of the present year. He took notice, that 70 regiments were intended to be kept up, including the six regiments that had been proposed to be reduced when the army estimates were last year laid before the House; but as it appeared at that time to be the general sense of the House, that those regiments should not be reduced, in order to comply with the feelings expressed for those brave officers, who had so gallantly fought in defence of their country, and that no additional expence on their account might be incurred, a general reduction of the army had taken place, by which, upon the whole, there would be a saving to the public. He said, the number proposed to be voted was rather lower than had been granted for any year since that of 1748. He concluded with moving,

"That a number of land forces, including 2830 invalids, amounting to 18,130 effective men, be employed for the year 1785. And

"That 655,963l. 4s. 8d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of the same. And also,

"That 222,021l. 4s. 4d. be granted for payment of forts and garrisons."

Lord *North* remarked, on what the Rt. Hon. Secretary at War had said, that the number of regiments to be kept up was greater, yet the expence to the public was to be less. His Lordship wished to know how that was to be effected.

The *Secretary* in reply said, by reducing throughout the army one drum and ten privates in each company; so that the number of men reduced in the other regiments would be greater than the number contained in the six regiments intended to be kept up.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* could not help expressing his surprise, that the six regiments, which last year were proposed to be reduced, should this year be intended to be maintained. The idea of keeping up a great number of regiments, and but few men, involved a question, Whether the direct opposite principle was not the wiser? As this was entirely a military question, he wished to have an opinion upon it from military authority.

Col. *Phipps*, not seeing any other military officer present, rose, and apologised for offering his opinion, not decisively, he said, as knowing himself incompetent from his rank in the army; but expressive of his own sense and that of his brother officers on the general reduction of the army. It was almost universally agreed by gentlemen of his profession, that the best mode of forming a system of peace establishment was to keep up a number of regiments, but to lessen the number of men in each; men may easily be recruited and trained, in case of a war; but long experience is necessary to qualify an officer for command. He supported his opinion by proofs, and could not help being surprised, to hear the Rt. Hon. Gent. the first to complain of the mode that had been adopted by way of reward to gentlemen, who had paid a large part of their fortunes for their commissions, and who certainly, if they had no claim on the justice of the House, had a considerable claim on its generosity. He had hitherto, he said, considered the Rt. Hon. Gentleman as the army's friend, but his conduct that day astonished him.

Lord *Adam Gordon* said, he had the honour to command one of those regiments that were proposed last year to be reduced; and he was exceedingly happy to find that resolution abandoned. A braver or a better set of officers were not in the King's service.

Mr. *Steele* was the more astonished, he said, at the objection of the Rt. Hon. Gent. as he himself had been the person *last year* who first recommended the plan now adopted by the Secretary at War, viz: the keeping up a large number of regiments, but the reduction of the number of men in each. He reminded him likewise that he was the friend who had recommended the officers of the regiments in question to the generosity of the House, and had spoken of their conduct in terms of the highest applause.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* admitted all that Mr. Steele had said; and that of the two systems he had given his opinion in favour of the present; but having done so generally, it did not follow in candour that he was bound to support that doctrine to every possible extent. He believed the Hon. Gent. would not say he was.

he could not help repeating his wiſh to have heard a military opinion upon the ſubject; for though he had the utmoſt regard in every other reſpect for the Hon. Gent. who ſpoke upon the ſubject, he muſt excuſe him if he did not admit him as a great military authority. He had not himſelf preſumed to ſpeak as a military man on the queſtion, but officially, having at that time the honour of filling the place, which is now ſo much better ſupplied by the Rt. Hon Baronet. He lamented the want of a Commander in Chief, on whoſe opinion the Houſe might reſt ſecurely; at preſent he knew not who was reſponſible for the conduct of the army; but his preſent ſurpriſe at the keeping up four of the regiments in queſtion is owing to a hint thrown out towards the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion by the Rt. Hon. Gent. that the *officers*, whoſe merit every man muſt admit, might poſſibly be *entitled to full pay without any expence to the public.* This declaration had occaſioned much ſpeculation; and he for one imagined they were to have been employed in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

This called up the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who took to himſelf a ſhare of the reſponſibility for the conduct of the army. He did not think it ſingular, he ſaid, that at this time of peace there ſhould be no Commander in Chief; nor did he believe that greater partialities were now practiſed in the military, than when there had been a Commander in Chief. He declared, however, that he had no alluſion to any recent tranſaction. He underſtood that it was the general wiſh of the Houſe, not to reduce the regiments in queſtion; and, in conſequence of that wiſh, the ſyſtem had been formed. He admitted, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. was right in his conjecture, that ſome idea had been entertained of employing them in the ſervice of the E. I Company; but as that had not been carried into execution, a way had been found to keep them in full pay without expence to the nation; his word had therefore been accurately fulfilled.

Some little altercation took place between Col. *Fitzpatrick* and Col. *Phipps*, but in a moſt gentlemanlike ſtyle; and Mr. Fox cloſed the converſation with remarking on the words that fell from Mr. Pitt reſpecting the conduct of the army, though there was no Commander in Chief. He ſaid, if he meant to inſinuate aught againſt the management of the late Commander in Chief [Gen. Conway], that gentleman had friends enough in the Houſe ready to meet the charge. No reply was made; and both reſolutions were moved, and agreed to.

After ſeveral motions for papers reſpecting the commercial arrangements with Ireland, which were all agreed to,

Mr. *Pitt* roſe, and called the attention of the Houſe to the reports of the Commiſſioners of Accounts, whoſe abilities, induſtry, and perſeverance in the diſcharge of their duty deſerved, he ſaid, the unanimous thanks, not only of that Houſe, but of the whole nation. And in order to impreſs the Houſe with an adequate idea of the importance of the ſubject-matter of their reports, he recapitulated the ſeveral offices that had been the objects of their inveſtigation, namely, the office of the Receiver-General of the land-tax; thoſe of the Paymaſter-General of the forces, Secretary at war, Treaſurer of the navy, the navy and victualling offices, cuſtoms and exciſe offices in England and Scotland, offices for ſick and hurt ſeamen, tax-office, ſtamp-office, poſt-office, paymaſter-general's-office, ſurveyor-general of the land-revenue, impreſt-office, ſurveyor-general of the woods and foreſts, hackney-coach-office, and the hawkers and pedlars-office. All theſe ſeveral offices and departments, Mr. Pitt ſaid, had fallen under the examination of the Commiſſioners of Accounts; and their reports would be the beſt guide to the committee of the Houſe, in their inveſtigations of the ſubjects to which he meant principally to draw their attention.

To bring this complicated buſineſs the more clearly before the Houſe, he claſſed his matter under three diſtinct heads. In the firſt, he placed the offices employed in levying and collecting the public revenue; in the ſecond, the offices employed in the diſburſement and expenditure of it; and in the third, which he conſidered as the moſt important of all, he included the manner in which the whole revenue ſhould be finally accounted for.

Under the firſt of theſe heads came naturally to be conſidered the offices of receiver-general of the land-tax, the poſt-office, the boards of cuſtoms and exciſe, the ſalt-office, the ſtamp-office, coach-office, &c. In all which offices, ſuch regulations had already taken place (ſee vols LI. LII. LIII.) as to render any further remarks, for the preſent, unneceſſary. But thoſe he chiefly wiſhed to recommend to the attention of the Houſe, were the offices in which immenſe ſums of the public money were detained, to the

the manifeſt loſs and riſk of the public. He inſtanced the Tax-office, in which from the year 1756 there appeared to be due in arrears, in the hands of defaulters, no leſs than 113,161l. of which 24,257l. had already been loſt upon compoſition, and a great part of the remainder ſtill very doubtful; whereas, from the exciſe-office, where the money was paid in weekly, there had been no arrears during the ſame period, or defaulters, except in one inſtance only to the amount of about 3600l. To prevent loſſes of the like kind, was, he ſaid, one great object he had in view.

Having touched ſlightly on the other departments employed in the collection, he then proceeded to the Navy-office, where it was of importance to prevent arrears from lying long in the hands of treaſurers both in and out of office. This, he ſaid, carried the appearance of much difficulty, which, however, ſhould not deter the Houſe from looking forward to ſeek the means of remedy. One great difficulty to treaſurers making up their accounts was owing to the almoſt impracticability of purſers accounting regularly, from the frequency of being ſhifted from one ſhip to another; another was, the privilege given to ſub-accountants of having their accounts ſet *inſuper*, by which they were never fairly made out or examined. He therefore moſt readily acquieſced in the recommendation of the Commiſſioners of Accounts, that the balances in the treaſurers hands ſhould be regularly paid into the Bank, which would put an end to all diſputes about intereſt, as has of late been much the faſhion. With reſpect to the Ordnance-board, he had the pleaſure of informing the Houſe, that, from the very excellent and judicious regulations made there, the wiſhes of the Commiſſioners of Accounts had already been anticipated; and he had only farther to wiſh, that the rule preſcribed to the other offices, to pay their balances into the Bank, might be adopted in this. He touched ſlighly on the little regard that had been paid by former adminiſtrations to objects of the greateſt magnitude, and inſtanced the extraordinaries of the army, the expenditure of which he thought a material object of enquiry.

The Pay-office was the next ſubject of animadverſion, in which the Commiſſioners of Accounts had pointed out many abuſes that called for correction. One of the evils which had taken root in that office, and not eaſy to be eradicated, was, the application of the ſums, voted for particular ſervices, to the purpoſes of other ſervices, for which other ſpecific ſums had been granted. This gave great latitude to pay-maſters to retain incredible ſums of public money in their hands, of which inſtances are recent in every one's memory. But, as ſome regulations were now in the courſe of experiment, the neceſſity of any further obſervations on this office at this time was precluded.

On the vaſt emoluments of the Impreſt-office he enlarged with ſome vehemence. The ſums, extorted for management by this office, had amounted to more than one hundred and fourteen thouſand, four hundred and twenty pounds; but, what was ſtill more to be regretted, the enormity of the ſum roſe in direct proportion to the diſtreſſes of the public. The Commiſſioners of Accounts had hazarded various ſentiments on this ſubject. Should the ſubſtitution of ſalaries, in the room of fees and perquiſites, become the ſubject of conſideration, the reaſonableneſs and propriety of thoſe fees, &c. would naturally come under the inſpection of perſons who were to be entruſted with the powers of ſettling the quantum of the equivalent; but the ſums paid at preſent to the auditors ſo far exceeded all due proportion as to require immediate attention. No emoluments of individuals ought to grow out of the diſtreſſes of the country. Every public office had originally been inſtituted for the ſervice of the ſtate, and the duties of it diſcharged for the emolument of government; but when it was no longer for public advantage that ſuch ſervices ſhould be performed, or when the exerciſe of them became an unneceſſary expence, it would be an inverſion of the principle that governed ſuch eſtabliſhments, to ſuffer that private emolument, which was no motive for the inſtitution, to prevent or retard the abolition, or abatement, of the expence. Theſe obſervations were directed, he ſaid, to the ſituation of the auditors of impreſt, and were intended to prepare the way for a propoſed regulation. On that ground it was, however, previouſly neceſſary to examine particularly, whether ſuch regulation interfered with any right veſted in the officer by virtue of his office. The laſt patent for the grant of this office deſcribed it with its emoluments. The power of auditing the Bank and South-Sea accounts was deduced from the general words "auditing and determining the accounts of all perſons accountable for ſums received by the name of impreſt." The iſſue th

ſuch obſervations as ſhall occur to them, for the better conducting and managing the buſineſs tranſacted in the ſaid offices."

Mr. *Fox* owned, that, when the bill alluded to was before in Parliament, he had done what he very ſeldom did, forbear to deliver his ſentiments upon it, and had ſuffered it to go to the Houſe of Lords, there to be thrown out.

The *Attor. Gen.* caught at Mr. Fox's confeſſing, that the Houſe of Lords might be rendered uſeful ſometimes, by throwing out ſuch bills as, for reaſons of convenience it might be thought adviſeable to ſuffer to paſs the Commons—and turned the laugh upon him. He then entered into the tendency of ſuch a bill, and the reaſons that required it, which neither the commiſſioners, nor government itſelf, could effect without new powers.

The *Solicitor Gen.* was of the ſame opinion. The motion was agreed to, and the Houſe adjourned.

Feb. 18.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* roſe, to preſent a petition of the electors of Weſtminſter, praying to be heard by counſel, in ſupport of the allegations contained in a former petition from the ſame quarter.

Mr. *Pitt* was of opinion, that the prayer of the petition could not be complied with, as that petition had already been conſidered and determined. He therefore gave it his negative.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* inſiſted that it was perfectly regular to preſent a petition at one time, and at a future period to preſent another, and move to be heard in ſupport of it.

Lord *Fred. Campbell* ſaid, that to preſent a petition at one time, and afterwards to preſent another, and move to be heard by counſel on that other, was perfectly regular; but to preſent a petition at one time, and after that petition had been heard and determined, to move at another time to be heard by counſel on the ſame petition, was contrary to the uſage of the Houſe, and he ſhould oppoſe it.

Lord *Surrey*, as an elector of Weſtminſter, inſiſted on his right to be heard by counſel, as circumſtances had ariſen, ſince the petition was firſt preſented, which had made the exerciſe of that right neceſſary.

Mr. *Pitt* inſiſted, that it was vexatious, unparliamentary, and a hindrance to public buſineſs, to fit diſcuſſing queſtions that had already been agitated in that Houſe.

Mr. *Fox* inſiſted, that the grievances of people were firſt to be diſcuſſed, in preference to every other part of public buſineſs; and urged the neceſſity of the preſent motion with much warmth.

Lord *Mulgrave* roſe to ſay ſomething on the motion, but the clamour was ſo great that he could not be heard. And, to quiet it, the Speaker put the queſtion, and the motion was agreed to. It was then moved, and carried, that the High Bailiff and his aſſeſſor do attend at the ſame time, and Monday was the day fixed.

Monday 21.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* roſe, and moved the order of the day, for hearing counſel, as above.

Lord *Fred. Campbell* begged to know to what part of the petition the counſel were to be heard, whether to the new matters pretended to have occurred, or to the old that have already been diſcuſſed. He was, he ſaid, anxious to have the queſtion clearly underſtood, and for that purpoſe, would beg leave to move, "that the counſel for the electors of Weſtminſter be reſtrained from going into any other matter than what may tend to prove that the evidence given on Wedneſday the 9th of February was defective and incomplete; or ſuch other matter as may have occurred ſince that day."

This gave riſe to ſome converſation on the irregularity of the proceeding; when it was agreed, that the motion ſhould be introduced by way of amendment.

Mr. *Jolliffe* oppoſed the amendment, on the ground, that if petitioners were to be reſtrained from ſtating their grievances by counſel at large, then it might be truly ſaid, that the privileges of electors were wholly at an end.

Mr. *Eden* oppoſed the amendment preciſely on the ſame ground.

Lord *Frederick Campbell* inſiſted, that he was quite regular in his motion, and ſhould perſiſt in it, till it was clearly underſtood, that the counſel ſhould not be heard on any other petition than that which the honourable member had preſented the Friday before.

Lord *Maitland* treated the amendment with ſome aſperity. Suppoſe, ſaid his Lordſhip, a caſe in common law, where the parties were juſt ready to come to iſſue, and the judge ſhould tell the counſel, "You may proceed, gentlemen, if you pleaſe; but you muſt not introduce any matter or thing in your brief, that may have been decided on in this court relative to your caſe before; if you do, you ſhall not be attended to." Juſt as abſurd would be the doctrine this day laid down here, were the Noble Lord's [F. Campbell] amendment to be adopted.

Lord

Lord *Mahon* roſe in ſupport of the amendment. He ſaid, if counſel were allowed to plead determined cauſes over again, all public buſineſs muſt be retarded by frivolous repetitions.

Mr. *Attor. Gen.* obſerved, that, if counſel were to be admitted to be heard in ſupport of former petitions already decided, there would be no end to hearings on petitions. He would therefore ſupport the amendment, if all former petitions were to be included in the counſels inſtructions.

Lord *Mulgrave* inſiſted, that it was quite conſiſtent with the uſage of the Houſe to reſtrain counſel from deviating from the preciſe matter in evidence.

Mr. *Powis* oppoſed the amendment. He was from the beginning an enemy to the whole proceeding.

Mr. *Dundas* contended ſtrenuouſly for the amendment, and cited ſeveral caſes in point.

Mr. *Sheridan* replied very ably to the laſt ſpeaker, and endeavoured to ſhew that he had wholly miſtaken the principle of the original motion, which involved only the petition of Friday, and what had ſo near a relation to it as not to be ſeparated from it. He inſiſted, that it was the incontrovertible right of the petitioners to be heard by their counſel at large.

Lord *Muncaſter* roſe, and ſtated ſome propoſitions from Sir Cecil Wray, on the event of which that gentleman would truſt the iſſue of the ſcrutiny. The propoſitions were to adjourn the ſcrutiny from St. Martin's, to St. Margaret's and St. John's pariſhes; and, if upon ſcrutiniſing thoſe pariſhes, Sir Cecil did not obtain a majority of legal votes, he would then give up the election, without giving Mr. Fox any farther trouble.

Mr. *Fox* treated this propoſition contemptuouſly.

Mr. *Banks*, though an enemy to the ſcrutiny, thought the noble Lord's propoſition fair. The ſcrutiny was a hindrance to public buſineſs.

Mr. *Fox* inſiſted, that, if the noble Lord's amendment ſhould paſs, the progreſs of public buſineſs would be impeded more by that than by any thing elſe. Were the return to be now made, even were it a double return, the election might be decided by Mr. Grenville's bill, without any delay of public buſineſs. But till the return was made, the ſcrutiny ſhould be perpetually brought forward as a grievance, whatever might be the conſequence.

Mr. *Bearcroft* perſiſted, in oppoſition to all the reaſoning of Mr. Fox to the contrary, that the ſcrutiny in the firſt inſtance was a legal proceeding, and that the progreſs of it was interrupted by the moſt unwarrantable delays. He ſupported the amendment; and was followed by

Mr. *Hartley*, who counted up forty-eight long ſpeeches that had been made in diſcuſſing the queſtion, which was ſtill as far from being decided as when it firſt began to be agitated. He was clear, he ſaid, that the electors of Weſtminſter had a right to petition, and that they had a right to ſupport their petition by counſel; but he was as clear (having preſented *one* petition, and been heard upon it by counſel), that they had no right, on their preſenting a ſecond petition, to be again heard by counſel on the matter contained in the firſt petition.

Mr *Martin* was for no reſtriction. He was for giving counſel their full ſcope, that the queſtion might fairly be decided at once. He ſupported the original motion.

Mr. *Pitt* took up Mr. Hardinge's argument. He knew, he ſaid, that he trod on burning coals whenever he touched on the Weſtminſter election; but, as the ſubject-matter of the preſent petition was different from the ſubject-matter of all former petitions, it was his opinion, that the counſel ought to be confined to ſpeak only to the preſent petition.

The queſtion for the amendment being put, the numbers, on a diviſion, were, Ayes 203. Noes 145. After this, the counſel were admitted; but being told the reſolution of the Houſe, they declined ſpeaking.

The High Bailiff was then ordered to the bar, and paſſed a ſhort examination. After which a motion was made, that the H. B. do make a return of two members to ſerve in parliament for the city of Weſtminſter, on which, after ſome debate, a diviſion took place, when the numbers were; For the motion 136. Againſt the motion 145. Majority 9 only.

Tueſday, Feb. 22.

The Houſe was called over for the ſecond time during this ſeſſion; after which,

Mr. *Pitt* moved, that the diſpatches from Ireland might be read. And that the propoſitions, moved by Mr. Orde on Monday the 7th inſtant in the Iriſh Parliament, might be read alſo, ſee p. 230. This being complied with, after a long apologetical introduction, in which he

enlarged

enlarged on the magnitude and importance of the ſubject, he proceeded to remark on the illiberal treatment of Great Britain to her ſiſter kingdom, in former times. Before the Revolution, it was the cuſtom to confine the commercial ſyſtem of Ireland to her own local ſituation. This degrading ſyſtem continued from one adminiſtration to another through ſeveral reigns; but it was impoſſible that ſuch a narrow and impolitic reſtriction could continue for ever to check the operations of a high-ſpirited and free people. They were by ſlow degrees at length allowed to trade with our Colonies, but that trade was only through the medium of Great Britain. This however was one ſtep gained; but Ireland could not even then, from her own ports, ſteer a direct courſe to our Colonies; but was obliged, in compliance with the navigation act, to carry on all her intercourſe with other countries through our means and by our regulations. At length the hour of her emancipation arrived; and he had the honour of aſſerting her rights at a time when this country ſhewed no inclination to conteſt her claims. By acknowledging her independence, we have left her commercial intercourſe without controul, and have opened to her the moſt free, direct, and unreſtrained intercourſe with every maritime ſtate in Europe, except with Great Britain. Such was, and ſuch is, our ſituation with our ſiſter kingdom at this inſtant. It was an attention to her preſent circumſtances, in conſequence of what had been her former condition, which diſpoſed his Majeſty's miniſters to form ſuch regulations as they truſted would effectually ſupply former defects; and ſuch as, he flattered himſelf, would be conſidered as forming the baſis of a ſolid and permanent eſtabliſhment founded on the unerring principles of reciprocal advantage. He inveighed againſt that illiberality which tended to exalt or enrich one people of the ſame empire at the expence of another. He thought the navigation act capable of very different conſtructions. Whatever liberty Ireland might formerly have to correſpond with foreign parts, with Great Britain ſhe had none; but now ſhould this reſtriction be done away, the ſtream of trade will centre in the Britiſh capital; ſo that thoſe who have inſinuated that a deſerted metropolis will be the conſequence, will not be diſpleaſed when they ſee the very reverſe the fact, and the riches of the whole united empire attracted to one centre in the great metropolis.

We have heard, he ſaid, that this indulgence to Ireland will be a dreadful blow to a law by which the Britiſh empire has riſen to opulence and glory. The prejudices, thus generally entertained, he thought it high time to abandon, and in their room to cheriſh ideas of affection and liberality, which better became ſiſter nations. Were the wound as dreadful as it is repreſented, he wiſhed to know who gave the ſtroke? There was a time when miniſters of this country were diſpoſed to ſurrender to Ireland every thing that was held moſt dear, becauſe in fact they could not help themſelves. They had inſulted Ireland, and ſhe reſented it. She demanded as her right what we were in no capacity to refuſe. Whatever therefore was then improperly ceded was not to be imputed to him, but to the noble lord who then preſided. His ſyſtem was only completing the ſtructure which his lordſhip had left unfiniſhed. It was true, indeed, the apprehenſions that have riſen in ſome mens minds do not ſo forcibly ſtrike him. He ſaw nothing we had to dread from a circuitous commerce in commodities which we could always bring in a direct line. The chief W. India productions were ſugars and rum. It is hardly poſſible that Ireland ſhould ever take any of that trade out of our hands. She would in that caſe be under the neceſſity of paying twice both cuſtoms and freight, as ſhe would not only have to open her own ports, but ours alſo, and not only thoſe, but the inſurance alſo would be doubled.

In ſtating the revenues of Ireland, he eſtimated only the leading branches, the cuſtoms and exciſe, hearth-money and quit-rents, which altogether amounted, he ſaid, to nearly the ſum of 656,000l. which was, however, inſufficient for the purpoſes to which it had been originally allotted. It was well known, he ſaid, that with all the advantages which Ireland had lately received, the revenue had been ſome years ago much greater than it was now.

He was therefore anxious that this deficit ſhould be made good, and that the ſervice of the public ſhould not ſuffer by the ſubſtitution of one mode of intercourſe in the place of another.

He then went into the equality and liberality of his plan, which, comprehending a vaſt ſyſtem of mercantile regulation, we muſt defer, for want of room, till our next.

MR. URBAN,

ON a grave being opened, on the 20th of July, in the year 1780, in the walk behind the altar of the cathedral of Norwich, the grave-digger discovered a skull, with the hair upon it, which was turned several times round the head, but, on being touched, it fell off; the skull appeared to be sound, and the hair, on being opened, to be more than a yard in length. He likewise found several pieces of the coffin, but no other part of the body; the hair appeared to be perfectly sound, although, from the inscription on the stone which lay over it, it appeared to have been buried 128 years. The hair, together with the skull and pieces of the coffin, are now in the possession of Mr. T. Curson the sacrist. The following inscription is on the stone;

Restaurato rege Carolo, secundo cujus peditu non solum vivorum sed etiam mortuorum dormitorum, nec non fana ipsa sacrata à fanaticorum violationibus preservantur, in memoriam Brigettæ uxoris suæ dilectissimæ, 26 Septembris anno salutis 1652 denatæ, Thomas Gournay hoc posuit anno 1662.

And the arms of Gournay.

Argent a crossing-pailed gules, impaling Gules, on a fess Azure, between three fleurs de lis Or, three bezants Sable.

There has also been some hair found in a grave, which was since opened in the choir; but, as no pieces either of coffins or any bones were to be found, it is supposed to have lain there a long time, and probably belonged to some bishop, or person of eminence, as none but such were formerly buried in the choir. The reason of hair living so long in the earth has by many been attributed to the low damp situation of the cathedral; there has likewise been a cross found, which was turned downward in the earth, and now by order of the dean it is laid upward: it might probably be the memorial of some abbot; I send you an exact representation of it *. Yours, &c. B. A.

MR. URBAN,

PLEASE to insert the inclosed parallel passages, and remarks on Shakspeare, and you will oblige your correspondent, T. H. W.

Tempest. Act IV. Scene 1.

Prosp. . . . . . For I
Have giv'n you here a third of mine own life,
Or that for which I live.

" To purpurean ever Love seem,
" Za τον σον εἶδαν. *Theocrit. Id.* 29. *v.* 5.

The Merry Wives of Windsor. Act I. Scene 1.

Sim. She has brown hair, and speaks small like a woman.

" Then the company answered all,
" With voices sweet entuned, and so *small*,
" That me thought it the sweetest melody."
Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.

" At last she warbled forth a treble *small*,
" And with sweet looks, her sweet song entertained,"
Fairfax's Tasso. L. 15. *Stanza* 62.

Measure for Measure, Act III. Scene 1.

Claud. . . . . . The *delighted* spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.
. . . . . .

The epithet *delighted* seems to be so misplaced, that different commentators have proposed to read *dilated, benighted, delinquent*; but Shakspeare took *delighted* from the following unenuth passage,

" But round about the island, for the space
" of seven or eight moneths in a yere there
" floateth ise, making a wonderful kind of
" mone not unlike to man's voice, by reason of the clashing together. The inhabitants are of opinion that in Mount Hecla,
" and in the ise, there are places wherein the
" soules of their countrymen are tormented.
" No doubt a worthy augmentation of the
" history, concerning the hel of Island, that
" up within the bottome of one mountaine,
" and that no great one; yea at some times,
" (by fits and seasons) changing places;
" namely, when it is weary of lurking at
" home by the *fire's-side* within the mountaine, it *delighteth* to be ranging abroad,
" and to venture to sea, but without a ship,
" and *to gether itself round into wonderful* yce."
Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. I. *p.* 562.

Love's Labour's Lost. Act V. Scene 2.

Biron. . . . . . .
To shew his teeth as *white*, as *whale* his bone.
. . . . . .

The *white whale his bone*, which is now superseded by ivory, was the tooth of the *horse-whale*, morse, or walrus, as appears by King Alfred's preface to his Saxon translation of Orosius.

Song. Act V. Scene 2.

. . . Nightly sings the staring owl
To-whit! to-whoo! . . . . . .
" To-whit, to-whoo the owls does cry."
Lyly's Mother Bombie.

Midsummer-Night's Dream.

Johnson doubts whether Shakspeare

* Which shall appear next month. EDIT.

* In Hanmer's edition, 12mo, 1747, this emphatical word is omitted. EDIT.

in

in this play, or Drayton in his *Nimphidia*, firſt produced the ſyſtem of the fairy empire. But if Drayton wrote the Nimphidia after the Midſummer-Night's Dream had been acted, he could with very little propriety ſay,

" Then ſince *no Muſe* hath bin ſo bold,
" Or of the LATTER, or the ould,
" Thoſe elviſh ſecrets to unfold,
" Which lye from others reeding,
" *My active Muſe to light ſhall bring*
" *The court of that proud fayry king*,
" And tell there of the revelling,
" Jove proſper my proceeding!"

Act II. Scene 1.

Puck. . . . . .
When I a fat and bean-fed horſe beguile,
Neighing in likeneſs of a *ſilly* * foal.
. . . . . .

Scene 2.

Quere. . . . . .
The *childing* autumn . . . . . .
" An hundreth plants beſide (even in his ſight)
" *Childed* an hundreth nymphes, ſo great, ſo dight."
Fairfax's Taſſo, B. 18 *Stan.* 26.

Childing is alſo an old term in botany, when a ſmall flower grows out of a large one, " The *childing* autumn," *i. e.* producing flowers on thoſe of ſummer. Floriſts have a childing roſe, a childing daiſy, and a childing ſcabious.

Act III. Scene 7.

Hel. . . . . .
But you muſt join in *ſouls*, * to mock me too.

Macbeth. Act II. Scene 2.

Mach. . . . . .
Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No. . . . . .
" Non ſi Neptuni fluctu renovare operam des;
" Non, mare ſi totum velit eluere omnibus undis."
Lucret. l. 6. *v.* 1074.

Act III. Scene 2.

Mach. . . . . .
The *ſhard-born beetle* with his drowſy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal. . . . .

As the meaning of the epithet *ſhard-born* is yet unſettled, I give the following from Dryden:

" Such ſouls as *ſhards produce*, ſuch *beetle* things,
" As only buzz to heaven with evening wings."
The Hind and the Panther.

Act V. Scene 4.

Dol. . . . . .
My *mind* ſhe has *mated*, and amaz'd my ſight,
. . . . . .
" Yet with theſe broken reliques, *mated mind*,
" And what a juſtly-grieved thought can ſay."
Story to Drayton.

King John. Act I. Scene 1.

Cur. Good leave, good Philip.
Baſt. Philip! ſparrow! James,
There's toys abroad. . . . . .

The ſparrow is called *Philip* from its note.

" *Cry*
" *Phip phip the ſparrowes* as they fly."
Lylly's Maſter Bombie.

The ſecond part of King Henry IV. Act III. Scene 2.

Bard. . . . . Accommodated; that is, when a man is, as they ſay, accommodated; or when a man is, being whereby he may be thought to be accommodated, which is an excellent thing.

The following is a parallel explanation of the word *obnoxious*.

" Quis adeo tam linguæ Latinæ ignarus
" eſt, quin ſciat eum dici *obnoxium*, cui quid
" ab eo, cui eſſe obnoxius dicitur, *incommodari* & noceri poteſt, & qui habeat aliquem
" nóxæ, id eſt culpæ ſuæ conſcium."
Aul. Gell. Noct. Attic. l. 7. *c.* 17.

Cymbeline. Act II. Scene 3.

Song.

Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate ſings,
And Phœbus 'gins ariſe.
. . . . . .

Imitated from Lylly. *Song.*

" The larke ſo ſhrill and cleare,
" How at heaven's gates ſhe claps her wings,
" The morne not waking till ſhe ſings."
Alexander and Campaſpe.

Hamlet. Act V. Scene 1.

Laer. Lay her i' the earth;
And from her fair and unpolluted fleſh
May violets ſpring!
" Nunc non e tumulo, fortunataque favilla
" Naſcentur violæ?" *Perſ. Sat. i.* v 39.

MR. URBAN,

ONE of your Correſpondents, in the Magazine for February, is pleaſed to ſpeak of the appointment (as he calls it) of the Revd. Dr. Sam. Seabury to the Biſhopric of Connecticut in America, as a *great event* *. That they who have nothing to give ſhould beſtow Mitres, or even Empires, is by no means ſufficient to excite the wonder of any man, who obſerves but a ſmall part of the tranſactions daily carried on in a world which is many ſtages ſhort of perfection. When the Tempter made an offer of " the

* This epithet is *no* our correſpondent's. See p. 105. EDIT.

Kingdoms

* *Filly?* † *Shoals?*

Kingdoms of this world and the glory of them," he had no title even to a ſingle acre; and in the walks of common life none are ſo liberal, and even profuſe, in their entertainments as the man, who finding himſelf on the verge of breaking for a large ſum, expends not his own money, but regales his gueſts with that of his creditors. How came the *anonymous* Scotch Biſhop, who publiſhes the Conſecration Sermon, by his own title *? Or if he had one, how could he confer it on another, without the authority of his Sovereign †? You or I might with juſt as much propriety go cap in hand to your neighbour the landlord of the Devil tavern, requeſt him to confer on us the honour of knighthood, and, in order to ſatisfy his conſcience, quote the example of Don Quixote, as this ſage prelate does that of the apoſtles.

The laws of Scotland have excluded all Epiſcopacy; but, it ſeems, the race of thoſe Non-Jurors, whoſe principles have ever been inimical to the preſent illuſtrious family on the Britiſh throne, have maintained an ideal ſucceſſion of eccleſiaſtical dignities on the north of the Tweed. Dr. Samuel Seabury may, for aught I know, poſſeſs, in as eminent a degree as any of thoſe prelates he now conſiders himſelf on an equal footing with, the moral virtues of the apoſtles; they conſiſt not in numerous retinue of ſervants, or in coaches decorated with mitres, but may as probably be found in an itinerant dioceſan as in him who occupies the moſt ſplendid palace. But ſurely it required only a ſmall portion of the ſerpent's wiſdom (one ſpecies of which, though perhaps not that recommended in Scripture, moſt modern biſhops poſſeſs in an eminent degree) to have ſuggeſted to him, that the colonies, who lately ſhook off the dominion of their mother country, will not be diſpoſed to yield much reverence to the ſuffragan of thoſe mighty prelates ‡, whom a law, enacted in 1748, prohibited from ordaining even a ſingle deacon.

In ſome future Magazine, I hope you will be able to favour the public with a hiſtory of Biſhop Seabury's adventures after croſſing the Atlantic; you will by that time be able to determine, whether they are better calculated for furniſhing an additional chapter to the *Legenda Sanctorum*, or a third act to the farce of Sancho's government in the iſland of Barataria.

Unconnected with ſects or parties, I muſt, in the mean time, beg leave to make a few ſhort remarks on the different conduct of the Preſbyterians on the South, and the Epiſcopalians on the North of the Tweed; both equally *Diſſenters*, both equally indebted for many privileges and comforts to the tolerating ſpirit of the age and country in which they live *: the *former* ſtrive not to diſtinguiſh themſelves by any claims to ſuperior rank †, but reſt content with the modern appellation of Diſſenting Clergymen; while the *latter* graſping as it were at the united privileges both of the crown and crozier, not only affect to poſſeſs, but even to confer, the higheſt eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction; the *former* aſpire to no authority beyond the guidance of a flock which voluntarily elects them for its paſtors ‡; the *latter* not only trace an ideal pedigree from the apoſtles, but aſſume to themſelves names the moſt oſtentatious, treating the eſtabliſhment of that country in which they are tolerated with the moſt ſovereign contempt. The *former* officiate at their meeting-houſes, without ever dreaming of ſuch audaciouſneſs as the taking up any aboliſhed and diſallowed title §; among the *latter*, it ſeems, there are ſtill to be found Archbiſhops of St. Andrew's ‖, though the fabric of its cathedral was not more effectually demoliſhed by John Knox, that great deliverer of his country from religious thraldom **, who left behind him a name ſuperior to all titles; than the very exiſtence of its pretended Metropolitan has ſince been annihilated by the Act of Union, whereby the preſent reſpectable and ſalutary eſtabliſhment of religion in Scotland was planted on a baſis too firm to be ſhaken by the unfated rapaciouſneſs of any prelate. The *former* gave unequivocal proofs of their loyalty in ſupporting the Houſe of Brunſwick, amidſt

* *Anſ.* By the conſecration of other biſhops.

† Biſhops (as ſuch) may conſecrate biſhops, and convey ſpiritual juriſdiction, though they can give no temporal powers, or exempt from temporal penalties.

‡ The Epiſcopalians doubtleſs will revere the Superior whom they have recommended and choſen.

* This will not be allowed by the latter, who are now ſubjected to more ſevere pains and penalties than the papiſts.

† How can they, as Preſbyterians?

‡ The Scotch biſhops are alſo elected by their reſpective flocks. And ſo was Biſhop Seabury by 30,000 Epiſcopalians in Connecticut.

§ No ſurely. They cannot, nor wiſh to be more than Preſbyters.

‖ Not ſo. The Scotch Epiſcopalians have *no Archbiſhop*. The See of St. Andrew is now ſubordinate to that of Edinburgh.

** This ſtrikes at *all* Epiſcopacy, in England as well as Scotland. *Ex pede*, &c.

two

two foul and unnatural Rebellions; as to the *latter*, having heard nothing of their conduct during those periods, candour obliges me to infer that they observed a strict neutrality.

In the course of my life, I have read many vehement declamations against Puritans; I have also heard much, as well as seen, somewhat of the cant and fanaticism of sectaries in our Southern part of the Island; cant and fanaticism I by no means wish to vindicate, for wherever they are found in any conspicuous degree, they have certainly a tendency to make individuals, and sometimes whole bodies of men, ridiculous, if not through their sides, to wound even religion itself: but after all that has been urged by Bishop Stillingfleet, in his Treatise on Separation, which is evidently levelled at the Presbyterians who will not conform to the worship of the Church of England, I am still firmly of opinion, that there is no species of separation from establishments so dangerous, or which so evidently requires a jealous attention from the rulers of a Protestant community to restrain within some proper limits, as that which by assuming to itself not only undue titles, but claims of divine right, exhibits so striking a resemblance to the Church of Rome, that spiritual Babylon in the Apocalypse*.

Your constant reader, L. L.

MR. URBAN,

ON reading W. and D's letter in your last concerning Dr. Johnson's being monoculous, I had no occasion to "blink my eyes alternately," to convince myself of an imperfection which, I am sensible, I have laboured under upwards of fifty years. This I have always attributed to picking my right eye open during my being blind in the small pox; but since reading the above letter, I have found many of my friends who appear to be in the same condition; indeed I am apt to think that the complaint, on examination, will be found to be more general than may have been at first imagined. As I have not the least knowledge of optics or anatomy, I pretend not to explain this phænomenon; but should be greatly pleased to see it investigated by some of your readers who may be equal to the task, and which, I am persuaded, many of them are. I am, yours, &c. W. E.

MR. URBAN,

SOME trust in chariots, and some in horses, &c. says the Psalmist. In like manner (an unintentional parody perhaps) *Some delight in horses, some in birds*, &c. says JULIAN, *but I in books*, Ep. ix. Indeed no one can read the *works* of this Emperor without being surprised at his knowledge and learning, on observing the various authors, in different sciences, which he had found time to read and digest, considering that the last eight years of his life were spent in camps and garrisons, at a distance therefore from his library, in the remote and then barbarous regions of Gaul and Germany; and that he was killed at so early an age as thirty-two. For his historical, moral, and even religious researches, as he undertook to be a controversialist, young as he was, we may, however, much more easily account than for his studying books of medicine and anatomy; unless it be supposed that the weakness of his constitution, and the frequent indispositions which he mentions in several of his letters, might perhaps have induced him to study his own case, and consequently made him acquainted with many others. With Hippocrates, in particular, he seems to have been so conversant, as to have quoted him (as he does many other authors) more than once, from memory, of which I will now give two remarkable instances. The first is in his xxivth Epistle, "to Serapion, a senator," probably of Constantinople, which may be considered as a laboured panegyric, on figs; on which subject, after quoting the elogiums of Aristophanes, Herodotus, and Homer, he introduces the great physician, mentioned above, as depreciating honey, by saying that "it is sweet to the taste, but quite bitter when digested *; in which opinion Julian coincides. But though Hippocrates says this in substance (as Petau has observed), in his work *De Internis Affectionibus*, they are not his words, as will appear from this close translation of them: "Boiled honey is heating, and adheres to the belly; but "after it is digested, it ferments, and "the belly suddenly swells and burns, "and seems as if it would burst." The second instance is in Epistle lix, "to "Dionysius," a cowardly officer. In this, to extenuate his own mistake in employing him, he adds, to some other similar instances, that "the greatest of "physicians, Hippocrates, said, 'In my

* The above being shewn to a friend in MS. he desired to add the notes.

* γλυκυ μεν αισθησει, και πικρον εστι πεπτον την γαστερα.

'opinion

"opinion of the sutures of the head I "was mistaken. Thus, even a physi- "cian was ignorant of a theorem of his "own art." The passage to which Julian here alludes is the following, and occurs in *Hipp. de Morb.* v. 7. "Au- "tonomus, of Omilus, died of a wound "on his head on the sixteenth day, hav- "ing received a hurt by a stone on the "sutures. I did not think it necessary to "open it; for that the sutures themselves "were injured by the blow, escaped me." (εκλεψαν δε μυ την γνωμην αι ραφαι, κ.τ.λ.) The words above quoted as from Hippocrates (probably, like the others, from memory also) are εσφηλαν δε μυ την γνωμην αι περι την κεφαλην ραφαι, which, thus detached, form a general proposition. "But," as his translator observes, "though in a particular case this great "physician had the candour to own "himself mistaken, it does not follow, "nor does it appear, that he was igno- "rant of the nature of the sutures in "general. Julian trusted to his memory, "which, though good, was not infalli- "ble."

Of one part of the works of this extraordinary man, no one has made a better use than the late Archbishop Secker in his Second Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury. This excellent prelate, with his usual sagacity, has drawn good out of evil, and has made one of this Emperor's darts, thrown for a far different purpose, like that of Achilles, contribute to heal the wound. "De- "signing to re-establish Paganism, "and accounting, as he declares, the "strictness and sanctity, professed by "Christians, to be a principal cause of "the prevalence of their faith, in two "of his Epistles, he gives directions, un- "doubtedly copied from the injunctions "observed by the clergy of those days, "that the Heathen priests be men of "serious tempers and deportment; that "they neither utter, nor hear, nor "read, nor think of any thing licenti- "ous or indecent; that they banish from "them all offensive jests and libertine "conversation; be neither expensive nor "shewish in their apparel; go to no en- "tertainments but such as are made by "the worthiest persons; frequent no "taverns; appear but seldom in places "of concourse; never be seen at the "public games and spectacles; and take "care that their wives, children, and "servants, are pious as well as them- "selves *. Let not, I intreat you," adds the Archbishop, "this Apostate "put us to shame." A. B.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a list of such of John Partridge, or Partrige's, works, as may be found among the printed books in the British Museum. Whether he published any thing else must be left to other enquirers after him.

Astrological Vade mecum. Lond. 1679, 8vo.

Prodromus, or Essay on the Configuration of the celestial bodies, for 1680 and 1681. 1679. 8vo.

Vox Lunaris. 1689. 4to.

Meno Mene Tekel Upharsin, treating of the year 1689. 4to.

Opus Reformatum, or a Treatise of Astrology. 1693. 4to.

Defectio Geniturarum, or Essay to revive the old principles of Astrology. 1697. 4to.

Annus mirabilis, or Predictions gathered from J. Partridge's Almanac, 1688. 1689. 4to.

The World bewitched. 1699. 4to.

Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff against Mr. Partridge's objections. 1709. 8vo.

Predictions for the year 1712.

Squire Bickerstaff detected.

Your correspondent in your last month's Mag. p. 196. will find his MS. printed almost word for word in the "*Fructus temporum*," a chronicle printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1515, fol.—but for 20*d.* to which the loaf was to be advanced, read 20*s.*; and for good *able*, read *ale*, and some lesser variations. The whole story has been very ably confuted by Mr. Pegge, in Archæol. IV. p. 29—46, who appears to have seen the chronicle in question; and has well accounted for the mistake of *Winchester* for *Worcester*, as the place of the King's interment. Mr. Lewis, in his life of Caxton, refers it to the *Saxon* spelling of Ƿẏnceſtre and Ƿẏnceſtre; but as the Latin annalist reads *Wintoniæ*, and not *Wincestriæ*, Mr. Pegge thinks it would be a better apology to say it is a misprint in Hemingburgh; since Knighton, who transcribes him, has *Wigorniæ* for *Wintoniæ* †.

Does not Mr. Pegge depart from his usual accuracy, in presuming that the late Mr. *Philip Morant* was the annotator on the translation of Rapin; for in the title page, it is exprest, that "the "large and useful notes marked with "an * are by *N. Tindall*," the translator? P. Q.

* Ep. xlix. ad Arsac. p. 430, 431. Fragm. Ep. p 301—5.

† This paragraph, we hope, will satisfy our friend, the Chevalier Méhégan." Mr.

MR. URBAN,

PERHAPS some of your correspondents, versed in natural history, will favour me with explanations on the circumstance I am going to relate. Having been in Wales about six years ago, towards the end of September or beginning of October, I was crossing the ferry over to Conway: it was about ten o'clock at night, and consequently dark; the tide was out; and when I alighted from the carriage, I had some length to walk upon the strand to reach the boat. Whilst the boatmen and servants were putting in my baggage, I was exceedingly struck with the brilliant light that tracked their footsteps. I found it proceeded from the sea weed; that it appeared whenever I set my foot upon the weed, and continued for two or three minutes. I pressed the same weed in several places with my hand, and collected a great deal of cool transparent jelly, like beads near the size of a pea; this I repeated several times; the light emitted was so bright, and lasted so long, that I took a newspaper out of my pocket, and read the small print by it. The boatmen treated it as a very common appearance, and were surprized I should take notice of it. Though I have lived all my life in the neighbourhood of the sea, yet I cannot say that I ever observed the same appearance in the part of the world where I chiefly reside. On examining the sea-wreck, or vraic which produced the light, it resembled the common sort, in having the same swellings or bladders all through it; but differed in this respect, that the common sort is a loose scattering plant, but this grew in large close round tufts, very close indeed; whether this was occasioned by cutting the weed frequently for burning, or is the constant form of the plant, I could not learn from the boatmen.

As I do not recollect whether the eminent naturalist of Wales, Mr. Pennant, has in any of his various publications made any mention of this species of phosphorus. I could wish much to have an answer to the following queries:

Whether this weed be the common sea-wreck, or a different kind, and, if the latter, that some correspondent would give the botanic description?

Whether the appearance be usual and frequent on sea-coasts, or whether peculiar to some part of Wales?

Whether it depends or not upon the state of the weather, heat or cold, dryness or moisture?

Whether it be observable only in particular months, or seasons, and ceases at other periods*?

Answers to the above, by some of your ingenious correspondents, will much oblige PHILOPHUSIKON.

P. S. I request also to be informed where is the best description of the insect called *Termes pulsatorius*, or Death-watch, and whether a figure of it be engraved? and how the insect is to be caught? not having met with any person that pretended to have seen it, though it be so commonly heard in old wainscot†.

* The weed, as above described, seems to be the "common sea-wreck," but the "luminous appearance" proceeds, we apprehend, not from the weed, but from the jelly-like substance left by the tide, which is probably the spawn of some fish, and what is common, as we suppose, to all sea-coasts.

The *Medusa simplex*, common in our seas, is described by Mr. Pennant, British Zoology, vol. IV. p. 50. 4to. See our last month, p. 233. See also Phil. Trans. N° 337. EDIT.

† We cannot at present refer to a better account of this insect, than that given by Mr. W. Derham, in Phil. Trans. No. 271 and 291, in which last is a print of it. See also Baddam's Abridgement, iv. 24. 320 Lowth, Abr. Cont. iii. 391.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a table of the order in the leafing and blossoming of sundry trees and shrubs, for *nine* different years. I was first induced to set about these tables, from a hint thrown out by the author of some Swedish tracts on natural history translated by Mr. Stillingfleet, and published by him about twenty years since. His opinion was, that a diligent attention to this circumstance would serve as a certain guide to the husbandman in the regulation of his seed-time; if you think that this or any other useful purpose may be answered by the publication, you will please to give this a place in your next Magazine. The chasm between 1765 and 1777 I am not able to supply; my time having been during that period too much taken up by other avocations, to give a necessary attention to these matters. I am, Sir, your humble servant, D. C.

Obſervations on the Order of the Foliage and blowing of ſundry Trees and Shrubs, taken at the Time when they had fully diſcloſed their Leaves and Bloſſoms, and not at their firſt Appearance.

	1762	1764	1765	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782
Hazle-Male Bloſ.	Jan. 22	January 5	January 14	February 26	March 10	February 10	March 8	February 8	March 18
Female	Feb. 10	February 1	March 5	March 12	March 10	February 20	March 8	February 8	March 19
Hazle in Leaf	April 28	April 16	April 26	April 28	April 24	April 10.	May 4	April 21	May 17
Gooſeberry in Le.	March 23	March 18	March 15	March 24	April 1	March 15	April 10	March 8	April 20
Bloom	April 1	April 3	April 4	April 6	April 4	March 20	April 10	March 25	April 24
Currant in Leaf	March 27	March 30	March 29	March 11	Apr l 1	March 13	April 10	April 5	April 30
Bloom	March 30	April 2	April 2	March 18	April 8	March 20	April 10	April 5	April 30
Elder in Leaf	April 1	April 1	April 1	April 12	April 8	March 4	April 27	April 15	May 11
Bloom	May 30	May 20	May 29	May 29	June 15	June 10	June 20	June 5	June 20
Black Thorn Blo.	April 20	April 3	April 5	April 13	April 20	March 25	April 26	April 12	May 12
Leaf	April 30	April 27	Apr l 24	May 1	April 27	April 27	May 10	April 22	May 17
White Thorn Le	April 20	April 1	March 23	April 12	April 25	March 28	April 25	April 20	May 20
Bloom	May 10	May 11	May 8	May 29	May 22	May 3	May 22	May 13	June 12
Elm in Leaf	April 25	April 30	April 16	May 1	May 1	April 10	May 4	April 20	May 17
Willow in Leaf	April 29	May 2	April 24	April 26	April 27	April 10	May 5	April 20	May 22
Cotton in Leaf	April 26	April 30	Apr l 23	April 25	April 27	April 22	May 4	April 20	May 20
Lime in Leaf	April 6	April 8	April 19	April 4	April 10	April 19	April 18	April 25	May 17
Damaſcen in Bloo	March 23	March 25	March 27	March 23	March 25	March 25	April 27	April 15	April 30
Leaf	April 26	April 30	May 2	April 25	April 30	April 29	May 5	April 22	May 20
Heart Cher. Bloo	April 28	April 24	May 4	May 1	May 2	April 30	May 4	April 20	May 10
Leaf	April 22	April 30	May 6	May 5	May 3	May 3	May 4	May 4	May 15
Alder in Leaf	April 26	April 30	May 1	May 2	April 3.	May 1	May 4	April 27	May 25
Aſh in Leaf	April 20	April 25	May 7	May 4	May 25	May 28	May 24	May 16	May 29
Maple in Leaf	April 26	April 27	May 3	April 30	May 18	April 19	May 20	May 5	May2
Bloom	May 1	May 3	May 6	May 4	May 20	April 23	May 22	May 7	May 31
Walnut in Leaf	April 20	May 7	May 18	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 20	May 15	June 10
Oak in Leaf	April 27	May 7	May 9	May 14	May 25	May 20	May 27	May 20	June 10
Horſe Cheſ. Leaf	April 30	May 3	May 2	May 1	May 1	April 27	May 18	April 20	May 10
Bloom	May 28	May 28	May 26	May 29	May 22	May 4	May 22	May 16	June 8
Mulberry in Leaf	May 29	May 26	May 28	May 30	May 29	May 27	May 25	May 26	June 18

MR. URBAN,

AT length is closed the long-expected sale * of that capital collection of MSS. formed by Dr. Askew during his Travels in the Levant †, and augmented by the printed editions enriched with the very valuable notes of his friend the learned Dr. Taylor, who bequeathed them to him by his will, and whose literary labours will do honour to this country as long as the writings of Demosthenes and Lysias retain their reputation.

It is much to the honour of the University of Cambridge, that they have made so large a part of this collection their own. After having taken measures for putting their press on a respectable footing, they have paid a proper tribute to the memory of their late illustrious member, by possessing themselves of all his MS notes; and you may congratulate the public on the approaching prospect of seeing them issue, with due honour, from the University-press, in new and correct editions of Æschylus, Apollonius Rhodius, Pindar, Juvenal, Terentianus Maurus, and other classic authors. After so long an interval since any thing more than Bibles and Common Prayers have proceeded from that press (for, I believe, Dr. Taylor's own works, printed there, almost half a century ago, were its last classic labours ‡); we may hope the students of this university will give such specimens of their taste for, and proficiency in, the literature of Greece and Rome, as will shew them not a whit behind the sons of their sister. Comparisons are invidious, and allowance must be made for filial piety. But whatever praise is due to the typographic part of the Oxford editions, many scholars of our own nation, and more on the continent, express themselves disappointed with the other requisites.

Among the classic authors illustrated with MS notes, or collations, by Dr. T. or preceding critics, gone to Cambridge, are,

Æschylus, with MS notes by Is. Casaubon, H. Stephens, Dr. Askew, Dr. Needham, Dr. Taylor.

Apollonius Rhodius, by Wasse, Upton, Dr. Taylor.

Demosthenes and Lysias, by Mr. Markland, Dr. Askew, and Dr. Taylor.

Dion. Cassius, by Oddey §.

Theocritus, by Dr. Askew.

Manilius, } by Bentley.
Terentianus Maurus, }

Herodotus, by T. Gale.

Hesychius' Lexicon, full of additions; which came into Dr. Askew's hands from the library of the late Dr. S. Chandler.

Euripides, }
Hierocles, } by Dr. Taylor.
Homer, }
Longinus, }

Cicero's Tusculan Questions, by Dr. Bentley.

Boetius, by Dr. Askew.

Horace, by Gravius, Chishull, and Dr. Taylor.

Justinian's Institutes, by Dr. Taylor.

Juvenal, by Beverland and Dr. Taylor.

Nicander, by Dr. Bentley.

Besides distinct common-places on Homer, Xenophon, Æschylus, Apollonius Rhodius, Juvenal, Terentianus Maurus, &c. by Dr. Taylor.

MSS. of Lucretius, Cicero de Officiis ||

* Of nine mornings, March 7—16.

† The Dr. kept a vessel with a Janisary constantly attendant on him, and the Grand Seignior's firmaund in his pocket, while he searched the islands of the Archipelago. There are comparatively few antiquities left. He brought away a statue of Apollo 5 feet high from Delos, where there are many. The inscription on the base of the colossus 15 feet square is very distinct, and should be read ὁ σίμος, &c. some letters of σίμος being wanting. The fragments round it are no parts of a statue. In the quarries at Paros lay blocks of marble 70 feet long, as left by the Greeks.

‡ Two or three exceptions occur in p. 286.

§ Of these corrections of Ob. Oddey on Dion Cassius, Reimarus, in the preface, p. 25. to his fine edition of this historian, Hamburg. 1750, f. writes to this effect: "Understanding from the Acta Eruditorum, 1712, p. 528, that this learned Englishman had thoughts of a new edition of Dion. and had published a specimen of it, and hearing that a copy with his notes was in the possession of Dr. Mead, I wrote to the Dr. for the use of that copy, which was readily granted. It was found not to contain collations, but such respectable conjectures as left no room to doubt that his second thoughts would have thrown much light on the author. But the report of Oddey's specimen was a mistake."—His conjectures, however, have all due respect paid them in Reimar's edition, where they are inserted.—After saying so much in praise of Ob. Oddey's critical acumen, your learned correspondents are requested to inform you who he was.

|| Cicero de Officiis et de Iuventione were both bought by Dr. Farmer for the Public Library, Cambridge; but the Dr. politely resigned them to the Marquess of Lansdown. In return for which, his Lordship was pleased to present the University with a MS. of Gregory Nazianzen.

e.

et de Inventione, Corn. Nepos*, Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, and the New Testament, in Latin: Herodotus, Thucydides, Æschyli Prometheus, Aristophanis Plutus, Nubes, et Ranæ, Euripidis Hecuba, Orestes, et Phœnissæ, Plutarch's Symposiacs, St. Chrysostom's pieces, Euclid's Catoptrics and Optics, and the Gospels in Greek.

And that the University, as a body, might not seem to engross the whole of Dr. Taylor's valuable collection, several classics, both Greek and Latin, with his notes, and several of his MS common-places, were purchased by Mr. Burrell, Mr. C. Burney, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Joddrell, and Dr. Gosset, all members of that learned body: not to mention the purchases by the Marquess of Lansdown and Lord Stormont, who received their education at Oxford.

Dr. Askew's medical books and MSS. were divided between Doctors Simms, Wright, and Monro. He brought many of these from Greece, and the originals of many printed only in Latin.

The collection of letters between the critics of the last age was purchased by Dr. Beauvoir.

The finest copy of Chaucer, with the arms of Abp. Dean, by Mr. Steevens, the other by Mr. Lowes † of Newcastle.

The account of Queen Elizabeth's entertainment at Cambridge was bought by Mr. Nichols, and will form part of his intended collection of the progresses of that illustrious Queen.

The fine copy of what was intended for a second volume of inscriptions, collected by Chishull and his learned friends, and transcribed in the fair hand of the late Professor Ward ‡, is fortunately lodged in the British Museum, where was before placed the MS. of the first volume.

Of the MSS. the fac simile of the Vatican Virgil, bought at Dr. Mead's sale for 3l. 13s. 6d. was here purchased, by the Marquess of Lansdown, for 20 guineas; the Boetius of the 16th century, by the same, for twelve guineas; as was Martial, of the 15th century, for nine guineas and a half; the Rei rusticæ scriptores, of the 15th century, for seven guineas and a half; the Dante, of the 15th century, for seven guineas; the Suetonius, of the 15th century, for sixteen guineas; the Virgil, of the 15th century, for sixteen guineas, the fine Livy, from Palermo, by Mr. Burrell, for 33l. 12s. the Statius, dated 600 years old, by the Duke of Grafton, for seventeen guineas; the Theophrastus, 1l. 16s.; Xenophon nine guineas; Veterinariæ medicinæ scriptores Græci, 5l. 11s. Nicander fully noted by Dr. Bentley, and a few others, by the British Museum.

The total produce of this collection, which the collector himself valued at 2000l. and out of which very few curiosities are reserved, amounted to 1287l. which, added to that of the printed books, 1775 3993l. 6s. makes 5280l. 6s. It was said 2000l. had been offered for the former, and 500l. for the latter, by the King, and refused by the executors; but, it is believed, without foundation. The fact rather is, that Dr. Askew set these valuations himself.

It would be curious to trace the progress of books and MSS. of value from one library to another, and the different sums given in different centuries or half centuries. Thus, to give a few instances, the Vatican Virgil, which, it is believed, cost Dr. Mead more than it sold for at Dr. Askew's sale, was bought by Dr. Askew, at Dr. Mead's sale, for 3l. 13s. 6d.

	Mead. £. s. d.	Askew. £. s. d.
Herodotus, with Gale's notes,	1 1 0	0 12 6
Horace, with Chishull's,	2 12 9	2 4 0
Dion Cassius, with Oddey's,	0 15 0	0 15 0
Athenæus, with Oddey's,	3 3 0	0 5 6
A MS. of the Greek Gospels,	14 14 0	29 8 0

At the sale of the learned Michael Maittaire's library, 1748-9, not ten years before that of Dr. Mead's, it was no uncommon thing for books of all sizes to sell by *dozens*, for 1s. 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d.

Maittaire's own copy of his Annales Typogr. in 8 vols. with his MS notes, sold to Dr. Hunt for five pounds

The whole produce of his sale was 469l. The catalogue was printed, agreeably to a direction in his will, from one drawn up by himself; consequently must have set off the collection to an advantage, which, in modern times, is too frequently lost, by the hurry with which heirs and executors bring the most valuable articles under the ham-

* A copy of Keuchenius' edition of this author, collated with a MS. in the Deering library by your old friend Paul Gemsege, was purchased by his friend Gust. Brander, esq.

† Who likewise purchased several other MSS. to a very considerable amount.

‡ The industrious editor of Mr. Bowyer's Life, p. 36, had not the good fortune to trace this 2d vol. to Dr. Askew's possession.

which

mer of a puffing ignorant auctioneer. We must, however, be understood to except from this censure the subjects * of this paper, as well as those which fell under the direction of Mr. Paterson.

Such was the different valuation of books in the beginning of this century, that Dr. Askew has been heard to declare he bought many books for a shilling a-piece, for which his friend Sam. Baker would have given moidores.

Of Apollonius Rhodius he had collations from seven MSS. the best whereof is in the Wolfenbuttle library. He considered all the editions as exceeding faulty, and we need no further proof after what Reiske says in the preface to his edition. The best of all the scholiasts, but no variations, is in the Recardi library, which Dr. Askew read through with Lamy, who published the catalogue of that library in quarto. An English translation was made by the late Rev. Mr. Cowper, fellow of Ben't Coll. Cambridge, of which the Dr. was well assured, and to his intended edition of this author the elegy in your vol. LIV. p. 198. refers, though the author of it has his doubts about the translation. Had it been known to Mr. Fawkes, who left his translation unfinished at the press, he would hardly have undertaken it †.

Dr. Askew lost many large boxes full of MSS. while at quarantine, and afterwards bought in England of the late Dr. Gifford for a guinea one which he knew to be among them, and which he traced to Smith a bookseller at Canterbury, but could recover no more.

He lent the Foulises a MS. of Plato, for their edition, on a note for 100l. They kept it two years, and Mr. Harris of Salisbury enquired so often after it that the Dr. hardly knew what answer to give. He thought Mr. Sydenham the best qualified to write notes on Plato. It was in contemplation to publish those of Mr. Gray.

Among the books printed at Cambridge in the last and present centuries, the only classical ones were,

Terence, 1607.
Ovid's Metamorphoses, 1632.
Dionysius Periegetes, 1633.
Homer's Iliad, 1648.
Antoninus, 1652.
Winterton's Poetæ minores, 1652. 1689.
Epictetus et Cebes, 1655.
Porphyry de Abstinentia, 1655.
Andronicus Rhodius, 1659. 1679.
Euclid, 1665.
Sophocles, 1665.
Lucretius, 1675. 1686.
Platonis de rebus divinis Dialogi, 1683.
Lactantius, 1685.
Homeri Ilias Didymi, 1689.
Horace, 1692.
Ciceronis Orationes selectæ in ut. Delph. 1692.
Barnes' Euripides. 1694.
Censorinus de die natali, 1695.
Aristotle's Poetics, 1696.
Horace, 1701.
Terence, 1701. 1723.
Virgil, 1701, 1702.
Terence Westerhovii, 1702.
Catullus, Tibullus, et Properties, 1702.
Euripidis Medea & Phœnissæ, by Piers 1703.
Max. Tyrius by Davies, 1703.
Ovid's Tristia, 1703.
Needham's Geoponica, 1704.
Anacreon, by Barnes, 1705. 1721. 1734.
Cæsaris Commentarii Davisii, 1706. 1727.
Min. Felix, Davisii, 1707. 1712.
Hierocles by Needham, 1709.
Sallust cum fragmentis hist. vet. by Wasse, 1710.
Barnes's Homer, 1711.
Plato de republica by Masley, 1713.
Herodoti Clio, 1715.
Lactantius Davisii, 1718.
Euclid, 1722.
Terence et Phædrus Bentleii, 1726.
Statii Sylvæ, by Markland, 1728.
Aristotelis Problemata, 1728.
Bartie's Isocrates, 1729.
Demosthenes' select Orations by Mounteney, 1731.
Lysia by Taylor, 1740.
Demosthenes, by Taylor, 1748.
——Orations, and Lycurgus, by Taylor, 1743.
Plutarch de Iside et Osride by Squire, 1749.
Cicero, Davisii, de Nat. Deor. 1718. 1723. 1733. 1744.
Tusc. Qu. 1709. 1723. 1730. 1738.
Acad. 1725. 1730. 1736.
de Finib. 1718. 1728. 1741.
de Divinat. 1721 1730. 1738.
de Legib. 1727. 1745.
de Oratore, Pearce, 1718. 1732.
Epist. ad fam. Ros, 1747.

Foremost among the editors of which stand Barnes, Gale, Needham, Bentley, Davies, Markland, Taylor, Pearce, and Ros.

D. R. H. G.

* Who, we hear, will in a short time sell by auction the valuable library of the great Archibald late Duke of Argyle. EDIT.

† No such apology can be made for that universal translator, or confounder, both of the classics and his mother tongue, E. B. G. esq. See vol. LII. p. 394, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR labours, it is presumed, may not improperly be compared to the assiduity of persons collecting the remains of some valuable piece, which accident or time has demolished; or to a shipwreck, the planks of which (says the great lord Bacon) industrious and wise men snatch up and preserve from the deluge of time. The insertion of the following odds and ends will contribute much to the satisfaction of yours, H. LEMOINE.

Paragraph from the *Post Angel**, a periodical paper, published in 1701, and carried on or written by that queer projector and bookseller, John Dunton.

"July 12. One Mr. Wood, who died about three years since, deputy of Langbourn Ward, having left a settlement, that any maid-servant who should keep in her place twenty years, should receive at the expiration of that term 20l, on Friday last, a maid in Tower-street challenged the legacy; and making it appear she was lawfully intitled thereto, she received it to a farthing."

A precedent of the same in St. Andrew's parish, Holborn, where a person has bequeathed ten pounds to every maid-servant who lives seven years in her place. Query, Who made this provision; and whether this, as well as the former, are yet paid; and, if discontinued, to what use has the fund been appropriated?

Is the story of the devil going in the likeness of a pied piper into the town of Hamel, in Saxony, June 20, 1484, and inticing away 130 children, a fact, and related by credible authors?

It is well known, that wigs were first worn here in the reign of Charles II. the importation of that fashion being the act of that monarch and his courtiers. But might it not be worth while enquiring into the date of hair-dressing, and whence it came immediately? it being a notorious fact, that the first professors here were foreigners.

A correspondent of yours some time since required some account of the above singular genius. The following notices are copied from the MS. of Mr. C. Eve, late of Hoxton-square, an industrious antiquarian collector, whose books and papers have been unfortunately scattered, and many lost. Dunton appears to have been a native of Kent, from this account being in a class superscribed, "Parochial, &c. Antiquities of Canterbury;" but the precise time of his birth is not mentioned. He was in business upwards of twenty years, during which time he traded considerably in the Stationers Company. However, about the beginning of the present century he failed, and commenced author, and in 1701 was amanuensis to the editor of the forementioned Post Angel. He soon after set up a writer for the entertainment of the public, and projected and carried on, with the assistance of others, the Athenian Mercury; or a scheme to answer a series of questions monthly, the queriſt remaining concealed. This work was continued to about twenty volumes, and afterwards reprinted by Bell, under the title of the Athenian Oracle, in four volumes octavo. In 1710 he published his "Athenianism, or the new Project of Mr John Dunton, Author of the Essay on the Hazard of a Death-bed Repentance." This contains, amidst a prodigious variety of matter, six hundred treatises in prose and verse, by which he appears to have been, with equal facility, a philosopher, physician, poet, civilian, divine, humourist, &c. &c. To this work he has prefixed his portrait, engraved by M. Vander Gucht; and in a preface, which breathes all the pride of self-consequence, informs his readers, he does not write to flatter, or for hire. As a specimen of this miscellaneous farago, take the following heads of subjects. "The Funeral of Mankind, a Paradox, proving we are all dead and buried. The Spiritual Hedgehog; or, a new and surprising Thought. The double Life; or, a new way to redeem Time, by living over To-morrow before it comes. Dunton preaching to himself; or, every man his own Parson." "His Creed; or, the Religion of a Bookseller, in imitation of Brown's Religio Medici," has some humour and merit. This he dedicated to the Stationers Company. As a satirist, he appears to most advantage in his poems, entitled, "the Beggar mounted; the dissenting Doctors; Parnassus hail! or, Frolics in Verse: Dunton's Shadow; or, the Character of a Summer Friend." Throughout the whole of his writings he is exceeding prolix and tedious, and sometimes obscure. "His Case is altered; or, Dunton's Re-marriage to his own Wife," has some singular notions, but very little merit in the composition. For further particulars of this heterogeneous genius, see "Dunton's Life and Errors,"† a book not now in my possession, somewhat scarce. H. L.

* We particularly wish to be favoured with a sight of the *Post Angel*. EDIT.

† See Granger, vol. II. part 2. p. 416.

Mr.

TO the picture which was given in our laſt, p. 173, of *Dr. Johnſon at Cambridge*, we are now enabled to add a ſlight ſketch of *Dr Johnſon at Oxford*, drawn by himſelf. The year is determined, by Dr. King's ſpeech, to have been 1759, when the E. of Weſtmoreland was inſtalled Chancellor. "*** is now making tea for me. I have been in my gown ever ſince I came here. It was at my firſt coming quite new and handſome. I have ſwum thrice, which I had diſuſed for many years. I have propoſed to Vanſittart * climbing over the wall, but he has refuſed me. And I have clapped my hands till they are ſore, at Dr. King's ſpeech."

Of his birth-place, Lichfield, Dr. Johnſon always ſpoke with a laudable enthuſiaſm. "Its inhabitants," he ſaid, "were more orthodox in their religion, more pure in their language, and more polite in their manners, than any other town in the kingdom †"; and he often lamented, that "no city of equal antiquity and worth has been ſo deſtitute of a native to record its fame, and tranſmit its hiſtory to poſterity."

Some little time before Dr. Johnſon's death, he incloſed the epitaph for his father, mother, and brother, (ſee p. 9.) in a letter, written with his own hand, to Mr. Greene, commiſſioning him "to get it cut on a large ſtone that may protect the bodies:" deſiring "the ſtone may be deep, maſſy and hard," and adds, "I beg that all poſſible haſte may be made, for I wiſh to have it done while I am yet alive." The letter is in Mr. Greene's poſſeſſion, and is dated "December 2, 1784."

* Dr. Robert.

† It appears, however, from Dr. Piſney's *Memoirs of Dr. Sykes*, (which ſhall be reviewed in our next), that Dr. Johnſon had a dreadful opinion of their eccleſiaſtical courts. "Dr. Johnſon has been reported to have ſhewn the MS. of the former part of his tragedy of *Irene* to a friend [Gilb. Walmeſley, no doubt] at Lichfield, who was officially connected with the courts belonging to the cathedral or peculiars there. His friend is repreſented to have expreſſed his opinion of ſo much of the tragedy as he had ſeen in terms of the higheſt approbation, and to have added, that he thought the writer had left no poſſibility of heightening the cataſtrophe in the concluding part of the play. "Sir," replied Dr. Johnſon, "I have enough in reſerve for my purpoſe; for, in the laſt act, I intend to put my heroine into the eccleſiaſtical court of Lichfield, which will fill up the meaſure of human calamity."

Of Mr. Sheridan's Book on Oratory, Dr. Johnſon ſaid, "It is impoſſible to read it without feeling a perpetual elevation of hope, and a perpetual diſappointment. If we ſhould have a bad harveſt this year; Mr. S. would ſay, it was owing to the neglect of Oratory."

A literary lady expreſſing to Dr. J. her approbation of his Dictionary, and, in particular, her ſatisfaction at his not having admitted into it any *improper words*; "No, Madam," replied he, "I hope I have not daubed my fingers. I find, however that you have been looking for them."

Liſt of POET LAUREATS, *from Queen* Elizabeth's *reign to the preſent time; in which it is obſervable, that for the ſpace of one hundred and eighty years there have been exactly the ſame number of* poetical *as* political Monarchs.

THE great Spenſer was Poet Laureat to Queen Elizabeth; who died in 1598, about four years before his royal miſtreſs.

He was ſucceeded by Sam. Daniel, who died 1619, and left the bays to Ben Jonſon; who held the office 18 years, and then reſigned it to

Sir Wm. Davenant; who dying in 1668, after he had enjoyed it 31 years, it was placed on the head of Dryden; but at the Revolution he was depoſed, and his bays adorned the brow of Tho. Shadwell, whom Dryden hated ſo much for this rivalſhip, as to produce one of the ſtrongeſt ſatires in our language, well known by the name of *Mac Flecknoe*

After Shadwell had worn it four years, he died in the year 1692, and it deſcended to Tate. This monarch held it 24 years; but dying in 1716, it fell to the Rev. Mr. Euſden, who enjoyed it till 1730.

Colley Cibber was the immediate heir to Tate, who perhaps, for this and other as equally good reaſons, was made the hero of the Dunciad, by Pope. His Dramatic Writings, however, have reſcued him from the character of a dunce, though his Odes are ſubject to ſome animadverſions.

Wm. Whitehead ſucceeded Colley Cibber in 1757, and enjoyed it for 28 years, dying in April 1785. He is now ſucceeded by the Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Author of the Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, and of ſeveral other productions of tranſcendent merit.

50. *Miscellaneous Tracts, by the late* William Bowyer, *Printer, F. S. A.; and several of his learned Friends; including some Letters, on Literary Subjects, by Mr.* Markland, *Mr.* Clarke, *&c. &c. Collected, and illustrated with occasional Notes, by* John Nichols, *Printer, F. S. A.* Edinb. *4to.*

THESE "last words" (as they may be called), both in verse and prose, of this last of learned printers, must be acceptable to all who are acquainted with the genius and talents of that valuable man. He here "speaks for "himself, in the various forms of Au-"thor, Commentator, Critic, and Cor-"respondent with some of the first Li-"terati of his age." — Among other curious Tracts, now first collected, we find an Epitome of Selden's book *De Synedriis Veterum Ebræorum*, with other memoranda from that learned writer, 1722-6; a Sketch of Mr. Baxter's Glossary of Roman Antiquities, 1726; a Correction of the Vicar of Dewsbury, in "Remarks on Mr. Bowman's singular "Sermon on the Traditions of the "Clergy," 1731; Strictures on the Republication of Stephens's Thesaurus, 1732; Marginal Notes on Chishull's *Antiquitates Asiaticæ*; a Comment on the Saxon Feast of Yule; Observations on Middleton's Life of Cicero, on Kennet's Roman Antiquities, on Bladen's Translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, on La Bleterie's Life of Julian, and on Bishop Warburton's Julian; Miscellaneous Remarks on Roman History, &c. &c. But this is only a small part of the contents, which are too copious for us to detail.

As a specimen of our author's critical talent, from his Notes on Kuster *De vero Usu verborum Mediorum*, &c. 1773, to which he prefixed a Preface (here inserted) we will select "a correction of "our English Homer."

"P. 10. Κείρειν, vel κεῖραι, tondere alterum: quod tonsores facere solent. At κείρεσθαι, vel in Aor. 1. κείρασθαι, *tondere se*; & κείρασθαι κόμην, *tondere sibi comam.*] Hoc monitu Kusteri si profecisset poëta nostras, parcius ei obscuram diligentiam objecisset. Lapsus est certe vir summus ad Homeri Il. Ψ. ver. 45.

Πρίν γ' ἐπὶ Πάτροκλον θέμεναι πυρὶ σῆμά τε χεῦσαι
Κείρασθαί τε κόμην.

Till on the pyre I place thee; till I rear
The grassy mound, and clip THY sacred hair.

Imo vero Κείρασθαί τε κόμην, *totonderoque comam* MEAM. Sic enim vox media, sic ritus lugendi mortuos postulat, ut mox patet, et ut ipse Popius notat, ver. 135.

Θριξὶ δὲ πάντα νέκυν καταείνυον, ἃς ἐπέβαλλον Κειρόμενοι.

O'er all the corse THEIR scatter'd locks they throw.

Et ver. 140.

Στὰς ἀπάνευθε πυρῆς ξανθὴν ἀπεκείρατο χαίτην.

But great Achilles stands apart in prayer,
And from his head divides the yellow hair.

Vid. & Potteri Archæol. Gr. iv. 5."

To this we will add some extracts from the letters of Mr. Markland.

"*Dec.* 2, 1770.

"I understood, long ago, that Ely was designed for Keene. He is so very fat, that I fancy it will not be long before he has a successor; for, as Harry Finch used to say to Armstrong, in his jocose way, 'there is no 'being sure of a fat fellow for half an hour.' —Dr. Bentley used to compare himself to an old trunk, which, if you let it alone, will stand in a corner a long time; but if you jumble it by moving, it will soon fall to pieces. *Nimirum hic ego sum.*"

"*July* 7, 1771.

"I do not mention Dr. Heberden's opinion of your complaint with the usual style of pity, because I am firmly persuaded that nothing can befall a man but what is to his *advantage*, if he pleases; and more cannot be desired. This is Reason, little considered or thought of, but strongly and clearly confirmed by the Book you are employed upon *. Hence, total confinement, mill-post legs, and apprehension of a stone in the kidneys, are of no great weight with one who is firmly under that persuasion, and thinks he has good authority for it, that no man is miserable but through his own fault. Providence and Religion have ordered otherwise; though he who thinks differently will have most human votes on his side, if that will do him any good."

"*Jan.* 27, 1775.

"What will become of us? For I foresee the American petition will be rejected. I have feared it a long time. I have less reason to be concerned than you have, being much older; and yet I cannot forbear being uneasy for posthumous calamities, which, I foresee, will be owing to the weakness of some, and the wickedness of others The Provost of Eton † brought his son hither, a youth of about eleven years old. I told him, I was afraid he will see evil days in England; for that it seemed to be ripening apace. You, I believe, will laugh at all this, as appearances are different to different persons; and yet I think every man in England has reason to be uneasy at such a majority of members of parl——t who will sell you

* "The New Testament." † Dr. Barnard.

you to the beſt bidder; in which caſe you have only one way (and that a very diſagreeable one) to help yourſelf. We ſeem to be in a very bad ſituation; and worſe, if Sophocles's remark be true, τοῖσι πολλοῖσι ζωεῖ which probably is the caſe."

"*Feb.* 5, 1775.

"Dr. P.'s* wealth, you ſay, is confirmed by good authority. I am ſorry for it, becauſe I think a Chriſtian prieſt, with no children, to die worth £.30,000, has a very unſcriptural look. One news-paper ſays, that he left to twenty fellows of the College, who were his contemporaries, 100l. each. This would have been very pretty and commendable had it been done a fortnight before he was taken ill: otherwiſe it has the look of playing faſt and looſe, and ſeems to declare that, if he had never died, he never would have done any good with his riches."

Subjoined are ſome Latin letters and poems by Mr. Bonwicke, ſeveral Letters between him and Mr. Blechynden, on the Legality of taking the Oaths to King William; a Letter of Profeſſor Ockley to Mr. Wotton, on the Confuſion of Tongues, &c. and Conſtruction of Eaſtern Languages, mentioned in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 226; a curious Diſſertation on 1 Kings x. 22, and 2 Chron. ix. 21, by Dr. Owen; Diſquiſitions on the Land of Goſhen, by Mr. Coſtard and Mr. Bryant; and Two original Letters from the pious Mr. Nelſon to his young couſins George and Gabriel † Hanger, 1713, containing ſome admirable Inſtructions for their Conduct through Life.—The whole is a fund of miſcellaneous literature, which will add (if poſſible) to Mr. Bowyer's eſtabliſhed reputation both for induſtry and abilities, and with that view has been gratefully ſelected by his ſurviving friend and partner, Mr. Nichols.

"Sir Robert Foley married a ſiſter of Mr. Markland." In the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, no ſiſter of Mr. M. is mentioned but Mrs. Catherine M.—Sir R. F. married Miſs Hinchliffe, who ſurvived him. Had he a former wife? *(Some further extracts ſhall be given in a future Magazine.)*

51. *Poems upon ſeveral Occaſions*, Engliſh, Italian, *and* Latin, *with Tranſlations, by* John Milton, *viz.* Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penſeroſo, Arcades, Comus, Odes, Sonnets, Miſcellanies, Engliſh Pſalms, Elegiarum Liber, Epigrammatum Liber, Sylvarum Liber. *With Notes Critical and Explanatory, and other Illuſtrations. By* Thomas Warton, [*B. D.*] *Fellow of* Trinity College, *and late Profeſſor of Poetry at* Oxford. 8vo.

THIS elegant *Hiſtorian of Engliſh Poetry*, who has already exerciſed his critical talents on Spenſer now preſents us with the Juvenile Works (as they are called) of Milton, which were firſt publiſhed, he tells us (Comus and Lycidas excepted, which had appeared before), in 1645, but, for ſeventy years afterwards were totally neglected, a ſlight mention of them by Archbiſhop Sancroft *, about 1648, excepted. "The "firſt printed encomium," which any of them received, ſeems to be that which Addiſon beſtowed on Milton's Laughter, &c. in *L'Allegro* in a Spectator, written in 1711. Pope, on being aſked by Mr. Digby (as the latter told our Editor's father), "if he knew "any thing of this hidden treaſure? "availed himſelf of the queſtion, and "ſoon afterwards ſprinkled his *Eloiſa to* "*Abelard* with epithets and phraſes of a "new form and ſound, pilfered from "Comus and the Penſeroſo. Thus,

"v. 20,

"Ye grots and caverns ſhagg'd with hor-
"rid thorn,

"is plainly borrowed from

"By grots and caverns ſhagg'd with hor-
"rid ſhades, &c. 429;

"as

"I have not yet forgot myſelf to ſtone,
Eloiſa, 24,

"is almoſt as evidently from *Il Penſ.*

"v. 42,

"*There* held in holy paſſion ſtill,
"Forget thyſelf to marble.——

"Again, ibid, v. 244,

"And low-brow'd rocks hang nodding
"o'er the deeps,

"from *Il Penſ.* v. 8,

"There under ebon ſhades and low-brow'd
"rocks.

"See *Eſſay on Pope*, p. 307. § vi. "edit. 2."

At length, in 1733 and 4, Dr. Pearce and the two Richardſons contributed to reſcue theſe poems from oblivion, and their reputation was farther extended by Jortin, Warburton, and Hurd. In 1738 *Comus* was adapted to muſic, and preſented on the ſtage; ſoon after, *L'Allegro* and *Il Penſeroſo* were ſet to muſic

* "Dr. Powell, maſter of St. John's College, Cambridge."

† The late lord Colerane, which might have been mentioned.

* In that prelate's papers at Oxford. He was then fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

by Handel; and in 1744 "*Lycidas* was "imitated by Mr. Mason."—Our Editor afterwards laments that Milton should "unworthily and unprofitably "waste the vigorous portion of his life, "those years in which imagination is "on the wing, on temporary topics, on "elaborate but perishable dissertations "in defence of innovation and anarchy. "To this employment he sacrificed his "eyes, his health, his repose, his native "propensities, his elegant studies. Smit "with the deplorable polemics of puri"tanism, he suddenly ceased to gaze on "*such sights as youthful poets dream.* "The numerous and noble plans of "tragedy, which he had deliberately "formed with the discernment and se"lection of a great poetical mind, were "at once interrupted and abandoned; "and have now left, to a disappointed "posterity, only a few naked outlines "and confused sketches. Instead of "embellishing original tales of chi"valry, of cloathing the fabulous at"chievements of the early British "kings and champions in the gor"geous trappings of Epic attire, he "wrote *Smectymnuus* and *Tetrachordon*, "apologies for fanatical preachers and "the doctrine of divorce. In his tra"vels he had intended to visit Sicily "and Athens, countries connected with "his finer feelings, interwoven with his "poetical ideas, and impressed upon his "imagination by his habits of reading, "and by long and intimate converse "with the Grecian literature. But so "prevalent were his patriotic attach"ments, that hearing in Italy of the "commencement of the national quar"rel, instead of proceeding forward to "feast his fancy with the contemplation "of scenes familiar to Theocritus and "Homer, the pines of Etna, and the "pastures of Peneus, he abruptly "changed his course, and hastily re"turned home, to plead the cause of "ideal liberty. Yet in this chaos of "controversy, amidst endless disputes "concerning religious and political "reformation, independency, prelacy, "tythes, toleration, and tyranny, he "sometimes seems to have heaved a sigh "for the peaceable enjoyments of let"tered solitude, for his congenial pur"suits, and the more mild and inge"nuous exercises of the Muse. See "Apol. Smectymn. Prose Works, vol. "I. p 103, and Church Governm. b. "II. vol. I. p. 61. He still, however, "obstinately persisted in what he thought "his duty. But surely these specula"tions should have been consigned to "the enthusiasts of the age, to such "restless and wayward spirits as Prynne, "Hugh Peters, Goodwyn, and Baxter. "Minds less refined, and faculties less "elegantly cultivated, would have been "better employed in this task.

"Coarse complexions,
"And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to "ply
"The sampler, and to tease the huswife's "wool:
"What need a vermeil-tinctur'd lip for that,
"Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the "morn?" *Comus*, v. 750.

The Latin poems, "though, for ob"vious reasons, they can never be so po"pular as the English," are accompanied with a series of English notes, as Mr. W. wishes them to be "better known than "before." He does not agree in opinion with Dr. Johnson in preferring the Latin poetry of May and Cowley, the skill of the former being "in pa"rody," and that of the other (as is here shewn) in "metaphysical conceits "and unnatural extravagances."—— "Milton's Latin poems," on the contrary, "may be justly considered as le"gitimate classical compositions."—— "Gray," it is added, "resembles Mil"ton in many instances. Among "others, in their youth they were "both strongly attached to the cul"tivation of Latin poetry."—Both their fathers, it may be added, were money-scriveners. In this edition, as it exhibits only those poems of which Milton published a second edition in his life-time, 1673, *Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes* are not included. They had been just before printed together in a separate volume, in 1671. "The chief purpose of the notes is to "explain our author's allusions, to il"lustrate or to vindicate his beauties, "to point out his imitations both of "others and of himself, to elucidate "his obsolete diction, and by the ad"duction and juxta-position of paral"lels, universally gleaned both from "his poetry and prose, to ascertain his "favourite words, and to shew the pe"culiarities of his phraseology." His imitations of the English poets, as well as of Spenser and Shakspeare, and the allusions taken from "traditionary su"perstitions, not yet worn out in the "popular belief," are particularly noticed. For this latter task Dr. Newton, though "an excellent scholar," was not qualified, being "unacquainted "with the treasures of the Gothic "library."

"library." But Milton has now happily fallen into the hands of one who, by a rare coincidence, unites a taste for the classics with the knowledge of antiquities. "Several curious circumstances of Milton's early life, situations, friendships, and connections," can only be learned from his Latin poems, which, therefore, "may have "their use in unfolding them even to "the learned reader."—Some notes by Mr. Bowle, the translator of Don Quixote, and a few by Dr. Warton, the Editor's brother (we wish, with him, there could have been more), are inserted. Milton's Will, after a diligent search in various offices, could not be found. It is probable, therefore, that it was denied "the privilege of admittance into a public ecclesiastical repository; or, if admitted, that it was easily suffered to be suppressed. *Comus* "and the *Paradise Lost* could not, on "this occasion, apologise for the defender of the king's murther."

Of the critical *acumen* displayed in these notes we cannot give a more striking specimen than the illustration of the following obscure passage in *Lycidas*, v. 159, a *dignus vindice nodus*.

"Or whether thou to our moist vows deny'd,
Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old,
Where the great vision of the guarded mount
Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold;
Look homeward Angel now, and melt with ruth.

The whole of this passage has never yet been explained or understood. That part of the coast of Cornwall called the LAND'S END, with its neighbourhood, is here intended, in which is the promontory of BELLERIUM, so named from Bellerus, a Cornish giant. And we are told by Camden, that this is the only part of our island that looks directly towards Spain. So also Drayton, POLYOLB. S. XXII. vol. iii. p. 1107.

'Then Cornwall creepeth out into the
'westerne maine,
'As, lying in her eye, she pointed still at
'Spaine.'

And Orosius, 'The second angle, or point, of 'Spain, forms a cape, where Brigantia, a city 'of Gallæcia, rears a most lofty watch-tower, 'of admirable construction, in full view of 'Britain.' HIST. L. i. c. ii. fol. 5. a. edit. Parif 1524. fol. But what is the meaning of 'The Great Vision of the Guarded Mount?' and of the line immediately following, 'Look 'homeward Angel now, and melt with ruth?' I flatter myself I have discovered Milton's original and leading idea.

"Just by the Land's End, in Cornwall, is a most romantic projection of rock, called SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT, into a harbour called MOUNTS-BAY. It gradually rises from a broad basis into a very steep and narrow, but craggy, elevation. Towards the sea the declivity is almost perpendicular. At low-water it is accessible by land, and, not many years ago, it was entirely joined with the present shore, between which and the MOUNT there is a rock called CHAPEL-ROCK. Tradition, or rather superstition, reports, that it was anciently connected by a large tract of land, full of churches, with the Isles of Scilly. On the summit of SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT a monastery was founded before the time of Edward the Confessor, now a seat of Sir John Saint Aubyn. The church, refectory, and many of the apartments, still remain. With this monastery was incorporated a strong fortress, regularly garrisoned; and in a patent of Henry the Fourth, dated 1403, the monastery itself, which was ordered to be repaired, is styled FORTALITIUM. Rym. FOED. viii. 102. 340. 341. A stone-lantern, in one of the angles of the tower of the church, is called SAINT MICHAEL'S CHAIR. But this is not the original SAINT MICHAEL'S CHAIR. We are told by Carew, in his SURVAY OF CORNWALL, 'A little without 'the Castle [this fortress] there is a bad '[dangerous] seat in a craggy place, called 'Saint Michael's Chaire, somewhat daun-'gerous for accesse, and therefore holy for 'the adventure.' Edit. 1602. p. 154. We learn from CAXTON'S GOLDEN LEGENDE, under the history of the Angel MICHAEL, that 'Th' apparacyon of this angell is ma-'nyfold. The fyrst is when he appered in 'mount of Gargan,' &c. Edit. 1493. f. cclxxxii a. William of Worcestre, who wrote his Travels over England about 1490, says, in describing SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT, there was an 'Apparicio Sancti 'Michaelis in monte Tumba antea vocato '*Le Hore Rok in the wodd.*' ITINERAR. edit. Cantab. 1778 p. 102. The *Hoar Rock in the Wood* is this Mount or ROCK of Saint Michael, anciently covered with thick wood, as we learn from Drayton and Carew. There is still a tradition, that a vision of Saint Michael seated on this Craig, or Saint Michael's CHAIR, appeared to some hermits: and that this circumstance occasioned the foundation of the monastery dedicated to Saint Michael. And hence this place was long renowned for its sanctity, and the object of frequent pilgrimages. Carew quotes some old rhymes much to our purpose, p. 154, ut supr.

'Who knows not Michel's Mount and
'Chaire,
'The pilgrim's holy vaunt?'

Nor should it be forgot that this monastery was a cell to another on a Saint Michael's Mount in Normandy, where was also a Vision of Saint Michael.

"But to apply what has been said to Milton. The GREAT VISION is the famous Apparition of Saint Michael, whom he with much

much ſublimity of imagination ſuppoſes to be ſtill throned on this lofty crag of SAINT MICHAEL's MOUNT in Cornwall looking towards the Spaniſh coaſt. The GUARDED MOUNT, on which this Great Viſion appeared, is ſimply the *fortified* Mount, implying the fortreſs above-mentioned. And let us obſerve, that *Mount* is now the peculiar appropriated appellation of this promontory. With the ſenſe and meaning of the line in queſtion is immediately connected that of the third line next following, which here I now, for the firſt time, exhibit properly pointed:

'Look homeward, Angel, now, and melt
'with ruth.'

Here is an apoſtrophe to the Angel Michael, whom we have juſt ſeen ſeated on the Guarded Mount. 'O Angel, look no longer 'ſeaward to Namanco's and Bayona's hold: 'rather turn your eyes backward from the 'view of this calamitous ſhipwreck,' which 'the ſea, over which you look, preſents. 'Look landward, Look *homeward* now, and 'melt with pity at the melancholy ſpectacle 'to which you have been a witneſs.' But I will exhibit the three lines together which form the context. Lycidas was loſt on the ſeas near the coaſt,

'Where the great viſion of the guarded
'mount
'Looks toward Namanco's and Bayona's
'hold;
'Look homeward, Angel, now, and melt
'with ruth.'

The Great Viſion and the Angel are the ſame thing; and the verb *look*, in both the two laſt verſes, has the ſame reference. I had almoſt omitted what Carew ſays of this ſituation, 'Saint Michael's Mount looketh 'ſo aloft, as it brooketh no concurrent.' p. 154. ubi ſupra."

We will alſo add Mr. Warton's general idea of the two ſucceeding poems.

"*L'Allegro* and *Il Penſeroſo* may be called the two firſt deſcriptive poems in the Engliſh language. It is perhaps true, that the characters are not ſufficiently kept apart. But this circumſtance has been productive of greater excellencies. It has been remarked, 'No mirth can indeed be found in his 'melancholy, but I am afraid I always 'meet ſome melancholy in his mirth.' Milton's is the dignity of mirth. His chearfulneſs is the chearfulneſs of gravity. The objects he ſelects in his L'ALLEGRO are ſo far gay, as they do not naturally excite ſadneſs. Laughter and jollity are named only as perſonifications, and never exemplified. *Quips*, and *Cranks*, and *wanton wiles*, are enumerated only in general terms. There is, ſpecifically, no mirth in contemplating a fine landſcape. And even his landſcape, although it has flowery meadows and flocks, wears a ſhade of penſiveneſs, and contains *ruſſet* lawns, fallows *gray*, and *barren* mountains, overhung with *labouring* clouds. Its old turreted manſion peeping from the trees awakens only a train of ſolemn and romantic, perhaps melancholy, reflection.—Many a penſive man liſtens with delight to the milk-maid *ſinging blith*, to the mower *whetting his ſcythe*, and to a diſtant peal of village bells. He choſe ſuch illuſtrations as miniſter matter for true poetry, and genuine deſcription. Even his moſt brilliant imagery is mellowed with the ſober hues of philoſophic meditation. It was impoſſible for the author of IL PENSEROSO to be more chearful, or to paint mirth with levity; that is, otherwiſe than in the colours of the higher poetry. Both poems are the reſult of the ſame feelings, and the ſame habits of thought.

"No man was ever ſo diſqualified to turn puritan as Milton. In this, and the preceding poem, he profeſſes himſelf to be highly pleaſed with the choral church-muſic, with Gothic cloyſters, the painted windows and vaulted iles of a venerable cathedral, with tilts and tournaments, and with maſques and pageantries. What very repugnant and unpoetical principles did he afterwards adopt! He helped to ſubvert monarchy, to deſtroy ſubordination, and to level all diſtinctions of rank. But this ſcheme was totally inconſiſtent with the ſplendours of ſociety, with *throngs of knights and barons bold*, with *flowr of ladies*, and *high triumphs*, which belonged to a court. *Pomp*, and *feaſt*, and *revelry*, the ſhow of Hymen, *with maſk and antique pageantry*, were among the ſtate and trappings of nobility, which he deteſted as an advocate for republicaniſm. His ſyſtem of worſhip, which renounced all outward ſolemnity, all that had ever any connection with popery, tended to overthrow the *ſtudious cloyſters pale*, and the *high embowed roof*; to remove the *ſtoried windows richly dight*, and to ſilence the *pealing organ*, and the *full-voiced quire*. The delights ariſing from theſe objects were to be ſacrificed to the cold and philoſophical ſpirit of calviniſm, which furniſhed no pleaſures to the imagination."....

The tranſlation from Dante, p. 371, beginning

"Founded in chaſte and humble poverty,"

is from the 103th Sonnet of Petrarch:

"Fondata in caſta et humil povertate,
"Contra tuoi fondatori alzi le corna,
"Putta ſfacciata, et dov' hai poſto
"ſpene?
"Ne gliadulteri tuoi, ne le mal nate
"Richezze tante? hor Conſtantin non
"torna."

This Sonnet of Petrarch is referred to in the note, but the tranſlation is ſaid to be from "Dante, Parad. c. xx." No ſuch lines are there.

(To be concluded in our next.)

him as "ſunk into a ſtate of debility "and idiotiſm; ſitting up in his bed, "wrapped in a ſcarlet gown, his tongue "lolling out on one ſide of his mouth, "and he appeared to be counting his "fingers." It is needleſs to add, that he did not know her. Mr. Woodward, after this, boarded with her at Strand on the Green. She made another trip to France, and re-viſited her favourite nuns at Boulogne. At her return ſhe found herſelf diſcharged from the theatre by means of Mr. Colman, on his reconciliation with the other managers. This was the conſequence of her having incurred his reſentment, which ſhe now moſt "poignantly regretted," tho' ſhe owns it to be juſt. She ſoon after loſt her mother, of a lethargic palſy. Not having taken out letters of adminiſtration, her couſin Crawford ſupplanted her, ſeized her houſe and property one evening, and drove her out to Mr. Woodward's, who received her. In a ſuit againſt this kinſman, which ſhe commenced in the Commons, ſhe muſt have ſucceeded, had he not, after ſpending the produce of what he had gained, ſled his country, and, being intoxicated, fallen into the Thames, and been drowned. She now removed to her mother's late houſe (once Calcraft's) in Brewer-Street, which, by the aſſiſtance of Count Haſlang, Mr. Woodward, and other friends, ſhe furniſhed with her uſual elegance. "Juſt at this time Mr. Cal-"craft died," leaving her nothing of his "princely fortune," nor even a ſhilling to his wife, "a failure by which "ſhe recovered a third of his real, as "well as perſonal, eſtate." In conſequence of a fall he received at the theatre, by jumping on a table, in the character of Scrub, Mr. Woodward alſo breathed his laſt, April 17, 1777, leaving her all his plate, jewels, and 700l. in reverſion, after the death of his brother. But, by the chicanery, ſhe ſays, of the law, all ſhe has received is 59l.; and, in conſequence of a former debt, an outlawry was ſued out againſt her, which obliged her to remove, under the name of Weſt, to a lodging at Lambeth.

We will now add a few extracts, with ſome remarks that naturally ariſe from ſome incidents here related.

"Mr. Calcraft was at that time called *Honeſt John Calcraft*. Whether his conduct ſince entitles him to this invaluable epithet, I ſhall leave to your diſcernment. He was tall, rather inclined to the *embonpoint*, of a florid complexion, blue eyes, auburn hair; and, taken altogether, he had a manly handſome face, and a well-made perſon; but, from a ſlouch he had by ſome means or other contracted, or perhaps *from not having learned to dance*, as Coupée ſays, he had a certain vulgarity in his figure that was rather diſguſting. His father was the town-clerk of Grantham. He had given his ſon a country-ſchool education, that is, he could read indifferently; but, to make amends for this, he was an adept in figures, and was perfectly acquainted with keeping a ledger. This qualification, joined to unremitted aſſiduity, enabled him, from being a clerk with a ſalary of only 40l. a year, to acquire a princely fortune." ...

"About this time Lady Caroline Keppell was taken dangerouſly ill, which threw her whole family, as well as Lady Caroline Fox, into the greateſt diſtreſs. That amiable young lady was ordered, like myſelf, to Briſtol to die; but ſhe was almoſt as miraculouſly reſtored to health there as I had been. Mr. Adair, who had afterwards the honour of calling Lady Caroline his wife, declared, upon this occaſion, that he really thought that lady and myſelf *immortal*; as it was not in the power of ſuch ſevere indiſpoſitions as we both had been afflicted with to deſtroy us. He, however, found to his coſt that her ladyſhip was mortal; for ſhe fell a ſacrifice, a ſhort time after, to her affectionate regard for her ſiſter Lady Taviſtock. Impelled by that to accompany her ſiſter to Portugal, before ſhe herſelf was well recovered from an illneſs under which ſhe had laboured, her anxiety, and her unremitting care of the dear lady ſhe attended, robbed her alſo of her life, which was eſteemed invaluable by all who had the happineſs of knowing her."...

As to the elopement with the *ignoble Earl*, in which our heroine proteſts ſhe never acquieſced, we cannot help aſking, with the author of the following epigram in the papers,

"Ma belle Amie, I prythee ſay,
"The firſt time thou wert ſtolen away,
"Without a bonnet,
"Why didſt thou in the coach ſit quiet?
"Why didſt thou not kick up a riot?
"O fie upon it!"

In plain proſe, who can believe that one nobleman would thus, without his knowledge, pimp for another? When Miſs B. was *left alone* at his Lordſhip's houſe, at leaſt when ſhe was placed in a lodging at "her own mantua-maker's,"—where "ſhe did not receive a viſit from "a ſingle perſon," what hindered her immediately returning to her mother, (which ſhe might, for aught that appears, the ſame night,) inſtead of ſending letters, and by her abſence unavoidably incurring public cenſure?

"The Ducheſs of Chandos was beau-"tiful to a degree." Allowing her face

Grace to be as polite and accomplished as if she had been "born and bred in "a court," in this encomium on her "beauty," few who remember her, we apprehend, will join.

"Gil Blas was condemned to obli- "vion the *second* night of representa- "tion. And had not Mr. *Town* begged "a third night for the author, Mr. "Moore would only have had his la- "bour for his pains." In this there seems some mistake, the writer of this article being at that play on the *fifth* night, when it was condemned. And on Mr. Garrick's begging hard for another benefit for the author, and saying, "Consider, a gentleman's property is "concerned," the answer was, "Give "him to-night."

Through these Memoirs nothing surprises us more than the favours conferred on the author by "females (as she "expresses it) of the first rank, and "those exemplary patterns of rectitude, "Lady Granby and Lady Kildare." At a Harrington, a Rochford, and a St. Leger, we do not wonder; but that "a "Powerscourt, a Dillon, and a Ty- "rawley," the imputed wife of Mrs. B.'s father, should "honour with their "friendship" the mistress of a *commis*, and not only receive, but return, her visits, that the Lady Capels, Lady Keppels, and Lady Essex*, (all respectable,) should be her patronesses, and, above all, that she should be introduced, by the late Mr. Yorke, to his sister, Lady Anson, who "requested that she would "call upon her often," is to us unaccountable.

Old Mr. Gansel, of Donnalan Park, here styled "the friendly, the hospita- "ble, and the worthy," to us appears no better than a Pandar. And her apology for the "frequent irregularities" and "nocturnal orgies" of that "best "of men," Mr. Quin, is such as might be expected from a pupil and admirer of Sterne, with whom sensibility, as it is termed, or good-nature and generosity, outweighs all other social duties, and every moral virtue.

"In all patents the term *cousin* is "named." Only when the person named is a *peer*.

"Lord Downe was shot as he stood centry at the English general's tent. Impelled by his natural bravery, or rather by an unaccountable fatality, he went out as a volunteer to the army in Germany: and notwithstanding his noble birth and great fortune, led by some unknown whim, he insisted on doing duty as one of the privates. The Marquis [of Granby] had just sent him out his dinner, which he was dividing with his comrades, when a cannon-ball shot him dead upon the spot."

In this there is scarce a word of truth. How our apologist's memory should have failed her in regard to the fate of "the only admirer that really loved "her," we cannot say. But certain it is, that though Lord Downe "went out "a volunteer," when he fell he was lieutenant-colonel of a marching regiment, and he received his death's wound in the action of Campen, Oct. 16, 1760, in which he was taken prisoner, and soon after died of his wounds.

In the account of Mr. Woodward, his appearance first on the stage as Harlequin is not mentioned.

"His Danish Majesty came to see Jane Shore at Covent Garden [1768], in which I played Alicia, when, observing the royal visitor to prefer the charms of Somnus to the Tragic Muse, and unwilling that he should lose the *fine acting* it might be supposed he came to see, I drew near to his box, and with a most violent exertion of voice, which the part admitted, cried out, "Oh! thou false Lord!" by which I so effectually roused his Majesty, that he told the unfortunate Count de Bathmore [Qu. *Bernstoff*?] (who used to be a frequent visitor at my house), "that he would not be married to a woman with such a bell voice upon any account, as he should never expect to sleep."...

A series of distresses, painful to recapitulate, at length involve our fair apologist in such complicated misery as to induce her to take the desperate resolution of putting a period to her existence. With these "black ideas" she left her lodging one night, and made her way towards Westminster Bridge, hoping some freebooter might, in St. George's Fields, have prevented the fatal deed, by taking her life on finding her penniless. In her own words, she "descend- "ed the steps of the landing-place, and "sat down on the lowest stair, impa- "tiently waiting for the tide to cover" her, as her "desperation," she adds, "though resolute, was not of that vio- "lent kind as to urge her to take the "fatal plunge." But this, surely, is more deliberate, and therefore requires more "resolution" than plunging at once,

* Why this lady's father is here styled "Sir *Ambrose* Williams," instead of "Sir "*Charles Hanbury*," we know not.

once, and we question whether one, who was really in earnest, would have taken this method to accomplish her purpose. Mrs. Bellamy, on this occasion, must certainly have recollected the distinction of the grave-digger in Hamlet: "if the man go to the water, "and drown himself, it is, will he, nill "he, he goes; but if the water come to "him, and drown him, he drowns not "himself." As she allowed herself so much time for reflection, we are not surprised at her being deterred from her purpose by the voice of a poor woman, expressing more misery, but perfect resignation. Thus Providence (she says) "interfered, and snatched her from de"struction." The loss of her son, Captain Meredith, and of her friend, Count Haslang, both most inauspiciously for her finances, are two other most untoward circumstances.——But we must now hasten to conclude, which we cannot do better than in the writer's own words: "Should the relation of my "errors, and their consequences, prove "a document to my own sex, warn "them to shun the paths I have pur"sued, and inspire them with a greater "degree of prudence and reflection "than I have been possessed of, I shall "have employed my time to some good "purpose. The certain effects of an "inattention to a prudential system are "poverty, distress, anxiety, and every "attendant evil, as I have most severely "experienced."

Having enlarged so much on the Apo"logy," we shall say nothing farther of the "Letter" (annexed) "to Mr. Cal"craft," dated "Oct. 1, 1767," but then violently suppressed, as has been mentioned.

53. *The Nature and Extent of the Apostolical Commission. A Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Right Revd. Dr.* Samuel Seabury, *Bishop of the Episcopal * Church in* Connecticut. *By a Bishop of the Episcopal * Church in* Scotland. *4to.*

THE memorable transaction which occasioned this discourse, though *not done in a corner*, long remained unnoticed and in general unknown. See an account of it pp. 105, 248, 279. And even now, though this sermon is published, an unaccountable obscurity still envelops it; the Right Rev. Preacher (Dr. Skynner, we apprehend,) conceals his name, nor does he even deign to inform us *when* and *where* it was preached. The *place*, however, we can add, was Aberdeen; the *time*, last November. Indeed, till that event, few in England seemed to know that, ever since Episcopacy ceased to predominate in Scotland, the Nonjuring Bishops have regularly continued their succession, and exercised their episcopal functions by ordaining the clergy of their own communion, and, as vacancies happen, in consecrating bishops. The late Revolution in America has now given them an unexpected opportunity of supplying the infant church in Connecticut with *a nursing father*, who, we hope and doubt not, will be a credit to those who recommended him, and to those who appointed him to that new and important station; thus exhibiting an extraordinary phænomenon in the ecclesiastical system, an English Missionary, an Oxford Doctor, consecrated by Scotch Prelates, a Bishop of the Protestant church in New-England! In the common course of things, humanly speaking, would Archbishop Secker, would Dr. Mayhew, have thought this possible, without some providential interposition; only twenty years ago?

The text of this discourse is taken from St. Mat. XXVIII. 18, 19, 20.

"And Jesus came, and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

In which, from our Saviour's ordaining the Apostles and seventy other Disciples, an "inferior order," the preacher observes an early "subordina"tion among the ministers of Christ," and makes their "powerful and extensive "commission," which he considers as "the fundamental charter of the Chris"tian church," his subject on "this "solemn and happy occasion." That part of it of which he and his brethren are members, he views "in the simple "light" of a primitive church, "as "a society entirely distinct by itself, "without being incorporated into, or "any way defended or supported by, the "state; but as it stood for the first 300 "years after Christ, unprotected, and "therefore uncorrupted, by any legal "establishment." The "civil powers,"

the

* This word in both these places is surely superfluous. Where can a Bishop be found but in an *Episcopal* church?

the powers that be, to whom, this prelate confesses, tribute should be rendered, and to whom St. Paul commands *every soul* to be *subject*, are not, however, treated with the honour or respect that is allowed to be due to them, and which, in conformity with the gospel, they have a right to expect from every sect, or church, of Christians. A decent and a proper attention to this would surely have prevented our preacher from deviating so far from his text and subject, as to charge our temporal rulers with "foolishness," for lavishing emoluments and temporal dignities on the established church; nor would he, even in a note, have stooped to a pun, to express the regard which he and his episcopal brethren have long shewn "to "the *Acts* of the Apostles," in preference "to the *Acts* of the *British Parliament*;" if he had *wotted* what St. Paul said, in those Acts, of the deference due to the high-priest. But at any reflections on "the boasted precepts of "civil establishment," and "the depressing hand of insulting power," we cannot be much surprised, when we consider how little civil liberty is "supported," and how much these ecclesiastics are "depressed" in Scotland, six months imprisonment being the penalty on every unqualified episcopal pastor, who officiates to more than five, by an act 19 George II. Yet we cannot but be disappointed in seeing a discourse on such an extraordinary occasion, when the whole western world appeared in a new point of view, made a vehicle of invective against the Church triumphant (as Dr. S. seems to think it) of England, and a panegyric (as it really seems to be) on the Church militant in Scotland, styling it the only true apostolical Church, instead of enlarging on the benefits to be expected from establishing a Church, and settling a Protestant bishop, in America, a country whose name does not once occur in this publication, except in one of Herbert's *Sacred Poems*, and in a Prayer of Dr. Horne's, both quoted in the notes.

54. *A Collection of Theological Tracts. By* Richard Watson, *D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of* Landaff, *and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of* Cambridge. *6 Vols. 8vo.*

FOR the benefit of young students in divinity, his Lordship has here republished the following Tracts by Churchmen and Dissenters: "Dr. Taylor's "*Scheme of Scripture Divinity*, 1763; "Allix's *Reflections upon the Books of the "Holy Scripture*, &c. 1668; Dr. Lardner's *History of the Apostles and Evangelists*, &c. 1760; Dr. Brett's *Dissertation on the ancient Versions of the "Bible*, &c. 1760; Johnson's *Historical "Account of the several English Translations of the Bible*, &c. 1730; Beausobre's and L'Enfant's *Introduction to "the Reading of the Holy Scriptures*, &c. "1779; Dr. Taylor's *Key to the Apostolic "Writings*, &c. 1754; Locke's *Reasonableness of Christianity*, &c. 1737; Dr. "Clarke *On Natural Religion*, &c.; "Smith's *Discourse on Prophecy*, 1656; "Lord Barrington's *Essay on the Holy "Spirit*; Dr. Benson's *Essays concerning "Inspiration, and the Unity of Sense*, &c. "Hartley and Addison *Of the Truth of "the Christian Religion*; Dr. Lardner's "*Argument for the Truth of Christianity "arising from the Fulfillment of our Saviour's Predictions concerning the Destruction of the Temple*, &c. 1764; "Two Extracts from Mac Knight's "*Gospel History*, 1763; Dr. Benson *On "the Man of Sin*; West *On the Resurrection*; Archbishop Secker's *Eight "Charges*, 1769; Ostervald *On the "Causes of the present Corruption of "Christianity*, &c. 1702; and Bp. Fowler's *Design of Christianity*, &c. 1699," with an account of each publication.

The benevolent design of the Right Reverend Editor is fully explained in a Preface, which breathes such a liberality of sentiment, and such a spirit of toleration, as *becometh a teacher of the truth as it is in Jesus*.—A plan of theological studies is here proposed; the works of Dissenters, as well as of Churchmen, are recommended, as we see, above, they are selected, indiscriminately; several useful remarks are interspersed on the present mode of academical education; some hints are given for its improvement, &c. &c.—The whole are introduced by a Dedication to the Queen, which, as it does no less honour to the judgement of the writer, than justice to the character of her Majesty, we will annex.

"MADAM,

"No original work of mine could possibly have been so deserving of your Majesty's attention as this collection of other mens' labours undoubtedly is. Our infancy is indebted to that sex, of which your Majesty is the highest ornament, for the first principles of religious education; and as one of the main objects of this publication is the pre-

CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

HENRY's History of Great Britain, vol. 5, boards, 11 1s *Cadell*
Relation of the Battle of Maxen, 4to, boards, 18s *Robinson*
Sketches of the natural, civil, and political State of Switzerland, 18s *Cadell*
Sparman's Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope *Robinson*
Wallace on ancient Peerages, 8vo, boards, 6s 6d *Cadell*
Hervey's Letters from Portugal, 4 vol. 8vo, 11 1s *Faulder*
Stewart's History of Scotland, 2 vol. 8vo *Robinson*
Present State of the Ottoman Empire, 7s *Baldwin*

LAW.

Enquiry into the enormous Increase of Attorneys, 1s *Debrett*
Discussions of the Law of Libels, 2s 6d *Cadell*
Rights of Juries vindicated, 2s 6d *Johnson*
Deformity of the Doctrine of Libels, 1s *Stockdale*
The complete Constable, 1s 6d *Fielding*
The Magistrate's Assistant, 6s 6d *Gardner*
Thoughts on Bonds of Resignation *Faulder*
Trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, 8vo, 1s *Johnson*
Luder's Reports on controverted Elections, vol. I. 6s 6d. boards *Whieldon*
Mansfield's Judgement on the Dean of St. Asaph's Trial, 1s *Stockdale*

PHYSIC.

Bath's Essay on the Medical Character, 3s *Laidler*
Haygarth on preventing the Small-pox, 3s *Johnson*
Cornwell's domestic Physician, 8vo, 7s 6d
Rymer on Indigestion, 1s. *Evans*
Dickenson on Fevers, 3s *Robinson*
Irving on Bark, 3s *ditto*
Riollay's Practice of Hippocrates, 6s *Cadell*
Letter to Hardy on the Gout, 1s *ditto*
Rymer on the Gout, 1s *Evans*
Fordyce's Fragmenta chirurgica, 3s *Cadell*
Cullen's Physical Essays, from Bergman, 2 vol. 15s *Murray*
Berkenhout's Symptomatol. 3s *Baldwin*
Fothergill's Works, by Lettsom, coloured plates, 11 11s 6d. boards *Dilly*
Ferris's Dissertation on Milk, 3s sewed *Cadell*
Moore's Method of preventing Pain in Surgery, 3s *Cadell*

DIVINITY.

Franklin's Discourses, 2 vol. 8vo, boards, 14s *Cadell*
Stillingfleet's Sermon at the General Infirmary at Hull, 1s *Dilly*
Blair's Lectures on the Canon of the Scriptures, 4to, 11 1s *Cadell*
Hamilton on the Supreme Being, 8vo, 3s 6d *Robinson*
Balguy's Discourses on various Subjects, 8vo, 6s *Davis*
Disney's Life of Sykes, 8vo, 6s *Johnson*
Simmons on the Christian Sabbath, 1s 6d *Dilly*
Scally's Consecration Sermon, 4to, 1s *Rivington*
Reader on the three first Chapters of Revelation, 1s 6d *Buckland*
——— prophetic Part of Revelation, 4s. boards *ditto*
History of Good Friday, 4d *Walker*
Letters on Infidelity, 3s. sewed *Rivington*
Middleton's Sermon on the Death of W. Binns, esq; 6d *Hogg*
Bishop of Bristol's Sermon, Jan. 30, before the Lords, 1s *Rivington*
Cottingham's Sermon at Mile End, Jan. 2, 1785, 6d
Letter to Theophilus Lindsey, 8vo. 2s 6d *Payne*
Davie's funeral Sermon on Gibbons, 6d *Buckland*
Examination of Robinson's Plea for the Divinity of Christ, 3s 6d *Johnson*

POETRY.

Sonnets and Poems, with the fix Bards of Ossian, 8vo, 2s 6d *Wilkie*
Newspaper, a poem, 4to, 2s *Dodsley*
Library, a poem, 4to, 3s *ditto*
The Village, a poem, 4to, 2s 6d *ditto*
Poetry, by R. Crashaw, 3s. sewed *Bell*
The Art of Eloquence, a poem, 4to *Dilly*
The Coalition Rencontre anticipated, 4to, 2s *Kearsley*
Kingsweston Hill, a poem, 4to, 1s 6d *Stockdale*
Hobhouse's Elegy on Johnson, 6d *ditto*
Humphrey's Poem to the American Army, 4to, 2s *Kearsley*
History of John Gilpin, 12mo, 3d *Walker*
Johnson's poetical Works, 2s 6d. sewed *Kearsley*
The Mine, a poem, 4to, 3s *Cadell*
The Poet, a poem, 4to, by J. Colls *Robson*
Pinkerton's Rimes, 3s 6d. boards *Dilly*
Heroic Epistle to Major Scott, 1s 6d *Kearsley*
Gentle Shepherd, by Ward, 2s *Robinson*
Creation, a poem, by S. Hayes, 1s *Dodsley*

Dialogue

Dialogue between Johnſon and Goldſmith in the Shades, 1s 6d *Debrett*
An Ode on the Death of Johnſon, 4to, 1s *Bew*
Dialogue between Lord Cheſterfield and Mr. Garrick in the Elyſian Shades, 4to, 1s 6d *Cadell*
Verſes on the Death of Dr. Johnſon, 1s 6d *Dilly*
The Emigrant, a poem, by J. Ireland, 4to, 1s *Richardſon*
The City Quixote, 2s *Kearſley*
Verſes addreſſed to Sir G. O. Paul, 1s 6d *Debrett*
Conſtancy, a poetical tale, 4to, 6d *Evans*
Suſan and Oſmond, a Lyric poem, 4to, 1s 6d *Kearſley*
Jodrell's Knight and Friars, an hiſtorical tale, 4to, 2s *Dodſley*
The Proſpect, or Re-union of Great-Britain with America, 1s 6d *Bew*
Epiſtle from Lord Aſhburton in the Shades, to Mr. Pitt, 2s *Murray*
Billy Braſs, a political Hudibraſtic, 1s 6d *Smith*
The new Rolliad, No. I. 3d *Stockdale*
Plantagenet, a poem, 4to, 1s *Almon*
Royal Tears, or the Abdication, 4to, 2s *Debrett*
Abelard to Eloiſa, an epiſtle, 6d *Dilly*

DRAMATIC.

Davies's Dramatic Miſcellanies, new edit. 3 vol. 18s *Davies*
The Patriot, a tragedy, 1s 6d *Scatchard*
The Follies of a Day, 1s 6d *Robinſon*
Liberty Hall, a comic opera, 1s *Kearſley*
The Governeſs, in three acts, 2s 6d No. 103, *Hatton-ſtreet*
Songs, &c. in Fontainbleau, 6d *Cadell*
Songs, &c. in the Nunnery, a comic opera, 6d
Natural Son, a comedy, 1s 6d *Dilly*

ARTS and SCIENCES.

Adams's firſt Principles of Muſic, 7s 6d No. 6, *Glaſshouſe-ſtreet*
Jones's Treatiſe of the Art of Muſic, fol. 1l. 1s. boards *Robinſon*
Robinſon's Enquiry into the fine Arts, 4to, 1l. 1s. boards *Cadell*
Arnold's Supplement to his Pſalmody, 3s 6d *Buckland*
Boydell's Ullage Caſk Guager, 12s 6d *Boydell*
Parkinſon's Mechanics, 4to, 16s. ſewed *Cadell*

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

The young Widow, 2 vol. 12mo, 6s *Noble*
Hiſtory of Lord Belford and Miſs Woodley, 3 vol. 9s *ditto*
St. Ruthin's Abbey, a novel, 3 vol. 9s. *Noble*
The Woman of Letters, 2 vol. 7s *ditto*
Leſſon for Lovers, 2 vol. 7s *ditto*
Literary Amuſements, 2 vol. 7s *ditto*
Adventures of a Cavalier, 3 vol. 9s *ditto*
The Fatal Marriage, 2 vol. 6s *Hookham*
Adelaide, or Conjugal Affection, 3s *Lane*
Misfortunes of Love, 2 vol. 6s *ditto*
The Nabob, 2 vol. 6s *ditto*
Matilda, or the Efforts of Virtue, 3 vol. 9s *ditto*
Rencontre, or Tranſition of a Moment, 2 vol. 6s *ditto*
Myrtle, or the Effects of Love, 3 vol. 9s *ditto*
The Sentimental Deceiver, 3s *ditto*
Maria, or the Obſequies of an unfaithful Wife, 2s 6d *Bew*
Modern Times, or Gabriel Outcaſt, 3 vol. 10s 6d *Murray*
Belmont Grove, or the Diſcovery, 2 vol. 6s *Lane*
The Liberal American, 2 vol. 6s *ditto*
Adventures of a Petticoat Penſioner, 2s 6d. ſewed *Lifter*
Philoſophical Rhapſodies, 3 vol. 15s *Becket*
The Vale of Glendour, 2 vol. 6s *Noble*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paterſon's Britiſh Itinerary, 2 vol. 2l 2s *Bowler*
Remarks on the Britiſh Fiſheries, 1s 6d *Wilkie*
Addreſs to Farmers on the Subject of Tythes, 6d *Rivington*
Day's Dialogue between a Juſtice and Farmer, 3s *Stockdale*
Rous's Letters to the Jurors of England, 2s *ditto*
England's Alarm, by Jones, 1s 6d *ditto*
Moſely's Obſervations on Coffee, 1s 6d *ditto*
Bowyer's Miſcellaneous Tracts, 4to, 1l. 1s. boards *Nichols*
Wynn's moral and ſentimental Eſſays, 2 vol. 6s *Robſon*
Falconer's Remarks on the Influence of Mankind, 4to, 1l. 1s. bound *Dilly*
Morgan's Grammatical Examination, 1s 6d *Cadell*
Johnſon's Life, 2s 6d *Kearſley*
Watt's Chineſe Maxims, 2s 6d *Lowndes*
Tea Purchaſer's Guide, 1s *Kearſley*
Dialogues on the Ladies, 3s *Cadell*
Narrative of the Conduct of the Tea-dealers, 1s *ditto*
Hiſtory of the Excluſions from the Royal Society, 1s *Debrett*
Elements of Nature, 2s 6d *Peacock*

Letter to a young Gentleman at the University, 6d
Essay on the Officers Pay in the Army, 2s 6d *Murray*
Banquet of Wit, 1s *Randall*
Pinetti's Physical Amusements, 4to, 10s. 6d. boards *Moore*
Sir Josh. Reynolds's Discourse, 2s *Cadell*

MR. URBAN,

IT is not to be wondered at that we should now and then meet with passages in the classics, which all their commentators can but just clear up; when equal difficulties are to be found in our best modern writers, who flourished, as it were, but the other day. The instance that I propose to give is taken from the beautiful *Georgic* of *John Philips*, known by the name of *Cyder*.

"Thee also, glorious branch of *Cecil's* line,
"This country claims: with pride and joy to
"thee
"*Thy Alterennis calls*: yet she endures
"Patient thy absence, since thy prudent choice
"Has fix'd thee in the Muse's fairest seat,
"Where *Aldrich* reigns: and from whose
"endless store
"Of universal knowledge still supplies
"His noble care: he generous thoughts instils
"Of true nobility, their country's love,
"Chief end of life, and forms their ductile
"minds
"To human virtues: by his Genius led,
"Thou soon in every art pre-eminent
"Shalt grace this isle, and rise to *Burleigh's*
"fame."

Now though nothing can be plainer than that, the "branch of Cecil's line," addressed by the poet, was the heir at that time of the Earl of Salisbury, or Exeter (to my purpose it matters not which) and also a member of Christ-church College, in Oxford, under Dean Aldrich: yet I must acknowledge, that for many years I never understood at all —"*Thy Alterennis calls.*" Whether *Alterennis* was a *person*, or a *personification*, I was not able to say. The Latin-like spelling sent me to my Latin dictionary, but in vain; and I should have continued ignorant of the purport of this half line, had I not discovered by accident in Camden's Britannia, that "*Alterynnis* (not *Alterennis*) surrounded "with water, as it were an island in a "river, was the seat, in former ages, "of the antient and knightly family of "the *Sitsilters* or *Cecils*." So that the word is *British*, and significant of the situation of a mansion in the midst of waters. This matter being plain to the author, he never bethought himself of the expediency of a note to this purpose; "an ancient seat of the *Cecils*, on the river *Munow*, in the county of *Hereford*;" without which, few, I believe, would be able to comprehend the Poet's allusion, or guess at what he was aiming. The quotation above is taken from about the middle of the first book of *Cyder*: but as they are not numbered in my edition, I cannot say at what line. V.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

Mar. 29. Othello—Liberty Hall.
30. School for Scandal—The Schoolboy.
31. Macbeth—All the World's a Stage.
April 1. Clandestine Marriage—Intriguing Chambermaid.
2. Venice Preserved—The Quaker.
4. Double Dealer—The Critic.
5. Othello—The Gentle Shepherd.
6. The Confederacy—Rosina.
7. Jane Shore—Bon Ton.
8. The Maid of the Mill—The Double Disguise.
9. Douglas—Liberty Hall.
11. The Beau's Duel—Rosina.
12. The Gamester—High Life Below Stairs.
13. The Fox—Arthur and Emmeline.
14. *Elfrida*—The Lyar.
15. The Beggar's Opera—*The Fool.*
16. Elfrida.—Who's the Dupe?
18. The Winter's Tale—Rosina.
19. Macbeth—The Double Disguise.
20. The Way of the World—The Taylors.
22. Othello—Too Civil by Half.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Mar. 29. The Constant Couple—*Barataria.*
30. The Castle of Andalusia—Rosina.
31. The Way to keep Him—Three Weeks after Marriage.
April 1. Douglas—*The Israelites.*
2. *Fashionable Levities*—The Magic Cavern.
4. Fashionable Levities—The Poor Soldier.
5. The Duenna—Comus.
6. The Beggar's Opera—The Musical Lady.
7. The Way to keep Him—Three Weeks after Marriage.
8. King Henry the Eighth—Tom Thumb.
9. Fashionable Levities - Poor Soldier.
11. Women Pleased—The Devil to Pay.
12. The Fair Penitent—*The Nunnery.*
13. Venice Preserved—Barataria.
14. The Hypocrite—The Nunnery.
15. Robin Hood—Comus.
16. Fashionable Levities—The Nunnery.
18. Romeo and Juliet—Barataria.
19. Follies of a Day—The Nunnery.
20. The Duenna—Barataria
21. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Three Weeks after Marriage.

EPISTLE *to Miss* H. MORE, *by Mrs.* YEARSLEY, *the celebrated Milk-woman of* CLIFTON, *(first noticed in our last Vol. p. 897 *.)*

To STELLA, *on a visit to Mrs.* MONTAGU.

UNEQUAL, lost to the aspiring claim,
I neither ask nor own th' immortal name
Of Friend—ah no, its ardours are too great,
My soul too narrow, and too low my state;
STELLA, soar on, (to noblest objects true)
Pour out your soul with your lov'd MONTAGU†.

But ah! should either have a thought to spare,
Slight, trivial, neither worth a smile or tear,
Let it be mine—when glowing raptures rise,
And each aspiring seeks her native skies;
When fancy wakes the soul to ecstacy,
And the wrapt mind is fir'd with Deity,
Quick let me from the hallow'd spot retire,
Where sacred genius lights his awful fire:
Yet shall your bounty warm my feeble state,
With cheerful lustre gild my gloomy fate;
In that lone hour, when angry storms descend,
And the chill'd soul forgets the name of friend,
When all her sprightly fires inactive lie,
And gloomy objects fill the mental eye;
When hoary Winter strides the northern blast,
And Flora's beauties at his feet are cast;
Earth by the grisly tyrant desert made,
The feather'd warblers quit the leafless shade,
Quit those dear scenes where life and love began,
And cheerless seek the savage haunt of man:
Then shall your image sooth my pensive soul,
When slow-pac'd moments big with mischief roll;
Then shall I, eager, wait your wish'd return
From that bright Fair who decks a Shakspeare's urn
With deathless glories; ev'ry ardent prayer
Which gratitude can waft from soul sincere,
Each glad return, to gen'rous bounty due,
Shall warm my heart for you and Montagu,
Blest pair!—O had not souls like yours been given,
The dubious atheist well might doubt a heaven:
Convinc'd he now deserts his gloomy stand,
Owns MIND the noblest proof of a creating hand,
GALEN's conversion, by externals wrought,
Dropt far beneath sublimity of thought.
But could he those exalted virtues find,
Which form and actuate your gentle mind,
How would the Heathen, struck with vast surprize,
ATOMS deny, while SPIRIT fill'd his eyes!

SONG, *by Mr.* HAYLEY.

YE cliffs, I to your airy steep
Ascend with trembling hope and fear,
To gaze on yon expansive deep,
And watch if William's sails appear.

Long months elapse, while here I breathe
Vain Expectation's frequent prayer,
Till, bending o'er the waves beneath,
I drop the tear of dumb despair.

But see! a glist'ning sail in view!
Tumultuous hopes arise;
'Tis he! I feel the vision true,
I trust my conscious eyes.

His promis'd signals from the mast
My timid doubts destroy;
What was your pain, ye terrors past,
To this ecstatic joy?

A small Tribute to the Memory of the late excellent Dr. JOHNSON.

By I. S. DAMNONIENSIS.

MOURN ye, who Wisdom's hallow'd depths explore,
Mourn ye, who search the mystic roll of Truth;
Your guide, your Johnson, is, alas! no more,
The patron kind, the succouring friend of youth!

For well he knew the sacred veil to draw,
Where Wisdom first had grav'd th' immortal page,
From Error's leav'n he purg'd the moral law,
And broke the talisman—inscrib'd by age.

By Virtue fir'd, he rais'd th' avenging rod,
And Satire scourg'd, by Indignation led *,
Beneath his feet the sons of Vice he trod;
And Folly's legions fore his eagle fled.

By zeal impell'd (tho' not the bigot sway
That wraps th' obdurate mind in mists of night),
As if inspir'd, he felt th' auspicious ray,
And daring plann'd this more than mortal flight.

Aiming to strip the mask from ermin'd Pride,
And trace the guises of the trait'rous heart,
Pursue Ambition with his giant stride,
And blaze the plottings of insidious art.

Not *his* the boast, to waste the midnight oil
From learning's store to tinge his fraud-full reed;
His *scorn*, beneath the mask of *glozing stile*,
To venom doubt, and bid Religion bleed.—

Nobler the plan, to shed the dove of peace,
And calm the tumults of th' affrighted breast,
To bid the feuds of social life to cease,
And raise the virtues, jealous Envy prest!

And *such* was thine, O Johnson! This the Muse
In grateful lays shall boldly dare to claim;
E'en Virtue's self the trump of fame shall use,
And her best guardian consecrate to fame.

* A collection of the poems of this extraordinary woman has been advertised for publication, by a 5s. subscription.

† Similar to Tickell or Addison,
And sleep in peace with your lov'd Montagu.

* Alluding to his Satire of London, in imitation of Juvenal—*facit Indignatio versum.*

The NAIAD's REPLY *to Mrs.* BURRELL's INVOCATION *. *By a* LADY.

SWEET Heliconian Nymph, whose matchless strain
Invites me forth, and charms e'en Wisdom's ear,
Long shall these rocks the pleasing sounds retain,
And fam'd Parnassus be unchvy'd here.

More soothing notes ne'er form'd the wond'rous spell
The Syrens chanted to induce delay,
Nor issued from Calypso's vocal shell,
Wooing Ulysses to prolong his stay!

Like them thou fail'st, tho' friendship strung the lyre,
And thy responsive voice its accents bland
Employ'd not to promote the loose desire,
Th' inebriate cup averted by thy hand.

But Heav'n-descended minds can ill endure
The rest which frail mortality implores;
Soon in his renovated strength secure,
MANSFIELD upborne his well-known heights explores.

He, like the Grecian sage, would sure reject
Immortal youth, oppos'd to high renown,
Would hasten hence the injur'd to protect,
And awe the perjur'd villain by his frown.

For this did Heav'n my healing powers impart,
Not that dull sloth should win him to her train,
Content I see him from my brink depart;
Nor thou lament, as thou hadst sung in vain.

The bays are thine; and may my lucid stream
Still flow for thee, replete with jocund health!
May the light spirits from thy eye-lids beam,
Conferring joys, not to be bought by wealth!

THE CONVICT.

SEE yon pale trembling wretch with quiv'ring nerve,
Emerging now from Newgate's dreary cells,
That tragic visage, and those chains observe,
Impending doom his boding breast foretells.

In sorrowing silence slow he stalks along,
His bleeding bosom beats with growing fears;
With supplicating eye now views the throng,
And now inclines his head to hide his tears.

At length arraign'd, the shuddering prisoner stands,
In awful form the solemn rites commence.
He waits stern justice, and her dread commands,
And feels the pangs of death in dire suspence.

Now the tremendous moment of his fate
Arrives, and soon the vindicating breath
Of nice discerning justice, rob'd in state,
Reluctantly declares his sentence—Death.

The tott'ring wretch sinks down in grief and tears;
For mercy calls, of life th' expiring gleam,
That royal attribute soon interferes,
With heav'n-like beams, and steps 'twixt death and him.

The terms of pardon he receives with joy,
An happy exile to the western shores *;
New scenes of life his glowing hopes employ;
He leaves his home, nor once its loss deplores.

And now far distant from the scenes of wealth,
This poor man's lightest toil there gives him bread,
No tempting thoughts now urge to gain by stealth,
For Vice and Want there stretch'd their wings, and fled.

Thus gen'rous Britain spares her guilty sons,
And with parental fondness guides their ways:
The bloody expiation still she shuns,
And gives them bliss, to teach them to obey.

Horksley. W. R.

* See Vol. LIV. p. 853.

SONNET. *To* ELIZA.

WHY should I fear to speak my conscious Love?
The noblest honour that the heart can move!
What tho' unnumber'd rivals claim the charm,
Still hope aspiring every sense shall warm;
For hope is glory, when for thee it burns,
And like a radiant star its pole discerns.
No pangs I nourish, breathe no rapture'd sighs;
The cant of fools who love's fair source disguise!
I scorn to libel with the name of flames,
And pangs, and wounds, what every pleasure claims;
That bids my heart exulting trophies wear,
And plants Eliza's graceful image there;
And round the phantom, Mirth's enliv'ning blaze,
With soft humanity all kind,
And sympathy of heart refin'd,
And all that burns to emulate the poet's lays.

H.

TO MY WORTHY FRIEND MR. JOHN PORTER, ON HIS BIRTH-DAY, FEB. 28, 1765, KEPT IN JUNE.

WHILE kings have power to change a natal day,
And Charlotte's January yields to May,
While Hinchingbrook, his race to manhood run,
Delays to celebrate his twenty-one,
Thy winter shall in brighter hours arise,
And my lyre hail thee under summer skies.
Yet shall this day, though we postpone the feast,
Not pass unnotic'd by a theme at least.

* This was written when it was the practice to transport felons to America.

S. H.

Still be thou bleſt with all that Heav'n can ſend,
With life and health, a partner and a friend!
Be all thy Februaries, bright as June,
And thy life's evening happy as its noon.
C. C. C. *Cambridge.* J. S.

The Sorrows of CHARLOTTE *at the Tomb of* WERTER.

I SING of the days that are gone,
Of Werter who now is no more:
Unhappy the hour I was born;
His loſs I ſhall ever deplore.

The graſs that waves high round his tomb
Marks how ſubject we are to decay,
The Monarch muſt here meet his doom,
When death calls, even he muſt obey.

Since life is uncertain on earth,
Ah! why ſhould I ſorrow in vain;
The ſame power that gave us our birth,
Has a right to recall it again.

The virtues that dwelt in his breaſt
Sweet remembrance will ever hold dear.
The honour my Werter poſſeſt
Demands in ſoft pity a tear.

Oh! could it the angel reſtore,
Like a fountain it ever ſhould flow:
But my Werter, alas! is no more,
And my heart is o'erburthen'd with woe.

Oh! give me but ſtrength to retain
The goodneſs that dwelt in his heart;
When life ſhall no longer remain,
We ſhall meet again never to part.

On a prevailing faſhionable Foible.

IF you in converſe Brutus ſhould oppoſe,
His anſwer is, I'll *take you by the noſe?*
Or if his fancy leads to worſe diſgrace,
He'll throw a glaſs of ale againſt your face;
Exhibiting and boaſting (as tho' fit),
His want of manners, eloquence, and wit;
For only he who hath nor wit nor ſenſe,
Will e'er be ſeen to practiſe impudence.
Bridgnorth. Y.

SONNET, *from* PETRARCH.

By Miſs SMITH *of* Bignor-Hall, Suſſex.

LOOSE to the wind her golden treſſes ſtream'd,
And form'd bright waves with amorous zephyrs' ſighs;
And, though averted now, her charming eyes
Then with warm Love and melting pity beam'd.
Was I deceiv'd?—Ah! ſurely, nymph divine,
That fine ſuffuſion on thy cheek was love;
What wonder then thoſe glowing tints ſhould move,
Should fire this heart, this tender heart of mine!
Thy ſoft melodious voice, thy air, thy ſhape,
Were of a goddeſs, not a mortal maid;
But though thy charms, thy heavenly charms, ſhould fade,
My heart, my tender heart, could not eſcape;
Nor cure for me in time or change be found;
The ſhaft extracted cannot cure the wound.

ODE *to* PEACE,

Tranſlated from the GREEK *of Mr.* HUNTINGFORD.

By Maſter JOHN BROWNE, *at the Age of ten Years.*

THOU that ſatteſt near the throne of Jove,
When Chaos heard thy orders from above,
Each atom, then in wild confuſion hurl'd,
Sprung from the deep, and form'd a perfect world.
If e'er the ſun a dreadful darkneſs ſhrouds,
And fear with thunder rolls along the clouds;
If the ſea's azure horrid ſtorms ſurround,
Old ocean bellows, and his ſhores reſound;
Yet when the waves you order to be ſtill,
The thunder's huſh'd—the ſea performs thy will;
The breaking clouds reſtore the coming day,
And the bright ſun no longer makes delay;
The winds unto their rocky caverns fly,
And a ſmooth calm will o'er the ocean lie.
All nature haſtes thy ſummons to obey,
Yet man, proud man, rejects thy ſovereign ſway—
O! quickly, Mars, forſake th' enſanguin'd field,
Nor terrify the nation with thy ſhield;
Then ſhall we pay due honours to the land,
Each ruſtick reap the labours of his hand:
And Ceres alſo ſhall a garland bear
Of fruits and corn upon her yellow hair.
Then, then ſhall Hymen light the torch of love,
And boys around Cythera's ſhrine ſhall move,
With lovely maids; wiſe arts will mortals feign,
And Dædalean works ſhall riſe again.

Proper EPITAPH *for* SHIRLEY FIELDING, *Eſq. Portrait Painter, who lately died at* Lutterworth, *in extreme diſtreſs.*

HERE, ſhelter'd now from want, from cold neglect,
Thy memory meets pity, meets reſpect;
'Twas thine to call, from blended colors, *thought*,
And animate with life the ſhadowy draught
Ah! what avails it, that from noble blood,
With nobler talents grac'd thy virtues flow'd.
Let wealth, let honors, other names adorn,
To rival *Nature's magick* thou wert born;
With gain, with grief, to ſtruggle long, was thine,
Yet pious *friendſhip* ſtill reveres thy ſhrine.
Cecil-Street, April, 1785. LÆLIUS.

EPITAPHS.

EPITAPH

JOHANNES SPURRELL
Plymuthi
Obiit Feb. . . . . MDCCLXXXV,
Ætatis suæ LXXXIX.
Vir indoctus inculcatusque prorsus,
Qui sine re relicta, sine alea,
Aut ad Indos cursu,
Nullo negotio præclaro intentus,
Re rustica indefessus,
Arando, serendo, emendo, mutando,
Rem magnam struere, exoptabat
Et struebat.
Deum colnit.
Neque vero charitas illi defuit,
Quippe, quanquam presso Lare vixit,
Pauperibus profuit,
In verbo sine syngrapha inerat fides,
Ministris blandus,
Amicus non secosus,
Haud futuri incaurus,
Hæredibus, duobus Sororis Nepotibus,
Adolescentulis, Patre orbatis,
Quinquaginta millia nummorum, et ultra,
Reliquit.
Facta sane Cedro digna,
Et exemplo sint,
Quantum Industria
Et nobis et aliis
Prodesse possit.
FRANCISCUS GRACH, M. D.

MR. URBAN,

In the chancel at Aldham, in Essex, is a monument with the following inscription, which I conceive you will think worthy of a place in your Magazine. Your friend, &c.

G. B.

PHILIPPO MORANT, A. M.
hujus Ecclesiæ Rectori.
VIR FUIT
eximia simplicitate,
et
moribus planè antiquis:
bonorum studiosus,
omnibus benevolens:
eruditione denique multiplici repletus.
Gentium origines, Agrorum limites,
in hac Provinciâ,
felicitèr investigavit.
Ad vitas Britannorum insignium illustrandas
quamplurimum contulit.
HIS STUDIIS
a prima juventute, usque ad mortem
totum se dedit:
nec ostentandi gratiâ, sed quod reipublicæ
prodesset.
Obiit Nov^bris 25to A. D. 1770, Æt. 70.
ET
ANNÆ, Uxori ejus, Matronorum decori,
ex antiquis familiis STEBBING et
CREFFIELD oriundæ.
Ob. Julii 26to A. D. 1767, Æt. 69.
OPTIMIS PARENTIBUS
Tho. et Anna Maria Astle
posuerunt.

EPITAPH

On Miss Shipley's* SQUIRREL, *killed by her Dog.*

BY DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLYN.

ALAS, poor Mungo!
Happy wast thou, hadst thou known thy own felicity!
Remote from the fierce, bold eagle,
Tyrant of thy native woods,
Thou hadst nought to fear
From his piercing talons,
Nor from the blundering gun of the thoughtless sportsman.
Safe in thy wired castle,
Grimalkin never could annoy thee:
Daily wast thou fed with the choicest viands,
By the fair hands of an indulgent Mistress;
But, discontented,
Thou would'st have more liberty.
Too soon, alas! didst thou obtain it;
And, wandering, fell
By the merciless fangs of wanton, cruel Ranger.
Learn hence, ye
Who blindly seek more liberty,
Whether Subjects, Sons, Squirrels, or Daughters,
That apparent restraint
Is real liberty,
Yielding peace and plenty with security.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you the following French verses, written by a Monk, with the translation.

A. P. F.

DOUX charme de ma solitude,
Brillante pipe, ardent fourneaux,
Qui purge d'humeurs mon cerveau,
Et mon esprit d'inquietude!
Tabac! dont mon ame est ravie,
Lorsque je vois te perdre en l'air
Aussi promptement qu'un éclair,
Je vois l'image de ma vie.
Tu remets dans mon souvenir
Ce qu'un jour je dois devenir,
N'etant qu'une cendre animée.
Et tout d'un coup je m'apperçois,
Que courant apres ta fumée,
Je passe de meme que toi.

SWEET charmer of my solitude,
Brilliant pipe, consuming tube,
Who clear'st the vapours from my brain,
And my mind from anxious pain!
Tobacco! source of my delight,
When I see thee quit my sight,
And vanish in the purer air,
Like the lightning's quick career,
I see the image of my life below,
And whither soon my breath must go.
By thee I trace, in colours strong,
That man is nothing but a song.
An animated heap of clay,
The jest and sport of but a day;
That as thy smoke I pass away,
An emblem of my own decay.

---

* Bishop of St. Asaph's daughter. Qu. Lady Jones?

The

MR. URBAN,

IT is obſerved by Mr. Warton, in his late admirable Edition of Milton's *juvenile Poems*, that "none of thoſe pieces, now ſo popular, were diſtinguiſhed by imitation, till about the beginning of the preſent century." But perhaps the celebrated Andrew Marvell, who (according to Mr. Warton) was Aſſiſtant Secretary to Milton during Cromwell's Proteſtorate, has profeſſedly copied the ſtrain and imagery of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penſeroſo*, in the following beautiful lines, which have been ſelected and placed by Mr. Maſon as an *Inſcription* for a ſhrubbery, in Lord Harcourt's elegant gardens at Nuneham in Oxfordſhire.

"FAIR Quiet, have I found thee here,
With Innocence, thy ſiſter dear!
Miſtaken long, I thought thee then
In buſy companies of men;
Your ſacred plants, at length I know,
Will only in retirement grow:
Society is all but rude
To this delicious Solitude;
Where all the flowers and trees do cloſe
To weave the garland of repoſe."

EUGENIO.

Miſs SEWARD, *on Mr.* SARGENT'S *Dramatic Poem, the* MINE.

SONNET.

SEE, with Orphean ſkill, a Bard explore
The ſhades and central caves of mornleſs night!
Where never MUSE perform'd harmonious rite
Till now.—See! hail him on the ſparry floor
The mineral Druids, and each Siſter Power,
PETRA ſtern Queen, FOSSILIA, cold, and bright
That call their Gnomes, to marſhal in his fight
The gelid incruſt, and the veined ore,
And flaſhing gem.—Mark, while his Fancy's fire
Lights them as with a Sun, their Monarchs raiſe,
To ſhed with ſplendid ſtars his daring Lyre,
Gold, and the jewel'd ſtones, that * bleed, and blaze;
Then charm'd they cry—"For us this Lyre "obtains
"High and enduring ſeat in Poeſy's bright "fanes!"

THE SEASONS OF THE MIND.

By ILEARSID.

ENLIV'NING Hope is *Spring* within the mind,
Refreſhing joys fan as the *Summer's* wind,
Scarce they appear but *Autumn* drops it's leaf,
And *Winter* reigns, when reigns a gloomy grief.

* See Thomſon's apoſtrophe to the Sun in "The Seaſons."

"At thee the Ruby lights his deep'ning glow
"A *bleeding* radiance.

RETIREMENT.

Sensi ut in otia tuta recedant. HOR.

WHEN life's fantaſtic dreams are o'er,
When wine and mirth can pleaſe no more,
When I for love too old am grown,
When ſnowy locks my forehead crown;
In ſome ſecure and ſtill retreat
Oh! may I reſt my wearied feet;
And there review each chequer'd ſtage,
From youth's gay dawn, to drooping age;
Amend each idle folly paſt,
And prove a very ſaint at laſt!
The ſoldier thus by angry war
Detain'd long time from Albion far,
Soon as her cliffs with wiſhful eyes,
O'er Ocean's wat'ry bed he ſpies;
The thoughts of home invade his breaſt,
Of calm content, and placid reſt;
He haſtes to ſhare the ſocial hearth,
And hails the place that gave him birth.

RUSTICUS.

EPIGRAM.

WRITTEN IN THE CHARACTER OF THE UNFORTUNATE SAVAGE.

WHEN Satan ſent his greateſt ill on earth,
He pray'd the Fates to give my mother birth;
And ſince ſhe's born he's jealous of her evil,
Since he no more is called the Greateſt Devil!

ILEARSED.

EPIGRAM.

ON A DISSOLUTE CLERGYMAN.

FROM pulpit high, MODERNUS doth adviſe
That we be honeſt, virtuous, and wiſe;
But in this conduct (which he ſhould revere),
He's neither juſt, nor honeſt, nor ſincere:
In manners wicked, and in vice compleat,
His life's the very index of a cheat.

Bridgnorth. Y.

EPITAPH *in* Amwell* *Church-yard*, Herts, *on the Stone of* Thomas Monger, *who died in* Auguſt 1773, *ætat* 64.

THAT which a Being was, what is it? ſhew;
That Being which it was, it is not now;—
To be what 'tis—is not to be, you ſee;
That which now is not, ſhall a being be!

* Celebrated by the late ingenious John Scott, Eſq. in his deſcriptive poem. See his poetical works juſt publiſhed.

** Creſcimbeni, mentioned in Dr. Johnſon's letter to Mr. Warton, p. 267, wrote "Iſtoria della volgare Poeſia," quoted by Dr. Warton in his *Eſſay on Pope*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following not improbable ſtate of the preſent diſpute between the Emperor and the Dutch is copied from Lloyd's Evening-Poſt, a paper of good foreign intelligence.

It muſt be remembered that the excluſive right of the navigation of the Scheldt was granted to the Dutch by the treaty concluded at Munſter, between the Emperor and the United States, Jan. 31, 1748.

There are no other parties to it——1648 was the year of the decapitation of Charles I. conſequently England could take no part in it.

The 14th Article, on which it depends, is ſhort: "L'Eſcaut occidental, les canaux des "Sas & de Schwin, celui ci aboutiſſants, ſe- "ront tenus clos a côté des Etats," viz. "The weſtern Scheldt, the canals of Sas "and of Schwin, which fall into it, ſhall be "cloſed on the ſide of the country which "belongs to the States."

This is ſo clear as to need no comment. The Dutch have built ſeveral forts, to prevent the navigation of the Scheldt to all but their own ſhips.

The Emperor contends, however, that this treaty does not bind, becauſe Holland has not fulfilled her engagements in other reſpects, viz. about Maeſtricht and the Barrier Treaty.

By the Barrier Treaty, 1716, the Dutch were not to poſſeſs and garriſon certain towns, but to keep them in repair; this they have not done, and the Emperor has claims for repairs to a large extent.

The claim of the Emperor to Maeſtricht is as follows:

Upon the irruption of Louis XIV. 1672, into Holland, the Count Montery, governor of the Low Countries, gave a ſecret aſſiſtance to Holland; and Spain made a treaty ſoon after with them, whereby Holland agreed to give up Maeſtricht, the country of Vroenhoven, and Outermaſe, to Spain, as poſſeſſors of the Low Countries, if Louis XIV. did not make any acquiſition; or, in the terms of the treaty, "if matters remained upon the preſent footing, mutually, when peace ſhould be reſtored."

By the treaty of Nimeguen, 1686, Louis XIV. relinquiſhed all his conqueſts in Holland. Spain put in her claims; but Holland pleaded certain mortgages, which the prince of Orange had upon Maeſtricht, againſt that ceſſion.

Charles II. of Spain, with the uſual Spaniſh good faith, paid off the mortgage, and ſatisfied the Prince of Orange; the negociation trained on till his death, but that event produced the ſucceſſion-war, and threw every thing into confuſion.

The treaty of Utrecht gave the Low Countries to the German branch of the Houſe of Auſtria, with all the rights, claims, &c. of Spain.

This claim was renewed, in 1738, by the Emperor Charles the VIth, and Commiſſioners met at Bruſſels; but his death, and the difficulties that aroſe about the Pragmatic Sanction, and the ſucceſſion of Maria Thereſa, rendered the negociation abortive.

This claim, and that of the repairs of the barrier towns, are ſuch as, if they were fairly diſcuſſed in a court of law, would be good. The Emperor, however, waived them, provided the Dutch gave up the free navigation of the Scheldt.

Maeſtricht, and a partial navigation of the Scheldt, viz. for his *own ſhips*, were offered by the Dutch laſt ſummer, but not accepted.

The partial navigation of the Scheldt has again been offered lately."

Nothing, however, can yet be ſaid with certainty reſpecting the war. The advices from abroad are equally unfounded and contradictory. One fact may be depended upon, on the authority of the London Gazette, that the Count De Maillebois has taken the oaths in the aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, in quality of general of the infantry in the ſervice of the Republic; with an appointment, as the Dutch papers ſay, of 60,000 florins for his travelling charges, 20,000 for the eſtabliſhment of his houſhold, and 60,000 for his annual pay.

Conſtantinople, March 10. The letters from Smyrna, of the 1ſt inſtant mention, that, the plague had entirely ceaſed there: but the laſt accounts from Tunis bring the diſagreeable news, that the contagion continued to rage in that city.

A printing-office has at length been opened here, and employed on ſeveral works at the expence of government; one is the hiſtory of the Ottoman Empire.

Vienna, March 30. Prince Joſeph Lobkowitz is appointed captain of the noble German guard, vacant by the death of the late Marſhal Colloredo; Lieutenant-General of Noſtitz is raiſed to the rank of General of Cavalry, and is made Captain of the guard (called *les Archers*) formerly commanded by Marſhal Thierheim; and Gen. Clairfait is appointed Vice Commandant of the City of Vienna, in the room of Gen. Noſtitz.

We have accounts from Brandieſs, that on the 8th of this month a moſt violent ſtorm fell there of thunder, lightning, and rain, which, at this ſeaſon of the year, and without any previous heat, greatly alarmed the inhabitants.

Berlin, April 9. His Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick has accepted the office of Inſpector-General of Magdeburgh; Lieutenant General Lengefeld is appointed governor of the city, from which office the inſpectorſhip is now ſeparated; and Lieutenant-General Gaudi is appointed Inſpector of the Pruſſian troops in Weſtphalia.

Verſailles,

Verſailles, March 28. Laſt night her Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was happily delivered of a Prince, who has been ſince created Duc de Normandie.

Madrid, March 29. On Eaſter Sunday the 27th inſtant, the Portugueſe Ambaſſador at this court made his publick entry into Madrid, and in a formal audience of the King of Spain demanded the Infanta Donna Charlotta (eldeſt daughter of the Prince of Aſturias) in marriage for the Infant Don Juan of Portugal. In the evening the contract was read and ſigned in the preſence of the Royal Family, the grandees of Spain, and the great officers of State. After which the marriage ceremony was performed by the Patriarch of the Indies, his Catholick Majeſty ſtanding proxy for the Infant Don Juan.

Utrecht, March 31. The explanation which their H. M. required of the K. of Pruſſia, relative to the treaſonable correſpondence with Maeſtrecht (p. 223.), is ſaid to be received. That affair is likely to be attended with ſerious conſequences. M. Tullen Olden Bernevelt Fiſcal has put M. Vender Skype, his deputy, under arreſt; but as yet no proofs have been realized againſt him. Suſpicious papers have been found in his cuſtody, but they are in cypher which nobody can read but himſelf.

The remark in our laſt (ſee p. 229), on the imaginary ſentence of Horiah and Klotchka, appears now to be juſt. The legal ſentence pronounced upon theſe two rebel chiefs was, to be broke alive upon the wheel, and then to be quartered, and part of their bodies to be openly expoſed in different provinces. On the 28th of February they were led to puniſhment; ſix days previous to which, the magiſtrates in the ſeveral diſtricts of Tranſilvania received Imperial orders to collect from each village ſix men, to be preſent at the execution. Klotchka ſuffered firſt, and Horiah was a witneſs of the torments inflicted upon him, and afterwards underwent the ſame himſelf. Their heads were ſent to the places where they lived, to be ſet up on poles; and their quarters ſent to the different places where they committed the greateſt enormities. It was neceſſary to haſten their execution, on account of an infectious diſorder, occaſioned by the ſlaughter of the rebels, and the fullneſs of the gaols, that were crouded with the priſoners. People of all ranks have been attacked with the contagion, and numbers carried off.

The new regulations of his Imperial Majeſty, reſpecting the interior government of the kingdom of Hungary, have been publiſhed in the Vienna Gazette.

Inſtead of the 56 counties, into which that kingdom and its dependent provinces were hitherto divided, ten circles are now formed, and committed to the charge of the following Hungarian gentlemen, with the titles of counſellors and royal commiſſaries.

Le Comte Giory,	Le Comte de Teleky,
Le Baron Mailath,	Le Baron Pronay,
Le Baron d'Urmeny,	Le Baron Reva,
Le Comte Jankowitz,	Le Baron Szent Ivany,
Le Comte Szeaſeny,	Le Baron Detzer.

The ſupreme courts retain their former titles, and the privileges which belong to their order, at a general diet of the nation; but their juriſdiction in their reſpective counties is entirely ſuppreſſed.

The greateſt expedition is uſed at Cadiz in compleating the armament deſtined againſt Algiers (ſee p. 229.). The auxiliary ſhips of the Portugueſe, Venetians, and Malteſe, are every moment expected, as well as a ſmall ſquadron from Toulon. Theſe preparations are, however, well known to the Algerines, who are in conſequence uſing their utmoſt to render that fortreſs impregnable. All their batteries have been repaired, and furniſhed with cannon, and orders iſſued to build ſeveral veſſels like gunboats, to throw burning materials on board the enemies ſhips.

The laſt letters from Cadiz bring the agreeable news of the arrival of the Brilliant, from Vera Cruz to the Havannah, with eight hundred thouſand crowns; and of the Paula frigate, with one thouſand two hundred Lima crowns.

East-India News.

The diſpatches, which were lately received over land from the Eaſt-Indies, brought an account of the death of Mr. Wheeler, one of the ſupreme council, and of all the ſhips that ſailed laſt ſeaſon from England at their reſpective ports.

The diſpatches received by the Surprize Packet, lately arrived from Bengal, bring a confirmation of the death of Mr. Wheeler. Alſo that the King of Delhi's prime miniſter, Aphraſaib Cawn, has been aſſaſſinated. The young Prince of Delhi had tried every method to return to his father's dominions, conſiſtent with his own honour and perſonal ſafety, but every negociation as yet proves ineffectual. Mr. Haſtings ſtates the Company's reſources to be in ſo flouriſhing a ſituation, as to enable them to pay off the bond debt with intereſt in a ſhort time.

Sir Edward Hughes was to ſail for England, in the Sultan, the beginning of December, with the Euridice frigate; and the command of the ſquadron was to be left with Capt. Andrew Mitchel.

By private advices from India there is an account of a duel having taken place between Lord Macartney and Mr. Sadleir, in which it is reported the former was wounded.

The ſhip Bellona, Capt. Richardſon, is gone on a voyage to Malacca and China, from whence ſhe is to proceed to the S. W. Coaſt of America. [This is in purſuance of the plan propoſed by the late Capt. King, in the

the account of his voyage on diſcovery, to which we may hereafter refer.]

There has been a mutiny among the black cavalry in the Engliſh pay at Arnee, on account of arrears. They have made their officers priſoners.

Six midſhipmen, who were taken by Mr. Suffrein in the captured ſhips, and ſent up to Tippoo, have renounced both their religion and country, and voluntarily turned Mahometans: they have married Mahometan women.

Shauzadda, ſon to the King of Delhi, is ſtill at Lucknow. (See p. 214.)

On the 4th of June laſt, a Portugueſe ſhip, called the Priozo, laden with 60,000 pipes of Madeira, and a very rich cargo from Europe, was totally loſt on the Gaſpar-ſand, at the entrance of the Ganges. The captain, two officers, and 40 men, periſhed for want of aſſiſtance, which could only be had from Calcutta. This is the ſecond Portugueſe ſhip loſt at the entrance of the Ganges within theſe two months, laden with Madeira wine. [This dangerous navigation is thoroughly known only to the Engliſh, which is their great ſecurity at Calcutta.]

The Aſia Snow from the eaſtward, but laſt from Maſulapatam, is loſt at the entrance of Hoogley River. All the crew but a few Laſcars, who ſwam to Sugar-Iſland, periſhed.

Mr. Haſtings has taken his paſſage for England; and nothing but the death of the next in rank will keep him in India.

The Dutch are now put into poſſeſſion of their town and fort of Chinſurah; but with ſeveral reſtrictions, which they were not under before the war.

West India News.

On the 27th of January, Capt. Brown, in the Mary, arrived in the harbour of Kingſton, in Jamaica, from Black River, on the Muſquito ſhore, with intelligence, that a ſloop of war anchored on that coaſt from the Havannah in December laſt, on board of which were three Spaniſh officers, charged with diſpatches from the governor-general of Cuba to Major Lowrey, commandant of the Britiſh Forts at Black River which they delivered to him immediately after they landed. The tenor of theſe diſpatches, it ſeems, was a peremptory requiſition, to know if Major Lowrey had received any official inſtructions to withdraw the troops and inhabitants from that country; and giving him to underſtand, that, if the territory ſhould not be vacated by March next, he ſhould be under the neceſſity of compelling them by force of arms to retire. To his meſſage, we underſtand, Major Lowrey returned no anſwer; but, after entertaining his viſitors hoſpitably, gave an acknowledgment that he had received their diſpatches, and promiſed to ſend a flag of truce to the Havannah, with his final determination on the ſubject, in a fortnight after. It was the prevailing opinion among the people at Black-River, that the Spaniards are ſeriouſly diſpoſed to carry their threats into execution, and that they are making conſiderable preparations, both at the Havannah, and in the neighbourhood of the Engliſh ſettlements on the Main, expreſsly for that purpoſe.

Other letters bring the alarming intelligence, that a body of 500 Spaniards had already taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of Rettan, the harbour of which they are fortifying with great diligence, with a deſign from thence to carry on their operations by ſea againſt the Muſquito ſhore. In the mean time, Major Lowrey was, with unremitting diligence, putting his ſettlement into the beſt poſture poſſible of defence; and having convened the Indian chiefs together, they had promiſed him, in the moſt ſolemn manner, every aſſiſtance and ſupport.

About the latter end of December, Morris Keaton, a pirate and murderer, was executed at Cuckolds Point, near Port Royal in Jamaica, and afterwards his body was ſuſpended to a lofty gibbet in chains.—He met his fate with uncommon reſignation, penitence, and fortitude; and told the ſurrounding multitude, after he was tied up, that he was not afraid of death, but wiſhed it as a relief from all his ſorrows. He then turned to the executioner, and forbade him to take away the ladder, ſaying, that he would jump off himſelf when he was ready, which he accordingly did about two minutes afterwards.

The night before his execution he moſt ſolemnly declared, that the following outlines of the latter part of his life were ſtrictly true:

"That he had been a volunteer in the King's army in America, and afterwards a Lieutenant in Arnold's regiment, when that officer joined the Britiſh; that he had been in nine actions, and employed by Gen. Clinton in three different meſſages to Lord Cornwallis, when beſieged in York-town, Virginia; that on the concluſion of the peace, Gen. Arnold's regiment being diſbanded, and he was diſcharged at that time without half-pay, or any other proviſion. He then made a voyage to Santa Cruz, where he had a brother who truſted him with a very conſiderable venture for America, which was unfortunately loſt with the veſſel within ſight of New London, where he arrived with nothing but the cloaths on his back. From New London he found means to get to Norfolk, in Virginia, where he became acquainted with Benj. Johnſon, Joſ. Twentyman, and one Hughes, with whom he had ſeveral meetings; at one of which it was propoſed by Hughes to procure a paſſage on board the ſchooner Friendſhip, then lying off Johnſon's houſe, commanded by Wm. Lewis, and bound to St. Thomas's; to

to seize upon the said schooner when opportunity offered; to murder all belonging to her without distinction; and to sell the ship and cargo at the first convenient port.

This bloody project, in the evening of the 9th day after their departure, they carried into execution. Keating, Twentyman, and Hughes, went up to Mr. Chadwick at the helm and, presenting a loaded pistol to his head, swore if he spoke a word they would instantly shoot him dead; they then bound and gagged him. Twentyman took the helm, and the others proceeded to secure the men upon the watch, all of whom Hughes proposed instantly to throw over-board. This done, Johnson and Hughes went into the cabin, and seizing the Captain first, made him secure, and then attacked Mr. Wilkinson, a passenger, who gave them some trouble, as he made resistance, and could not easily be overpowered; but at length, by stabbing him in several parts of his body, and chopping off his fingers as he grasped the shrouds, they at length compleated their diabolical purpose. Wm. Price, Ch. Brown, and a negroman and boy, who were asleep, they easily subdued; and, after swearing them on a book to be true, kept them alive to work the ship. Chadwick refused to join them, and him they threw overboard without resistance. The coast being now clear, Twentyman assumed the command of the vessel, as the only man who could direct her course; and after thirty days sail, coming in sight of Antigua, Hughes having rendered himself suspected, Twentyman ordered him to be thrown overboard, which was the more readily obeyed, as he had some days before dispatched the negro-man in the same way.

Antigua being in sight, there was now but little time to deliberate; and it was, on consultation, their unanimous opinion to make for a French port rather than an English port, to dispose of the ship and cargo. Port Louis was therefore made choice of for that purpose, and Guadaloupe was the island to which Twentyman directed his course. Here Keating assumed the character of a merchant, and had succeeded in the sale, had not Brown (one of the foremast-men) found means to make his escape, which so alarmed the pirates, that they instantly set sail, and steered for the little island of St. Martin's, where they disposed of a small part of their cargo, took two or three Mulattoes on board to work the ship, and then made for Hispaniola, where Keating, disposing of all he could, made his escape from his companions, and found means to get to Port Royal in Jamaica, about the 8th of December 1784, in a very bad state of health. Here he took lodgings at Mrs. Dubois's, where he fell sick, and was visited by a physician, who talking on various subjects, discovered that his illness did not proceed so much from a bodily complaint, as from a disordered mind. Among other questions he put to the physician, he asked, "if some pirates had not lately been apprehended there?" and being answered in the affirmative, and, "that they were the most bloody, daring, and abandoned set of villains that had ever appeared upon record." "My God! cried he, what a pain have I in my head, and deadly sickness at my heart! Send for a barber instantly, or I shall be distracted!" The physician now suspecting the real cause, wanted no astrologer to tell his patient's fortune. Keating having been advertised and described, the physician had recourse to the news-papers; and his patient answering the description, a warrant was obtained; and, on apprehending him, he did not hesitate to acknowledge his guilt, though he was unwilling to disgrace his family. It has since been found that he was born at Munster, and of no mean extraction."

Perhaps the boldest and most determined spirit of revenge that ever possessed the heart of man was manifested lately at Jamaica, where a new negro, disdaining to be a slave himself, set fire to six negro houses, which were reduced to ashes; put three negroes to death, who refused to join him, and wounded seven others. Having done this, as it was said, without provocation, he pursued one of the book-keepers, who very narrowly escaped his vindictive rage; but a stone thrown at his head brought him to the ground; and, being overpowered, he was secured, brought to a mock-trial, and sentenced to be burnt alive, which, though accompanied with all the excruciating circumstances of horror that could be devised, he underwent with almost incredible fortitude.

Port Royal, Jan. 29. This day accounts were received here by an express from Collector L——, which informs us, that the Spaniards have actually commenced hostilities against the Musqueto-men; and that a party of the latter were killed by the enemy. These troubles will certainly occasion some embarrassment to Government.

By late advices from St. Vincent's, the Caribs are in great force, upwards of 1200 of them being well armed, and a terror to the English settlers, against whom they appear to entertain the most envenomed hatred.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

Advices of a very extraordinary nature have lately been received, by some merchants of Corke, from Jamaica, of certain regulations respecting the trade homeward from that island to this kingdom, said by some to be in consequence of orders from the principal proprietors and West India merchants in London, and by others, of orders to the Governor from his Majesty's Ministers. The Corke merchants have written to Jamaica by a light vessel for the particulars, fully determined, if the answers confirm the late accounts, to submit the grievance to the consideration of our Parliament. *March*

March 24. "This day his Grace the Ld Lieut. went in state to the H. of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to the following bills: Great duty bill; loan bill; for the advancement of trade; post-office bill; sugar bill; tobacco bill; hawkers and pedlars bill; duty on licences; duty on carriages; corn bill; coffee bill; malt bill; qualification bill; Dublin entries for the Royal Exchange; 4000l. to the linen manufacture; 9000l. Protestant charter-schools; 10001. Dublin Society; 3000 l. for building public offices: 5030 l. Foundling Hospital; 5004l. for building churches; 1000l Hibernian School; 800 l. to the House of Industry; 1600 l. Marine Society; to take away the challenge to the array of pannels of jurors for want of a knight on trials, in which a Peer or Lord of Parliament is party; to prevent dilapidation on church lands; and Nenagh road bill."—Ireland is treading fast on the heels of England, in raising taxes.

Advices from Scotland.

Edinburgh, April 2. A grave-digger, after paring off the turf in making a grave lately in the church-yard of Brechin, turned up as many small silver pieces as would have filled the crown of a large hat, and with them six silver spoons with circular mouths, about two inches diameter, and a quarter of an inch deep, the handles four inches one-half long, with a knob at the top. Most of the pieces are about the size of a sixpence, of the coinage of Edward I. bearing his name; and on some of them, on the reverse, a cross with three points in each angle, with CIVITAS DUBLINIE round it. Supposed to be deposited by some English, when Edward I. besieged Brechin Castle, then commanded by Sir Thomas Maule.

Edinburgh, April 16. This forenoon came down by express His Majesty's commission, appointing Ld. Eskgrove to be one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in the room of the Lord Kennet, deceased.

On Tuesday last, the 12th inst. the annual Harveian oration, instituted at Edinburgh, was delivered in the hall of the Public Dispensary by Dr. Webster. The subject was an account of the life, writings, and character of the late Sir John Pringle, Bart. At this Annual meeting, the prize given by the Harveian Society, with the view of encouraging experimental enquiries in medicine, was publicly delivered to Mr. Ralph Irving, from Langholm, for the best experimental dissertation on the root of Ipecacuana. This is the second time Mr. Irving has been successful.

The Highland Society, instituted at Edinburgh in February 1785, the objects of which are the improvement of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, have offered premiums, in the manner of the Society of Arts and Agriculture in London, for various improvements; but while vassalage remains, what encouragement is there for improvements?

Assize and Country News.

The following list of persons, capitally convicted on the respective circuits at the late assizes, exhibits a striking picture of the vice of the present age. The first column of figures shews the number sentenced, and the second those left to execut on at each place. Where there is no figure, the number could not be ascertained.

Kingston	21	9	
Lincoln	12	9	
Gloucester	16	9	
Warwick	15	7	
Exeter	17	6	
Winchester	15	6	
Shrewsbury	11	5	
Norwich	—	4	
Nottingham	8	4	
Derby	5	3	
York	7	3	
Chelmsford	—	2	
Aylesbury	3	2	
Cambridge	3	2	
Bury	7	2	
Monmouth	3	2	
Northampton	6	2	
Worcester	5	2	
Huntingdon	1	1	
Lewes	5	2	
Leicester	2	1	
Thetford	7	2	
Lancaster	6	2	
Salisbury	14	—	
Dorchester	5	—	
Bedford	2	—	
Reading	2	—	
Coventry	3	2	
Taunton	6	—	
Hereford	10	—	
Chester	1	—	
Stafford, Ludlow, Oakham	Maiden.		

There are 49 convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, and 180 for transportation; and the total number of prisoners in the said gaol is 540.

At *Lancaster*, Abraham Shaw was executed for a burglary; and though but twenty-three years of age, he was a most abandoned and hardened villain. On the morning of his execution, being asked if he had any thing to say before he left the world, he only wished that, instead of one robbery, he had committed a thousand. He sang some lewd songs while in prison, and declared he would do the same at the place of execution; but before he was turned off his mock courage forsook him, and he appeared much convulsed, in which state he launched into eternity, little pitied.

Robert Carpenter, some time since a navy agent at Portsmouth, was executed at *Winchester* gallows, pursuant to his sentence at the last assizes, for forging seamen's wills and powers, in order to defraud them of their wages. He is said to have left a fortune of upwards of 70001. behind him, besides a house superbly furnished at Portsmouth, which, it is said, the sheriff seized on his condemnation. He has left a wife, a very genteel woman, and three children, unprovided for. He died very penitently in sight of a vast number of pitying beholders, many of whom shed tears upon the melancholy occasion. He formerly belonged to Drury Lane Theatre, and was the clown in the pantomimes.

John Wilkinson, and Elizabeth his wife, found guilty at the last *Bury* assizes of wilfully

fully murdering their youngest daughter, by cruelly beating and starving her to death, were lately executed at Rushmere, near Ipswich. At the place of execution they seemed little affected, particularly the woman, who, when the executioner was going to put the rope about her neck, put him aside, and said she would talk a little longer.

Benj. Cadard Brown, who was lately executed at *Horsham*, in *Sussex*, for a burglary, was, on the contrary, remarkably penitent, and met death with becoming fortitude. He was only twenty-three years of age, a native of Rye, and left a mournful widow with two children.

At *Lincoln* nine criminals were executed pursuant to their sentence. The ropes being put about their necks, and caps being drawn over their faces, Harrison, one of the criminals, to the surprize of all present, turned his cap up again, and begged that the spectators would indulge him by giving ear to a few words which he wished to say. Though there were near ten thousand people, an awful silence took place, and the criminal proceeded. "I am come of a respectable family, and brought up by honest parents; God grant that no one may reflect on them for my misconduct! Let me caution young men to shun the company of bad women: bad women brought on drunkenness; drunkenness, idleness; idleness, poverty; poverty, dishonesty, for which I now suffer an untimely and disgraceful death." Seeing two people laugh, he said, "We are not objects of mirth;" and concluded with hoping, "that his death might prove a warning to all present, and in that hope he should die happy, and not in vain."

At *Norwich*, William Newland was executed for uttering forged notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. He was the person who went to Yarmouth, and employed some people to go to Ostend and Bruges, to pass a parcel of those notes. Fortunately for the public, the first note offered was detected; and the magistrates of Bruges, much to their honour, delivered up to the solicitor of the Bank, the parties and their notes, in consequence of which the prisoner was convicted.

At *Cambridge*, Hooper and Ashe, the two malefactors left for execution, were executed accordingly.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On the 6th of January last the annual festival of the benediction of the waters was solemnized at St. Petersburg, at which an example of toleration was set to other powers, which it would be to the honour of the age in which we live, and to the dignity of human nature, to be every where followed on similar occasions. The Empress's confessor, the prelate Iwan Pasitom, made this festival conspicuous, by inviting not only the dignified ecclesiastics of the Russian church, but of all the different denominations of Christians resident at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholic priests, Lutheran preachers, English, Dutch, and German Protestant clergy, were all equally received, and nobly entertained, at the house of this most worthy bishop.

March 31.

Robert Nicholas, and J. Walker Heneage, esq; (in the room of R. Adamson, and C. Westley Coxe, the present sitting members) were declared by the Grenville committee duly elected Members for the Borough of Cricklade. At the same time resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the conduct of the returning officer, in taking the poll, and making the return, &c. was partial and illegal, whereby a colourable majority was obtained on the poll for Mr. Adamson and Mr. Coxe.

FRIDAY, April 1.

A new aquatic balloon was sunk a little above Westminster Bridge. The inventor was in it. A tube was fixed at the top for air. The balloon drifted with the tide as far as Lambeth Stairs. In the interim two signals were made; the first denoted that all was well; the second, that he wanted immediate assistance; upon which the boatmen who attended instantly hauled up the balloon, and found the man nearly drowned. It seems the water got in, which the inventor hopes to prevent in his next experiment.

This day Mr. and Mrs. Garton, of St. James's Palace, going in their carriage to Streatham, were stopped by two highwaymen, who took from Mr. G. eleven guineas, and a small wafer box, in which were two white silk net purses, richly mounted. On going to Mrs. G. and attempting to rifle her, she seized the pistol of the rifler, which she held so fast, that, not being able to recover it, the villain fired it at her. The ball grazed her breast, and providentially passed between her and her husband without hurting either, otherwise than by the fright, each thinking the other shot.

Two convicts in Newgate, having cut a hole in the floor of their cell in Newgate, got into the common sewer, to make their escape; but wading there till they were almost suffocated, they at length reached the gully hole, where they cried out for help, and were taken out alive, but too weak to walk, and were carried to their former quarters.

Saturday 2.

About one in the afternoon a fire broke out in the large room at Spring-Gardens, Charing-Cross, where an ingenious mechanic was exhibiting Windsor Castle and Mount Vesuvius, cut in cork. In throwing up the lighted rosin, to exhibit the representation of the burning mountain, some of it fell upon a quantity of combustibles, which through carelessness had not been put into their proper place. In an instant the building was in flames, the whole of which was consumed with the two adjacent houses, and the stabling

ſtabling at the back of the building much damaged.

Tueſday 5.

At a general Court of the Directors of the Bank, George Peters, eſq; was elected governor, and Edw. Darell, eſq; deputy-governor; and the following 24 gentlemen were choſen directors for the year enſuing:

Samuel Beachcroft,	James Maud,
Daniel Booth,	Richard Neave,
Tho. Boddington,	Joſ. Nutt,
Lyde Browne,	Iſ. Oſborne,
Thomas Dea,	Edward Payne,
William Ewer,	Chriſtopher Puller,
Peter Gauſſen,	Th. Raikes,
Daniel Giles,	William Snell,
William Halhed,	Samuel Thornton,
John Harriſon,	Brook Watſon,
Breſton Long,	Mark Weyland,
Joſ. Mathew,	B. Winthorpe, eſqrs.

Wedneſday 6.

The ſeſſions began at the Old-Bailey, when, among other felons, the noted George Barrington was tried for larceny, in ſtealing a gold watch in the pit paſſage of Drury-Lane, the property of Mr. Bagſhaw. Mr. Bagſhaw miſſed his watch, ſaw Barrington behind him, and charged him with it. "I, your watch!" ſaid he, and held up his hand with the palm downwards: that inſtant he heard a glaſs break, and ſtooping picked up his watch, and ſecured the priſoner. Another witneſs heard the watch drop, but could not tell from whom it fell; but the proſecutor was poſitive it muſt be from the priſoner.

This was the whole of the evidence, and the judge called upon the priſoner to make his defence, which he did in ſo maſterly a manner as aſtoniſhed the whole court.

Baron Eyre, in his charge to the jury, could not help lamenting, that a man of ſuch abilities ſhould ſtand in ſuch a ſituation, and left it to the jury to judge by the evidence; hoping only, that if they did acquit him, it would be the laſt time they ſhould ſee him in that place.

Saturday 9.

Among the felons convicted this day at the Old-Bailey, was the noted Mary Pile, otherwiſe Davis (ſee vol. LIV. p. 553) a young woman in man's apparel, for ſtealing a guinea, the property of Abraham Abbot, in the houſe of William Webb, where ſhe came, habited as above, perſonating a weary traveller, and requeſting lodging for the night; and there being no conveniency but in Abbot's bed, he gave her leave to ſleep with him, ſuppoſing her a decent young man; but in the morning he found his pockets ſtripped.

A fire broke out in the houſe of the Hon. Edwin Stanhope, Eſq. in Curzon-ſtreet, Mayfair, and raged with ſuch violence, that not a ſingle article of plate, jewels, or furniture, could be ſaved. Lady Stanhope's life was with difficulty ſaved, being taken out of bed by her ſervants wrapped up in a blanket. On ſtrict enquiry into the cauſe, ſuſpicion fell upon one of her ladyſhip's footmen, named Peter Shaw, and the moſt poſitive proofs of his guilt have ſince been diſcovered. It came out, on examination, that this fellow, who had lived with Mr. Stanhope but three weeks, had robbed him of medals, watches, rings, and jewels, to a conſiderable amount, ſome of which he had ſold to a jeweller in Weſtminſter. Shaw confeſſed the robbery, but denied his having ſet fire to the houſe, of which however there is little doubt.

A lady at this fire is ſaid to have exhibited an example of maternal tenderneſs that does honour to her ſex; for, having narrowly eſcaped the flames herſelf, and miſſing her child, ſhe was reſtrained only by ſuperior force from ruſhing back in a vain attempt to ſave it; and though told her infant was ſafe, nothing could pacify her till it was produced, when ſhe claſped it in her arms, and, for the moment, ſeemingly rejoiced, regardleſs of every thing elſe about her.

The ſame evening a fire broke out at a ſubſcription houſe in St. James's-Street, adjoining to the Thatched-houſe Tavern, and entirely conſumed the ſame before any water could be got to extinguiſh the flames. The Thatched houſe Tavern was much damaged, and narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate. As the fire burnt fiercely backwards, the clerks at the Secretary of States Office in Cleveland-Row began ſecuring the papers of conſequence; but happily, when water was procured in plenty, the engines ſoon extinguiſhed the flames. The fire is ſaid to have begun in the upper part of the houſe, by the negligence or malice of a ſervant boy.

Monday 11.

Mr. Pitt, preparatory to his grand ſcheme of applying a million annually towards a Sinking Fund for the Payment of the national debt, gave ſo favourable an account of the produce of the taxes laſt year, and the increaſe of the revenue, as to give ground to hope that the loan wanted for the ſupplies of the preſent year will be very trifling; and in order to ground what he ſaid on the moſt ſolid foundation, ordered a comparative ſtatement of all the taxes of the two laſt years to be laid before the Houſe.

At a Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, "Reſolved unanimouſly, that, in conſideration of the ſteady exertions of George Leonard Staunton, Eſq. and the abilities he diſplayed in the truſts repoſed in him by the Select Committee of Fort St. George during the government of lord Macartney; and more particularly in the Negociations carried on with the Marquis de Buſſy and Tippoo Sultan, in all of which he acted without emolument or reward of any kind; Reſolved, That Mr. Staunton be allowed 500l. per ann. during his life; to commence from the 12th of March, 1784, being the day on which the peace

was

was signed with Tippoo Sultan; and that he be permitted to proceed to Bengal as Secretary to Lord Macartney, on entering into the same covenants as he did formerly in going with his lordship to Fort St. George.

William Higson was brought out of Newgate, and executed facing the debtors door, for the wilful murder of Joseph his son, by repeated ill-treatment, beating and striking him on the head with a poker. At the place of execution he seemed very penitent, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. After he had hung the usual time the body was taken down, and carried to Surgeons Hall to be anatomized.

Some labourers, in digging a slope on the edge of a pond, near the Paper Mill, at Swarton, the property of Mr. Vowell, in casting up the earth, they cast up, in Portugal and other gold, money to the amount of 800l. besides a rough diamond of considerable value. It is well known that a person of property drowned herself in that pond; and it is supposed, previous to the fatal act, she had buried her money by the side of it.

The same morning early a fire broke out at the Coach and Horses, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell; by which, in less than an hour, the house was reduced to ashes, and the adjoining buildings on both sides almost miraculously preserved, being separated only by narrow passages, and chiefly constructed by timber.

Tuesday 12.

The session at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday last, ended, when eight convicts received sentence of death.

A man was committed to Newgate for a new crime, that of fraudulently taking off certain stamps from obsolete writs, and fixing them on other writs, denoting the duty to be paid.

Three villains, in the dead of the night, broke into the house of a widow lady at Paddington, entered her room, and with horrid oaths demanded her keys, and where she kept her bank notes. Being told she had none, they ransacked the house, and then robbed it of plate, money, and every thing of value that was portable, with which they made their escape.

Wednesday 13.

At a General Court of Proprietors for the election of six Directors of the East India Company, in the room of the six that went out by rotation, on casting up the poll, the numbers were as follow:

for		for	
George Cuming	690	Tho. Fitzhugh	611
John Roberts	690	John Scott	548
Lionel Darrel	675	John Travers	460
Jacob Bafanquet	671	Ric. Mendham	202
John Thompson	649	Richard Wyatt	61
Thomas Cheap	617		

The first six were elected.

Friday 15.

The following is the account of the totals of the net produce of all the taxes, from Christmas Eve 1783, to the 5th day of April 1784, and from Christmas Eve 1784, to the 5th day of April 1785, alluded to in the article under Monday 11.

	£.	s.	d.
CUSTOMS.			
Total to 5th April 1784	419,945	6	6½
Total to 5th April 1785	990,209	14	7½
EXCISE.			
Total to 5th April 1784	1,292,220	3	6
Total to 5th April 1785	1,322,612	6	10
STAMPS.			
Total to 5th April 1784	222,427	17	4
Total to 5th April 1785	390,336	0	0
INCIDENTS.			
Total to 5th April 1784	263,419	3	10
Total to 5th April 1785	373,097	16	8½
Total to 5th April 1784	2,198,1006	5	2½
Total to 5th April 1785	3,066,155	18	2

Exchey. Apr. 15, 1785. JOHN HUGHSON.

Totals of payments into the Exchequer, by the Receiver General of the Customs, from Lady-Day, 1780, to Lady-Day, 1785, both inclusive.

1780	£.2,495,270	5	2½
1781	2,627,643	4	11
1782	2,636,536	15	2½
1783	2,933,574	2	4½
1784	2,654,757	7	2½
1785	3,719,405	6	7

For WILLIAM MELLISH, Esq. Rec. Gen.
T. MILLS.

The Lord Chancellor received from his Majesty's own hands, at St. James's, the Great Seal, newly engraved by Mr. Major; the temporary Great Seal, which the day after the robbery (see vol. LIII.) was cast in copper, was, at the same time, delivered to his Majesty, and defaced in his presence.

Saturday 16.

This day were put up to auction at Mr. Christie's the following reserved articles of the valuable collection of C. Locke, esq. The *Discobolos*, or antique statue of a player at coits, from the Massimi collection at Rome; his right hand extended, having delivered one, his left holding a second ready to throw; was bought in for 550 guineas; as was an intaglia, on a sardonyx, of Hercules and the Nemean lion, for 135l. Four sides of an altar charged with reliefs, two of which had been engraved by Bartolozzi, were sold for 27l. 6s. A volume of coloured drawings by P. Bartoli, after antique paintings in tombs and other monuments mentioned by Mr. Wright (Travels, p. 317), the Vatican Terence, &c. for 20 guineas, being the second vol. of that bought by Dr. Mead, and reserved by his heirs*.

Monday 18.

Mr. Pitt rose, and, after one of the most admired speeches of the present session, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people in England. But England is not yet ripe for amendment. The motion was lost by a majority of 74, viz. Ayes 174, Noes 248.

* See London and its Environs, p. 145.

Tuesday 19.

The Earl of Leven was appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the inhabitants of Chippenham were agreeably surprized by the appearance of a baloon hovering over that town, which had been launched at Bristol about two the same day, with Mr. Dicker, jun. in a gallery to conduct it. The wind was boisterous, and tossed the baloon like a football; sometimes close to the ground, and then in an instant high in the air; so that the young navigator had but a rough voyage, and was not in a humour to make many nautical observations. However, he fortunately landed safe near the town, and was presently surrounded by a company of horsemen, who conducted him to Chippenham, amidst the acclamations of a numerous croud of people, who had suddenly got together on so singular an occasion.

Wednesday 20.

Came on the election of the chemical professor to the university of Oxford, when, on casting up the poll, there appeared for

Dr. Wall 196,
Dr. Vivian 194.

Upon which the former was declared duly elected.

Friday 22.

The sum of 200,000l. in new guineas and half guineas, of the date of the present year, was conveyed from the Mint to the Bank under a proper guard. On this occasion, *Bruers of counterfeits, for such there will be abroad.*

During the sitting of the court of King's Bench in Westminster-Hall, the sky-light over the court was by some accident broken, and the glass, with some rubbish, fell among the judges, which, on the sudden, put the whole court in disorder. In the first surprize, it was feared that part of the roof had given way, and the panic spread as rapidly as if the hall had been on fire. By every one pressing to get out, some were hurt, but none materially; and the affair has since furnished a laughable subject for the wits, who have not failed to make the most of it.

Between nine and ten at night six men, disguised and armed, broke into the house of Mr. Copley, on Lavender-Hill, Battersea-Rise, and, after confining the family, robbed the house of money and plate to a considerable value. One of the servants, making some resistance, was wounded with a cutlass.

Saturday 23.

This day being St. George's day, and the anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries, after a contest of four hours for the chair, such as was never known before, and it is hoped, for the honour and interest of so respectable a body, will never happen again, the Earl of Leicester was re-elected President by a decided majority.

The State of the Ballot, as given in the Public Advertiser of April 27.

The House's List.	*Mr. King's List.*
11 of Old Council.	14 of Old Council.
*Geo. E. of Leicester 67	
T. Astle, Esq;	* T. Astle, Esq; 108
* Hon. Daines Barrington 59	
J. Brand, M. A.	* J. Brand, M. A. 94
* O. S. Brereton, Esq; 56	
E. Bridgen, Esq;	* E. Bridgen, Esq; 104
J. Douglas, D. D. 51	
	Sir H. C. Englefield, Bart. 54
R. Gough, Esq;	* R. Gough, Esq; 104
	R. Jackson, Esq; 50
E. King, Esq;	* E. King, Esq; 104
Mich. Lort, D. D.	* M. Lort, D. D. 104
W. Norris, M. A.	* W. Norris, M. A. 106
	Cra. Ord. Esq; 46
	* J. Topham, Esq; 54
10 of New Council.	10 of New Council.
* T. Anguish, Esq; 52	
C. C. Ld. Arden, 47	
Sir G. Baker, Bt. 52	
	* Sir J. Banks, Bt. 55
	W. Burrell, Esq; 52
* J. Ld. Cardiff 47	
	* Frs. Marq. of Carmarthen 55
	* C. Combe, M. D. 55
	* J. Frere, Esq; 52
G. Earl of Harcourt	* G. E. of Harcourt 104
	* W. Heberden, M. D. 56
	J. Hewett, M. A. 45
* Tho. Brand Hollis, Esq; 56	
	* J. Peachy, Esq; 52
	H. Stebbing, D. D. 50
* Edm. Turner, jun. Esq; 52	
R. Weston, Esq; 48	
R. Willet, Esq; 48	
R. H. Sir J. E. Wilmot 49	

N. B. Those marked with an asterisk were the Council returned; so that it appears that 25 of Mr. King's list were returned. Mr. King did not offer himself to be elected as President, nor was understood to have any intention to do so, till by some particular circumstances he was induced to take that step on the day of election; and during the course of the election it was determined, by the Old Council, that a single mark on the list against the Earl of Leicester's name should be interpreted to be a double vote, both to elect his Lordship on the Council, and also as President: in consequence of which, all the *scored* votes were turned against Mr. King, and also all those where on the lists by mistake the officers were omitted at the end of the lists. The

The Officers elected were,

Prefident,	The Earl of Leiceſter	62
	Mr. King	37
Director,	R. Gough, Eſq;	
Secretaries,	W. Norris, M. A.	
	J. Brand, M. A.	

A Correſpondent, on reading in the Public Advertiſer the above ſtate of the ballot, obſerves, that there manifeſtly appear to be two or three errors; for that the putting down the names of *thoſe* that were double-liſted, prevents the matter appearing ſo clear as it ought to do. Mr. King, it is true, had *fifteen* out of twenty-one: but as Lord Harcourt and Mr. Aſtle, and all the officers, were in both liſts, it requires ſome conſideration to underſtand properly the event. It may ſoon be underſtood, however, by leaving *them* out in drawing the concluſion; for then it will appear, that of the *new* members brought in on the new council, Lord Leiceſter brought in *three* only, whereas Mr. King brought in *ſix*, which is exactly *two to one*. Mr. Jackſon, who was put down on Mr. King's liſt as choſen, was not elected; and there was alſo another error, which aroſe probably on the caſting up of the poll; for it appears clearly, upon mathematical calculation, that there could be but 104 who voted in all, and therefore Mr. Aſtle's number 108, and Mr. Norris's number 106, muſt both have been miſtakes, though of no conſequence. *Public Advertiſer.*

Sunday 24.

Near twelve at night a poor watchman was gored to death by a mad ox in Fleet-Market, and expired in great agonies.—What pity, that the emoluments of the City ſhould be a bar to the removal of ſuch a nuiſance as Smithfield from the inhabited part of the town!

Monday 25.

A board of general and flag officers, commanded by his Majeſty's expreſs command, in order to inſpect into the new fortifications now erecting at Portſmouth and Plymouth, and to report the ſame, to be laid before parliament, aſſembled this day at the Fountain-Inn, at Portſmouth, and are forthwith to proceed with their ſurvey. The board is to conſiſt of a preſident (Duke of Richmond), three generals, ten lieutenant-generals, and ſeven major-generals, for the land department. And ſix admirals, and ſix captains, members of parliament, for the naval department.

The following bills received the royal aſſent by commiſſion. The Militia Pay and Cloathing Bill; two Exchequer Loan-Bills; the Juſtices Eſſoign Bill; and ſeveral Incloſure and Road Bills.

And this day the exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened for the preſent year.

Tueſday 26.

John Thompſon, a houſe-breaker, was taken out of Newgate, and hanged before the Debtors' door. He broke into the houſe of Mr. Wells, in Thames-Street, and uſed Mrs. Wells moſt cruelly.

Thurſday 28.

This day a moſt lamentable ſpectacle was exhibited to an innumerable multitude of their wretched fraternity, who were aſſembled from all quarters on the occaſion, viz. Nineteen of their fellow-laborers hanged up like dogs, for crimes committed againſt the laws of their country, which no puniſhment will prevent, while common-ſtrumpets are permitted, at all hours, and in all places, to ſtroll the ſtreets, to entice youth, to initiate them in vice, and deprave their morals. It would be happy for this country, were we as ready to adopt good regulations from abroad, as bad faſhions. Proſtitutes are there made ſubſervient to the purpoſes of the ſtate.

Saturday 30.

An epidemic diſorder, the natural conſequence of the bad air from the ſtagnated lakes, formed by the earthquakes in Calabria, continues to afflict and depopulate that unhappy province; nor is the earth there totally free from tremors. *Gaz.*

On the arrival of the news of the celebration of the marriage of the Infant Don Juan of Portugal with the Infanta of Spain, at the court of Portugal, orders were immediately given for three days illuminations and gala; and the ambaſſadors and foreign miniſters were admitted to pay their compliments to her moſt faithful majeſty on the occaſion. *Gaz.*

The merchants of Corke, having received information that, from ſo long a continuance of eaſterly winds, many homeward-bound veſſels from America and the Weſt Indies were then near that coaſt, unable to make the land, and in great want of the neceſſaries of life, did, at their own expence, diſpatch a faſt-ſailing cutter to cruize off Cape Clear, laden with bread, water, beef, pork, and likewiſe freſh proviſions, &c. in order to adminiſter immediate relief to ſuch as might be found in need thereof. The management of this expedition was entruſted to a confidential perſon, who went as Supercargo, and was directed to relieve whoever he might meet with in diſtreſs, no matter to what country they belong, or whither they are bound. He had it alſo in particular charge, not to accept the ſmalleſt return for what aſſiſtance he might happily afford, as the gentlemen who promoted this undertaking conſidered themſelves amply rewarded by the pleaſure which reſults from ſo benevolent an action. This humane idea was no ſooner ſuggeſted than, in order to carry it into immediate effect, a moſt liberal ſubſcription was filled up with alacrity.—The above noble inſtance of diſintereſted generoſity does honour to the character of the Iriſh nation, and ſhews how worthy they are to be made partakers of every

mercantile

mercantile advantage to which their connection with this country entitles them.

The duel between Lord Macartney and Mr. Sadleir, which was at first thought unfounded, appears to have been a serious business. They, with their seconds, Mr. Davidson and Major Grattan, took their ground about seven in the morning on the 24th of September, 1784. The distance marked by the seconds was ten paces. The lot to fire first fell to Mr. Sadlier, who firing accordingly, the ball struck Lord Macartney on the ribs of the left-side, which was not known to the seconds till after his Lordship had likewise fired without effect. It had been previously agreed between the seconds, after the first fire, if no material execution had been done, to interpose their good offices to effect a reconciliation. This they were about to do, when it was discovered that Lord Macartney had been wounded. When the previous agreement was told to Lord Macartney, and he was asked his sentiments, his answer was, That he came there to give Mr. Sadleir satisfaction, and he was still ready so to do. And Mr. Sadleir being told that Lord Macartney was wounded, and that in the present circumstances the affair could not honourably be pursued any farther, he acquiesced, and declared that he was satisfied. And thus the affair ended.

A most interesting event to literature has lately taken place in France, by the nomination of eight members of the Academy of Inscriptions, who are to receive pay, and in proportion as they drop off be replaced by others of the same illustrious body, for the purpose of examining the MSS. in the French King's Library, and from time to time publishing either extracts from, or the whole of such as shall appear to deserve it. Two of these gentlemen are to examine the Oriental MSS. three of them the Greek and Latin; and three of them those relating to the history of France and Antiquities of the Middle Ages. The King also exhorts the other members of the Academy to take a part in the work; and he desires the other learned men in the capital and provinces to draw forth what treasures they may find in the several libraries to which they have access. In proportion as progress is made in the work, it will be laid before a deputation of the Academy and published in volumes, which will henceforth be considered as making part of the history of the Academy of Inscriptions.

The first eight Academicians named, are Messrs. de Guignes, de Brequigny, Guillard, du Theil, Keralio, Vanvillier, Abbe Brotier and Mr. Villoison, who spends the winter in the island of the Archipelago, and then proceeds to Mount Athor.

Such are the advances made in Literature in France!

Memoranda.

In the course of the lambing season this present year, two ewes, belonging to Mr. Boys, of Athcomb, near Lewes, in Sussex, yeaned each of them two lambs, one of each perfect, the other preternatural. One had eight perfect legs, six of which were forelegs: the other preternatural lamb had but one eye, placed exactly in the center of the forehead. The preternatural lambs died, but the perfect lambs were both living when this account was received.

Discoveries.

At Palermo a catacomb was lately discovered, like to those of Rome, Naples, and Syracuse, the extent of which has not yet been traced. In the cavern several passages have been found intersected by others, each receiving light from apertures cut through the solid rock; and in the lateral passages are nitches, in which sculls and various fragments of human bones have been found deposited; of which a more particular account may soon be expected.

A more valuable discovery was made on the 13th of April instant, by some workmen, in clearing a well in the garden of Farmer La Bouteliet, in Jersey, where, on the stonework at the side giving way, they found four pots strongly cemented, full of antient coins, gold and silver medals, and, what was thought extraordinary, a number of brass rings, with the name EDWARDS round them, were found at the same time.

Capt. Gilles, of the Three Brothers, belonging to Belfast, on his voyage home from America, discovered an island or large rock, in lat. 57° 25' off Tarry Island, on the N. W. coast of Ireland, and about 65 leagues distant from it. A range of sunken rocks branches from it to the Eastward, which is very dangerous. *Qy.* Whether this is not the same visionary story revived, of an island said to be seen some years ago, searched for, but never found?

Mr. Swindell, an engineer, at Stockport, in Yorkshire, has invented a machine for spinning wool, which finishes on each spindle three lays of 30 hanks to the pound in one hour.

A new experiment was last month tried, in the presence of the Emperor, by the Baron De Born, for the separation of gold and silver from the mineral, in which they were incorporated: mercury is the agent; and the experiment was made on 25 quintals of silver mineral, from which was extracted, in the space of twenty hours, as much silver as would have been obtained in six weeks by the usual process of fusion.

The learned Dr. Hind has lately made trial of a medicine which has effectually removed the gout from the stomach in five different patients. The medicine is the vitriolic ether, a tea-spoonful of which Dr. Hind gives in an ounce of camphorated julep, with half an ounce of pepper-mint-water.

Another valuable discovery in the medicinal

cinal ſne has lately been made. It conſiſts in a ſtyptic ſolution, which immediately ſtops all kind of hæmorrhages, or bleedings, either from the veins or arteries, however they may be lacerated, of which ſeveral of the moſt eminent medical gentlemen have been witneſſes.

Some trials of the effects of the *Digitalis Purpurea*, or *Fox Glove*, have likewiſe been made in dropſical perſons, at Edinburgh, and at the Weſtminſter Infirmary; and it has been found a powerful diuretic; the doſe of the decoction from one ſpoonful to four, two or three times a day. The decoction is made by boiling 4 ounces of the leaves in a quart of water till it comes to a pint.

A ſheep, the property of Thomas Hall, of Fourdary Houſe, was lately, *March* 10, taken alive out of a pit, in which it had been buried under the ſnow for thirteen weeks and four days. It died ſoon after being expoſed to the air, and was ſo much waſted for want of food, that the whole carcaſe weighed but 8 pounds.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Warſaw, March 12. The reſult of the obſervations made upon the cold ſince the year 1776, in the Royal Obſervatory in this city, are as follow, viz. in 1776, on the coldeſt day, the thermometer of Reaumur was at 21 degrees; in 1777, at 17; in 1778, at 16; in 1779, at 18½; in 1780, at 16½; in 1781, at 17; in 1782, the ſame; in 1783, at 19½; and in 1784, although the cold was univerſally ſevere, the thermometer was only at 17 degrees; and on the 28th of Feb. this year it was at 24½ degrees; our accounts from Peterſburg mention, that on that day the thermometer was at 30 degrees.

Naples, March 8. All our neighbouring mountains are deeply covered with ſnow, and that of Somma affords a very ſingular ſpectacle, conſiſting of the burning lava iſſuing from the mountain, and melting the ſnow it encounters; in many parts torrents of fire and water are ſeen, interſecting each other in a variety of directions, amidſt the white and glittering congelations with which the face of the country is overſpread.

Elſinore, March 26. The ice ſtill remains in the Sound, ſo that the people are continuing to walk to and from Sweden on the ice. There is intelligence of ſome ſhips being in the Cattegate at preſent. There have been in ſight of Hornbeck, two days ago, ſix ſhips, but ſince drove away with the ice; at the ſame place (which is ſix Engliſh miles below our caſtle) there were found ſome pieces of a wreck, ſuppoſed to be a Dutch ſhip.

London, April 2. The winter ſeaſon, to date it from the firſt fall of ſnow on the 7th of October laſt, to that which fell this day, has laſted 177 days. And if we except about 12 days towards the latter end of January, the whole of this period has been froſty or ſnowy, or both. Such another inſtance has not occurred in this iſland in the memory of man. The froſt too has been more intenſe.

Friburg, March 10. The Rhine is now ſo low at Klauſſenberg, that the rocks at the bottom of the river are entirely uncovered; an event which has not happened for many years paſt. An inſcription, engraven on aſcertains the date.

The heat at Meſulapatam in the Eaſt Indies laſt ſummer was very uncommon and extraordinary. The thermometer was up at 109, and at Ellore roſe to the aſtoniſhing height of 120 out of the ſun.

The laſt Will and Teſtament of CHARLES LEE, *Eſq. late Major-General in the American Army*

"I Major-General Charles Lee, of the country of Berkley, in the commonwealth of Virginia, being in perfect health, and a ſound mind, conſidering the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time it may happen, have determined to make this my laſt will and teſtament in manner following;—That is to ſay, I give and bequeath to A. W. Eſq. one hundred guineas, in conſideration of the zeal and integrity he has diſplayed in the adminiſtration of my affairs; alſo the choice of any two of my colts and fillies under four years of age. Item, I give and bequeath to C. M. T. Eſq. fifty guineas, in conſideration of his good qualities, and of the friendſhip he has manifeſted for me; and to B. T. his ſon, I leave all my books, as I know he will make a good uſe of them. To my good friend J. M. Eſq. of Marlborough, in Virginia, I give and bequeath the choice of two brood mares, of all my ſwords and piſtols, and ten guineas to buy a ring. I would give him more, but as he has a good eſtate, and a better genius, he has ſufficient if he knows how to make a good uſe of them. I give and bequeath to my former Aid-de-Camp, O. B. Eſq. the choice of another brood mare, and ten guineas for the ſame purpoſe of a remembrance ring. I give and bequeath to my worthy friend Col. W. G. of Dumfries, the ſecond choice of two colts; and to my excellent friend W. S. of Virginia, I would leave a great deal; but as he is now ſo rich, it would be no leſs than robbing my other friends who are poor; I therefore intreat he will only accept of five guineas, to purchaſe him a ring of affection. I bequeath to my old and faithful ſervant, or rather humble friend, Guiſippe Minghini, three hundred guineas, with all my horſes, mares, and colts, of every kind, thoſe above-mentioned only excepted; likewiſe all my wearing apparel and plate, my waggons and tools of agriculture, and his choice of four milch cows, I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Dunn,

Dunn, my houſe-keeper, one hundred guineas, and my whole ſtock of cattle, the four milch cows above mentioned only excepted. I had almoſt forgot my dear friends (and I ought to be aſhamed of it) Mrs. S. her ſon T. S.; T. L. Eſq of Belviere; I beg they will except ten guineas each, to buy rings of affection.

"My landed eſtate in Berkely I deſire may be divided in three equal parts, according to the quantity; one third part I deviſe to my dear friend, J. M. of Philadelphia; one other third part to E. E. both my former Aid-de-Camps, and to their heirs and aſſigns; the other third part I deviſe to E. O. at preſent of Philadelphia, and to W. G. of Baltimore, to whom I am under obligations, and to their heirs and aſſigns, to be equally divided between them: But theſe deviſees are not to enter until they have paid off the ſeveral legacies above mentioned, and all taxes which may be due on my eſtate. In caſe I ſhould ſell my ſaid landed eſtate, I bequeath the price thereof (after paying the aforeſaid legacies) to the ſaid J. M. E. E. E. O. in proportion above-mentioned. All my ſlaves of which I may be poſſeſſed at the time of my deceaſe, I bequeath to Guiſippe Minghini, and Elizabeth Dunn, to be equally divided between them. All my other property of every kind, and in every part of the world (after all my debts, funeral charges, and neceſſary expences of adminiſtrations are paid) I give and bequeath to my ſiſter S. L. her heirs and aſſigns. And I do appoint the above-named A. W. and C. M. T. executors of this my laſt Will and Teſtament, and do revoke all former and other wills by me heretofore made.

"I deſire moſt earneſtly that I may not be buried in any church or church-yard, or within a mile of any Preſbyterian or Anabaptiſt meeting-houſe; for, ſince I reſided in this country, I have kept ſo much bad company when living, that I do not chooſe to continue it while dead.

"I recommend my ſoul to the Creator of all worlds and all creatures, who muſt from his viſible attributes be indifferent to their modes of worſhip or creeds, whether Chriſtians, Mahometans, or Jews; whether inſtilled by education or taken up by reflection; whether more or leſs abſurd, as a weak mortal can no more be anſwerable for his perſuaſions, notions, or even ſcepticiſm in religion, than for the colour of his ſkin.

"In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this day of in the year of our Lord
CHARLES LEE." (L.S.)

Signed, ſealed, publiſhed, and declared, by the ſaid Major General CHAR. LEE, as and for his laſt Will and Teſtament, in the preſence of J. S. S. S. W. G.

MR. URBAN, *Walton, near Liverpool.*

MY thanks are juſtly due for E. N's letter in anſwer to the Queries about gravelled roads.

A clergyman, in converſation a few days ſince, mentioned, that it was a cuſtom in Ireland to mix lime among their gravel, which contributed greatly to facilitate the road cementing into hardneſs; but could not give any further particulars. The writer of this would be further obliged, if any of your correſpondents could inform him whether this cuſtom has been practiſed any where in this kingdom; and if it has, where? the mode how? with the uſual quantity laid on, &c. &c. Any further particulars would be gratefully received by

J. H.

MR. URBAN, *March 9.*

IT is well known that an oblique ſection of a cone, *whoſe baſe is a circle*, will be an ellipſis; and indeed it is only the properties of *that cone* that has yet been attended to: I ſhould therefore be pleaſed to ſee from ſome of your mathematical correſpondents a geometrical (not algebraical) method to find that ſection on a cone, *whoſe baſe is an ellipſis* that will be a complete circle. B. R.

On the 30th of November laſt (ſee Vol. LIV. p. 957.) died at Hints, co. Stafford, at the advanced age of 83, Mrs. Dorothy Chadwick, of New-Hall, in Warwickſhire, a maiden lady, who lived upon an annuity of only 65 pounds till her 78th year, when, by the death of her brother Charles Chadwick Sacheverell, Eſq; ſhe unexpectedly became poſſeſſed of conſiderable landed property in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Derby, beſides a handſome perſonal eſtate. She was the youngeſt daughter of the late Charles Chadwick, Eſq; of Maveſyn Ridware (who was high-ſheriff for Staffordſhire in the year 1719), and of Dorothy his wife, the daughter of Sir Thomas Dolman, Knt. of Shaw-Houſe, Berks. The death of this good old lady was occaſioned by a ſhocking accident which befel her whilſt ſhe was alone, charitably employed at her bureau in counting over a hundred pounds as a preſent to the Poor!—Leaning too near the candle (on account probably of the little weakneſs ſhe had in one eye), her cap unfortunately took fire, and though ſhe tore off the whole of her head-dreſs, the flames communicated farther, and unhappily ſpread over her: in this horrid ſituation a ſervant, who happened at laſt to hear her cries, found her fallen upon the floor, and came *but juſt* time enough to ſave her from *inſtant* death; yet was ſhe burnt in ſo dreadful a manner, that, notwithſtanding an uncommon ſtrength of conſtitution, after languiſhing *twelve* days in that miſerable ſtate, nature became exhauſted: ſhe bore her misfortune, however, with uncommon fortitude, and at laſt expired without a groan.

Vol. LIV. p. 935, col. i. for *Samuel* [Bradbury] read *Silas*. That gentleman was *deputy* ſecretary, and not ſecretary, to the Board of Trade, Mr. Cumberland enjoying the latter office on the abolition of the board.

P. 959, for Theophila read Temperance.

P. 116, note, for "1741," read "1471."

P. 236, col. ii. l. 26. The chriſtian name of the late Dr. Griffith, of Colcheſter, was "Moſes," not "Guyon." He was in his 85th year.

John Count O'Rourke, who (a correſpondent ſuppoſes) is the perſon intended in our laſt month's Obituary, publiſhed "a Treatiſe on the Art of War," 1778. 4to. not noticed by us or the Critical Reviewers.

Births.

LATELY, Counteſs Percy, a ſon and daughter.

March 25. Lady of Sir Harry Gough, bart. a dau.

27. Her Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, a ſon, ſince named [or rather created] Duke of Normandy.

April 4. Lady of John Edwards, eſq; of Middleton, Hants, a ſon.

10. Lady of Sir Piers Moſtyn, bart. a ſon.

Marriages.

LATELY, Mr. George Ledger, bookſeller at Dover, to Miſs Star, daughter of W. S. eſq; captain of a packet at that place.

March 24. Rev. Dr. Sc wers, paſtor of the Dutch church in Auſtin-friars, to Miſs M. Stafford.

26. At Kelſale, William Totnal, eſq; of Staffordſhire, to Miſs Carter.

28. At Bath, rev. John Shirley Fermor, M.A. to the hon. Miſs Catherine Burton, eldeſt daughter of Lord Conyngham.

29. Rev. William Murgutroyd, of Aſhwell, Herts, to Miſs Ruſhworth.

30. John Warner, eſq; of Knightſbridge, to Miſs Jeynes.

Roger Longden, eſq; of Doctors' Commons, to Miſs Chapman.

April 4. Benjamin Wynne, eſq; of Denbighſhire, to Miſs Mary Oldham.

Patrick Brydone, eſq; to Miſs Robinſon; eldeſt daughter of the rev. Dr. R. principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh.

5. Rev. Robert Wright, to Miſs Calvert.

At Wareham, James Ellis, eſq; captain of the Oreſtes, to Miſs Cole.

6. By the rev. Dr. Shiff, of the great ſynagogue, Dr. Joſeph Hart Myers, to Mrs. Solomons, a widow lady.

7. Captain Trotter, of the 1ſt reg. of dragoon guards, to Miſs Dent.

Mr. Andrew Kinſman, merchant, of Plymouth, to Miſs Catherine Poole, eldeſt dau. of Mr. W. P. of Cheapſide.

9. Col. Stevens, of 1ſt reg. of foot guards, to Miſs Hulſe, daughter of Sir Edw. H.

11. Rev. H. W. Majendie, to Miſs Routeledge.

12. Rev. G. W. Aurial Drummond, ſon of the late Abp. of York, and nephew to the Earl of Kinnoul, to Miſs Marſhall, dau. of Sam. M. eſq; of Berry-houſe, Hants, a captain in the royal navy.

18. At Windſor, Col. Trigge, of 12th reg. of foot, to Miſs Henley.

At Drayton, co. Warw. James Arden, M.D. to Miſs Yonge, of Charnes, co. Staff.

Capt. Charles Hotchkys, of the navy, to Mrs. Jordan.

At Hatton, near Edinburgh, the ſeat of Lord Lauderdale, George Hay, eſq; to Lady Hannah Charlotte Maitland, ſiſter of the E. of Lauderdale.

20. By the rev. Mr. Laurence, rector of St. Mary Abchurch, by ſpecial licence, at her father's houſe at Southgate, Miſs Godin, daughter of Peter Stephen G. eſq; to Lieut. Col. Morſe, of the corps of engineers.

21. Mr. Thomas Bullen, of Cambridge, attorney at law, to Miſs Brett.

23. Mr. John Hooper, attorney at Dunſtable, to Miſs Hooper.

27. Robert Wh combe, jun eſq; of Whitton-houſe, near Kington, Herts, to Miſs Gott, eldeſt dau. of Sir H. T. G.

Deaths.

LATELY, at Dublin, Eleanor Hinds, aged 106 years.

At St. Peterſburg, Mr. Lexell, an eminent aſtronomer, aged 47.

In New Bond-ſtreet, aged 79, the hon. Mrs. Mary Turton, fifth daughter, and laſt ſurvivor of nine children, of the hon. Col. Sackville T. grand-father of the preſent Earl of Thanet.

At Cartmell, Lancaſh. aged 97, Mrs. Barrow. This lady, after being the mother of nine children, live to ſee her twenty grand-children, twenty-one great-grand-children, and three great great-grand children, a progeny of fifty-three!

At Northampton, the rev. Francis Raynsford, rector of Boughrooke, in that county.

In Jerſey, Thomas Durell, eſq; vicount of that iſland.

At Wells, Miſs C. Moſs, youngeſt dau. of the biſhop of Bath and Wells.

Capt. John Brett, ſenior captain of the royal navy, 1741. He was one of Lord Anſon's lieutenants in his voyage round the world; and has been mentioned, in our vol. LI. as tranſlator of the "Eſſays of Father Feyjoo."

At his houſe near Iſlington, Dr. Meſſiter, a man of diſtinguiſhed literary abilities and great medical knowledge.

Suddenly, at Hinterlapping, in Switzerland, Mr. Diderot, one of the greateſt mathematicians of the age. His kinſman, the Sieur Diderot, who was librarian to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, alſo died ſuddenly about a twelvemonth ago.

At Leyden, the celebrated Dr. Lewis Gaſpard Valkenaer. He is ſucceeded in the profeſſorſhip of Greek literature and Belgic hiſtory, by Mr. John Luzac, one of the writers of the French Leyden Gazette.

In

In Picardy, a very extraordinary character, of the name of Crequi de Canape, who was poſſeſſed of a good fortune, and lived the life of a cynick in the country upon his own eſtate; he wore a long beard, and dreſſed in the Greek manner; he uſually lived in a pavilion which turned upon a pivot, and thus he could receive the light and air in what direction he liked; he had ſome knowledge of mechanicks having ſome years ago invented two veſſels which were navigated with one ſail, and one perſon was ſufficient to manage them; in theſe he has been ſeen ſailing in the channel ſeveral times. About the year 1764 he took a pride in being always attended by two domeſticks handſomely dreſſed. This ſingular man was buried in his garden, becauſe on his death-bed he refuſed ſpiritual aſſiſtance; but his friends wiſhed him to be allowed funeral honours in his pariſh church, and have brought the affair before the parliament of Paris.

At Madrid, M. Muſquis, formerly a miniſter of the finances of Spain. This gentleman, who was eighteen years miniſter of the finances, and four years ſecretary at war, has left only about 200,000 livres (about 10,cool) behind him, with four children to provide for.

Feb. .. Mr. Benjamin Field, ſtockbroker, many years a hoſier in Grace-church-ſtr.

March ... Rev. Thomas Bray, D.D. rector of Exeter-college, Oxford, canon of Windſor, rector of Bixbrand, in Oxfordſhire, and of Dunſfold, in Surrey. In the earlier part of his life he took an active part in the famous Oxfordſhire election in 1754, for which he was rewarded by Lord Macclesfield with the rectory of Bixbrand (commonly called Bix). When the late lord Harcourt was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was made one of his chaplains, but did not accompany him. His loreſhip gave him the deanery of Raphoe in that kingdom; but being a batchelor, and not young, in 1774 he exchanged it with Dr. King, for a canonry of Windſor and the rectory of Dunſford, though of leſs value; which preferments Dr. King had obtained as chaplain to the houſe of commons, whilſt the preſent lord Grantley was ſpeaker. If ancient laws and rules were not obſerved in Exeter-college, it was not for want of example in the rector, who adhered to them himſelf, without being morofely ſevere to thoſe, who being born in later times, could not ſo eaſily accommodate themſelves to the cuſtoms of former days. He was deſcended from a Corniſh family, and when he was grown rich had a coat of arms painted for him, but ſaid, he did not know whether any of his family had borne one.

11. At Greenwich, the wife of Mr. Oliver.

17. At Edmonton, Mrs. Tatum.

At Bath, Mr. Croſs, many years an eminent brewer in Weſtminſter, in partnerſhip with the late Meſſrs. Benſon and Byfield.

In St. Mary Axe, Mr. Smith, merchant.

17. Mr. Peter Mabey, of Everſhot, in Dorſetſhire, having acted with uncommon fidelity, integrity, and firmneſs, through a life of more than eighty-eight years, retreated from this ſtate to a happier ſcene of exiſtence. He was ſteward to the late Thomas Hollis, eſq; and his ſucceſſor, for many years, and continued ſuch to the laſt; approved and eſteemed by all who knew him. Having in the young part of his life paſſed ſome years on the continent, he acquired the French and Latin languages; and his ideas of men and things were enlarged and extended, as his ſtrong natural parts were improved, by obſervations, which he brought into practice. His perſeverance and ſteadineſs, in never relinquiſhing the plain ſtrait road of rectitude, made him reſpected by thoſe who conſidered his character; but to the artful and intereſted he was obnoxious, as they could not bend him to their baſe purpoſes, and therefore they unjuſtly reproached him. He regarded it not, but as idle air, and went on his way *propoſiti tenax*.——He was a diſſenter on a large plan, and from the beſt of principles, the right of private judgment in matters of religion. He was alſo a zealous and uniform friend to the civil rights of mankind in general, and a real lover of his country and its genuine conſtitution. Lamenting the degeneracy of theſe times, when all love of the public ſeems ſwallowed up and loſt in effeminacy, luxury, and diſſipation, he was full of the ſame ſpirit which poſſeſſed his father, when he oppoſed James II. and, in ſimilar circumſtances, would have acted the like part. The loſs of ſuch a citizen is to be lamented at all times, but more eſpecially in the preſent, when the neceſſities of the age require ſuch men; and few ſuch are to be found.

20. In Tooke's-court, Chancery-lane, W. Sykes, eſq; jun. nephew of Sir Francis S.

21. At Scarborough, aged 100, Richard Spencer.

23. In his 70th year, the rev. Mr. Richard Chaſe, rector of Ilketſhall, Suffolk, and of Ellingham, and Hempſtead, with Lethingham, in Norfolk.

Anne Simms, at Studley Green, co. Wilts, in her 113th year. Till within a few months of her death, ſhe was able to walk to and from the ſeat of the Marqueſs of Lanſdown, near three miles from Studley. She had been, and continued, till upwards of 100 years of age, the moſt noted poacher in that part of the country; and frequently boaſted of ſelling to gentlemen the fiſh taken out of their own ponds. Her coffin and ſhroud ſhe had purchaſed, and kept in her apartment more than 20 years.

24. At Bath, aged 43, Sir Patrick Houſton, of Houſton, bart.

26. Mr. Carnan, printer of the Reading Mercury.

Rev. Mr. Coles, rector of Bridgewater.

In an advanced age, the rev. Mr. John Goddard, rector of Kempton and S. Tidworth.

At Cropedy, Oxfordſh. the rev. John Hopkins, M.A aged 69, formerly fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford. He had been vicar of that pariſh above 26 years, but was prevented

vented from doing the duties of it for a conſiderable time before his death.

At Paris, Charles-Paul-Sigiſmond-Montmorency Luxembourg, Duc de Bouteville, firſt baron and firſt Chriſtian baron of France, lieutenant-general in the king's ſervice.

27. Mrs. Gambier, wife of James G. eſq; admiral of the blue.

28. Mrs. Lewis, relict of Thomas L. eſq; many years M.P. for the county of Radnor, and daughter and coheireſs of Sir Nathan Wright, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Lawley.

30. At his houſe on Maize-hill, Greenwich, Samuel Roycroft, eſq; aged 92.

Mr. Hall, aſſiſtant-groom of the wine-cellar at St. James's.

On St. Bennet's-hill, Doctors' Commons, Mr. Creek, who for many years kept the Sun tavern and eating-houſe in Foſter-lane.

31. At Illeworth, aged 74, the hon. Mary Fane, counteſs de Salis, daughter of the firſt, and ſiſter and coheireſs of the late Lord Viſcount Fane, and wife of Jerome de Salis, Count of the Holy Roman empire.

In Dover-ſtreet, Miſs Harriet de Salis, only child of the rev. Dr. de Salis.

In Burr-ſtreet, aged 79, Henry Tiſdale, eſq; many years a commander in the Straits trade.

At Greenwich, Brigadier-general Browne.

At Bromley, in Kent, Henry Savage, eſq; many years a director of the E. I. C. but had lately declined all public buſineſs. He was a man of clear ſound underſtanding, and critical obſervation; of unblemiſhed integrity, ſteady and zealous in his attachments to his friends; and, from an uniform benevolence of heart, frequently contributed to the relief and comfort of the indigent. During a lingering illneſs, conſcious almoſt from the beginning that it would terminate in his diſſolution, he preſerved a calmneſs and fortitude, and diſcovered a reſignation of mind, which ſhewed how well he was prepared for the awful change which he ſaw approaching.

We have to add to this juſt character of Mr. Savage, that he was one of the oldeſt ſervants of the Eaſt India Company, whoſe intereſts he never abandoned. He entered into the ſervice at an early period of life, and after 14 years reſidence in India, during which time he was employed in ſeveral very critical and important truſts, he returned, about the year 1754, with a well-earned competency, which, though choſen a director ſoon after his arrival, and continued in the direction near 30 years, he was very far from improving. His ſole view of intereſt was the intereſt of the Company; his friends were the friends of the Company; and whenever he diſcovered a different diſpoſition in thoſe with whom he was accuſtomed to act (and no man had a quicker diſcernment) his private attachments never interfered with his public duties. In his conduct he was manly, open, and direct. Craft, in obtaining the end he had in view, he abhorred. He was by nature friendly, and his patronage was the patronage of the heart. His love of children was a remarkable trait in his character, and ſubjected him to much inconvenience. Thoſe with whom he had been intimate abroad, were frequently preſſing him to accept the guardianſhip of their ſons; and he was ſeldom without one or more from different countries, whoſe education he ſuperintended, and whoſe behaviour did not always require his care. In the times of their vacation from ſchool, they were with him as with a father and a monitor; and he was an example to youth, with whom they could not live without profiting. In his behaviour he never put off the gentleman. He was remarkably well-bred, free and eaſy in converſation, and happy in a clear and ready delivery. He was well made, and of a commanding addreſs. When Chief of the Company's factory in Perſia, he was preſent at the triumphal entry of the tyrant Kouli Khan into Iſpahan, fraught with all the riches of the Mogul empire, which he had juſt conquered, amounting, as it was computed, to 230 millions ſterling. His courage was at that time put to the ſevereſt trial. He was to aſſume the character of the repreſentative of the Sovereign of the Britiſh empire, and he maintained it with dignity. When the guards who ſurrounded the pavilion of the Schach, of whom there were three ranks, demanded his ſword, he peremptorily refuſed to deliver it. Meſſage after meſſage was diſpatched to the tyrant, and Mr. S. every moment expected an order for his head; but he remained firm. His highneſs, he ſaid, might command his life; but he was entruſted with the honour of his country, which nothing ſhould force him to ſurrender. He was at length admitted to an audience, and graciouſly received. When chief at Gombroon, he defended his factory from the plunder of the Perſian troops, who were ſent to collect the tribute; and in every enterprize in which he was engaged he did honour to the character he bore.

Before his death, though a lover of ſociety, he lived retired (owing to a deafneſs that had been long coming on), and was only acceſſible to a few ſelect friends. He was firſt ſeized with a ſudden ſtroke of which he ſoon recovered, but being ſenſible he could not long ſurvive, he calmly ſettled his affairs. About a fortnight before he died he took to his bed, but continued chearful at times, and ſenſible to the laſt; and as Shakſpeare expreſſes it,

——— Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it; he died
As one that had been ſtudied in his death,
To throw away the deareſt thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careleſs trifle.

April 1. At Edgware, in Middleſex, Mr. Richard Fuller, aged 100 years.

2. Of a conſumption, in her 10th year, Miſs Emma Mawbey, dau. of Sir Joſeph M.

At Oxford, aged 45, of a violent fever, caught

caught by ſleeping in a damp bed in a patient's houſe not far from Oxford, J. Parſons, M.D. of Chriſt-church college, reader in anatomy, clinical profeſſor, and the firſt phyſician in that univerſity.

3. Miſs Bromley, eldeſt dau. of the late W. Throckmorton Bromley, eſq; of Baſing, co. Warwick.

5. At Stoke Newington, of a violent fever, Miſs Sherwood, only daughter of Mr. Thom. Sherwood, of the ſame place, who died the 8th of November laſt; as his widow alſo did 25th of January. (V. an erratum in p. 236, col. 1, line 9, in the laſt Mag.)

6. At his ſeat at Little Woolford, Warwickſhire, in the 47th year of his age, John Ingram, eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace, and ſenior captain of the militia, for that county.

7. At Bromfield, Eſſex, John Dixon, eſq; aged 98, and about two hours afterwards died, at the ſame place, his only ſon, Mr. Rob. D.

8. Mr. John Birns, wholeſale haberdaſher on Snowhill.

Near Stratford, Eſſex, Mrs. Eſter Elizabeth Hardy, a widow lady, aged 95; ſuppoſed to have died worth 60,000l. beſides her plate and jewels.

In Edinburgh, hon. Robert Bruce, of Kennet, a ſenator of the college of juſtice, and a lord commiſſioner of juſticiary.

At her ſeat at Woodborough, co. Not. in her 96th year, Mrs. Bembridge, widow of the late —— Bembridge, eſq; a lady of the moſt truly benevolent diſpoſition. At the eſtabliſhment of the Nottingham General Infirmary, ſhe gave the ſum of 1000l. and her daughter (now in the 72th year of her age) gave at the ſame time 400l. more.

9. *Suddenly*, Mr. Jollage, clerk to Mr. Spottiſwood, attorney.

Mr. Copper, brewer, in Hoſier lane. He eat a hearty ſupper the night before, went to bed ſeemingly in good health, and was dead before two o'clock in the morning.

10. Of an apoplectic fit, as ſhe was going to bed, the wife of Mr. Jelly, apothecary, at Edgware.

In Bedford-ſq. Mrs. Brown, a widow lady, aged 102.

11. At Chelmsford, Eſſex, John Bullen, eſq; formerly a miller there, but had retired from buſineſs. He has left to his only brother, Matthew Bullen, a blackſmith at Great Waltham, a legacy of 10,000l.

Lady Aldborough. As ſhe was preparing to ſet out for London, her ladyſhip was ſeized with a fit which brought on an apoplexy; and notwithſtanding every aſſiſtance given, and having been let blood near twenty ounces, ſhe expired in his lordſhip's arms. Her ladyſhip was grand-daughter to Thomas earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, lord high admiral of Great Britain, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland, whoſe ſecretary was the celebrated Mr. Addiſon. She was ſole heireſs to the late hon. Nicholas Herbert, of Great Glemham, and member for Wilton, by his lady Anne, coheireſs to the late Dudley North, eſq; of Glemham-hall, in the county of Suffolk.

14. At his apartments in Charles-ſtreet, William Whitehead, eſq; poet laureat, regiſter and ſecretary of the knights companions of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, author of the Roman Father, 1750; Fatal Conſtancy, 1753; Creuſa, Queen of Athens, 1754; the School for Lovers, 1762; a Trip to Scotland, 1770; &c. &c. This gentleman, the ſon of a tradeſman in the town of Cambridge, was M.A. and a fellow of Clare-hall, till the ſtatutes required him to take orders. He accompanied the viſcounts Nuneham and Villiers, the preſent earls of Harcourt and Jerſey, in their travels during the years 1754, 1755, and 1756. In 1757 he was appointed poet laureat on the death of Colley Cibber. His works were, in 1774, collected into two volumes 8vo. His odes, as poet laureat, have been regularly inſerted in our volumes.

15. In Old Burlington-ſtr. Sir John Dyke Ackland, bart. He is ſucceeded in the title, and part of the eſtate, by his uncle, now Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. who is unmarried.

Mr. Richards, maſter of the Nag's-head public houſe, in St. John's-ſtr. Clerkenwell. Having condoled with a neighbour on the loſs of his child, that had died that evening, he went home, and, having ſeated himſelf by the fire, expired inſtantly.

16. At York, the rev. George Anderſon, brother to Sir Edmund A. bart. and rector of Epworth, and alſo rector of Lea, both co. Linc. the latter of which is in the gift of Sir Edm.

17. Mr. Daniel Stapleton, carpenter and undertaker, of Salter's-hall-yard, who had retired from buſineſs three years ago.

18. Very ſuddenly, Oliver Cromwell, jun. only ſon of Mr. O. C. an eminent attorney in Eſſex-ſtreet, and clerk to St. Thomas's Hoſpital. He was born Sept. 24, 1782. Mr. C. loſt another ſon, Oliver, and has an only daughter, Oliveria.

At Edinburgh, the hon. Mrs. Margaret Murray, daughter of the late David Viſcount Stormont, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Mansfield.

20. At Laleham, Middleſex, Mrs. Penn, widow of the late hon. Richard Penn, formerly proprietor and governor of Pennſylvania in North America.

21. Suddenly, Mr. Berry, ſteward of Chriſt's hoſpital.

Aged 96, Mr. Jones, hopfactor in the Borough.

23. At Stoke Newington, aged 79, Mrs. Jean Brown, only daughter of James Brown, M.D. many years ſince a fellow of the royal college of phyſicians at Edinburgh.

Mr. Scott, many years an eminent carpenter at Cheſhunt, hanged himſelf.

Mr. Stevenſon, one of the clerks of the board of green-cloth.

24. Samuel Houſe, publican, of Wardour-

ſtreet, Soho, one of the moſt extraordinary characters of modern times. Amongſt many other ſingularities, he never wore a coat nor a wig, nor was ever found in bed (except when he was ill) after four o'clock in the morning: though blunt and uneducated in his manners, he was juſt and honeſt in all his dealings, and his word upon all occaſions ſacred. He early eſpouſed Mr. Fox's party upon principles of patriotiſm, which his conduct notoriouſly evinced; as he was not only active in forwarding his intereſt, but frequently entertained, at his own expence, thoſe of that party, who would eat buttock of beef, and drink porter, in Wardour-ſtreet. He was never embarraſſed in the preſence of any man, and though he frequently called upon the great, and was admitted into their preſence, he never changed his dreſs or his character. In ſhort, like Brutus, he died in what he thought the ſervice of his country (having never been able to throw off a cold he got at the Weſtminſter election); and his character might be parodied, from what Antony ſays of that diſtinguiſhed patriot:

This was the nobleſt Briton of them all;
All the conſpirators, ſave only he,
Did that they did to croſs the views of Cæſar.
He only in the general honeſt thought,
And common good to all, made one of them.
His life was humorous, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might ſtand up
And ſay to all the world, "This was AN "ODDITY."

24. At Greenwich, Fred. Standert, eſq.

25. At his apartments in the Middle Temple, James Horſfall, eſq; under-treaſurer of that Society, one of the vice preſidents of the Humane Society, and F.R.S.

27. At Brompton, where ſhe had retired, Mrs. Butler, many years matron of the Magdalen charity.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

REV. H. W. Majendie, M.A. canon of Windſor, *vice* Dr. Bray, dec. *Gaz.*

DISPENSATION.

REV. Hugh Morgan, M.A. Roſs R. and Upton Biſhop V. co. Heref.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

MR. William Caſlon, letter-founder in ordinary to his Majeſty.

Earl of Leven, High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

REV. Thomas Warton, B.D. fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, poet laureat, *vice* W. Whitehead, dec.

B—NKR—PTS.

ALlanſon Chapman and Francis Cumine, Maze-pond, Southwark, carpenters
George Langton, Liverpool, merchant
Thomas N. Rees, Watlington, Oxf. ſurgeon
John Plume, Dean-ſtr. Southwark, needlemaker
George Plowman, Tower-hill, merchant
Iſaac Monkhouſe, Caſtle Sowerby, Cumberland, dealer
George and Thomas Smith, Witney, Oxfordſhire, innholders
Anthony Bruton, Hackney, tavern-keeper
John Slade, St. Peter the Great, Worceſterſh. glover
John M'Cowan, Strood, Kent, haberdaſher
John Tweddle, Yarm, Yorkſhire, grocer
Thomas Ewbank, Bedale, Yorkſhire, mercht.
John Jones, Liverpool, chemiſt and druggiſt
Thomas Dennis, Weſtham, Eſſex, timber-merchant
James and Charles Cleaver, Weſt Cowes, Iſle of Wight, ſhip-builders
Johnſon Weſt, Market-place, Weſtm. cooper
David Scott, Charing-croſs, merchant
William Littlefear, Green-ſtr. Leiceſter-fields, ſilverſmith
Fairfax Bedlington, Rotherhithe, mariner
Thomas Knott, King-ſtr. Covent-garden, haberdaſher
Joſhua James, Briſtol, diſtiller
Peter Kennion, Liverpool, cooper
George Swann, Sheffield, butcher
Simon Solomon, Little Bell-alley, artificial flower maker
Robert Heard, Thames-ſtr. mariner
George Stupart, Aldgate, mariner
Robert Bew, High Holborn, cornchandler
Joſeph Prior, Cheapſide, haberdaſher
Lazarus Barnett, Somerſet-ſtreet, Whitechapel, merchant
Samuel Kimberley, Tipton-green, Staffordſh. nailor
John A. Pedro, St. Thomas Apoſtle, Devon, innholder
John Johnſon, Lombard-ſtr. merchant
Richard Weſt, Newgate-ſtr. wine-merchant
George G. Munro, Princes-ſtr. inſurance-brok
Andrew Poupard, Ware, Herts, ſlopſeller
Henry and John Ale, Gracechurch-ſtr. linendrapers
Robert Edmeades, Fiſh ſtreet-hill, ſeedſman

Bill of Mortality from Mar. 29, to Apr. 26, 1785.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	962	1881	Males	965	1885
Females	919		Females	920	

Whereof have died under two years old 576

Peck Loaf 2s. 3½d.

Between					
	2 and 5	131	50 and 60	161
	5 and 10	62	60 and 70	138
	10 and 20	64	70 and 80	101
	20 and 30	159	80 and 90	62
	30 and 40	197	90 and 100	6
	40 and 50	183		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1785.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	New 1777	Long Ann	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds. 2 s. dif.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	5 per Ct Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct Scrip.	Exchq Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
29																					
30																					
31																					
1			54⅞ a 55			16¼		11¾			3						88⅛				
2			54⅞ a 55					11⅞			2					15⅞	88⅛				
3	Sunday																				
4			54⅞ a 55			16¾					2					16	88				
5			55⅛			16¾		11⅞			2						88			3 s.	
6			55⅛			16⅞					3						88⅛			3	
7			55⅛ a ⅜			16⅞		11⅞			3					15⅞	88⅛				
8	111½		55⅜ a ½	71½		17		12			2					15½	88¼				
9	112½		55⅜ a ½	71⅝		17		12			2						88¼				
10	Sunday																				
11	113		55⅜ a ⅞	71⅝		17					1			55⅞		15⅞	88⅞				
12		55¼	55⅜ a ½	71½		17		12			1						89⅛				
13	112⅝	55⅛	55⅞ a 56	71½		17		12			1						89⅛				
14		55⅛	56⅜ a ⅞	71½		17⅛		12⅛			1						89				
15	113	55⅜	55⅞ a 56	71⅝		17		12									89⅛				
16		55½	56¼	71⅝		17		12⅛			2										
17	Sunday																				
18		55⅝	56⅛ a ¼	71⅞		17		12⅛			2						89½				
19		55⅞	56⅛ a ¼	72		17⅛		12⅛			2						89⅞				
20	113½	55⅞	56⅛	72⅛		17⅛					1					14½	89⅞				
21	113½	55⅞	56⅛	72		17		12⅛			2						90				
22	114	55⅞	56¼ a ½	72⅛		17			131¼		2						91⅛				
23	115½	56¼	56½ a 57	73		17⅜		12¼			2										
24	Sunday																				
25			57¼ a 57	73							2										
26																					

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Poſt
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiſer
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Engliſh Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Briſtol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Cheſter 2
Mancheſter 2
Canterbury 2

Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Glouceſter 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewſbury
Wincheſter
Ipſwich
Salisbury
Leiceſter
Worceſter
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glaſgow

For MAY, 1785.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Meteorological Diary for May, 1784, 322
Average Prices of Corn and Grain *ib.*
Advice to a young married Lady of Quality 323
Strictures on Plan for Penitentiary Houſes 325
Marriage of Couſins—Handel's Meſſiah, &c, 326
Preachers for the Sons of the Clergy, &c. 327
Dr Prieſtley—Plate of Salt on a Corpſe, &c. 328
Curious Scotiſh Record recently recovered 329
Antiq. from the Tower, and from Lichfield 332
Obſervations on a Tour through Jerſey 333
Deſcription of Simpſon's Hoſpital at Dublin 334
Blood of human Victims, how far imputable 335
Anthem to St. Roch, a French Saint 336
Original Love-letter of the Poet DRYDEN 337
Miſcellaneous Remarks on various Subjects 338
Dr. Powell's Generoſity—Britiſh Timon 339
A new Tax propoſed—Anecdotes of Toup 340
Royal Cock crower—Rare Species of Oak 342
Original Anecdotes of HOGARTH 343
Remarkable Fibula found in Cumberland 347
Argument in Extenuation of Female Frailty 348
Account of Lieut. Col. William Proud 349
Lord's Prayer not a Subject for Innovation 350
Summary of Proceedings in Parliament 351—353
Orator Henley—Biogr. Deſiderata—Julian 354
Grateful Thanks detended—Brandrith Craggs 360
Original Letter from the late Dr. Johnſon 361
Study of Antiquity—Latin Pronunciation 362
The Morning, taken from Homer 363
Mr. Badcock's Reply to Mr. Weſley 364
Remarks on the Bp. of Norwich's Charge 366
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, Diſney's Life of Sykes—Mrs. Vigor's Letters—Suffragan Biſhops—Mem. of Bar. de Tott—Warton's Milton—Life of Gilpin, &c. &c. &c. 367—382
POETRY Deſcription of Werter's Tomb, by Mrs. Hughes—Inſcription for Tomb of Mary Q. of Scots—Elegies, Sonnets, &c. 385—389
Liſt of all the London Charity Schools 390
Authentic Account of Buchanites in Scotland 391
Foreign Affairs—Eaſt and Weſt India, Irish Scotch, and Domeſtic News, &c. 392—402
Liſts of Births, Marriages, &c. &c. 403—411
Prices of Stocks 412

Embelliſhed with a View of SIMPSON'S HOSPITAL at Dublin; a Repreſentation of St. ROCH; a CHALICE and CRUCIFIX found at LICHFIELD; a CROSS found at Norwich, &c. &c. &c.

SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of St. John's Gate.

May. Days.	Barometer. inch.	20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29	24	43	N		clouds and wind.
2	29	18	40	NW		white froſt, cold wind, hot ſun [1].
3	30		43	NW		white froſt, cold wind, hot ſun.
4	30	1	48	NE		ſtill, hot ſun [2].
5	30	3	50	SW		ſtill, bright and hot [3].
6	30	2	52	N		fair and ſtill. [ther.
7	30	1	57	SW		bright and ſtill, hot ſummer wea-
8			58	SW		clouds and wind, very warm [4].
9	29	16	63	SW		bright and hot, briſk wind [5].
10	29	18	67	SW		very ſultry, thin clouds, gentle
11	29	13	62	NW	.20	gentle rain. [wind [6].
12	29	18	51	W		clouds and ſun, temperate.
13	30	2	53	W		fair and mild [7].
14	30		55	W		overcaſt [8].
15	30	2	56	W		overcaſt, cloſe and ſultry [9].
16	30	4	61	NE		hazy, ſultry and ſtill [10].
17	30	4	60	NE		fair, freſh wind, hot ſun.
18	30	3	60	NE		fair, freſh wind, hot ſun.
19	30	2	59	E		fog, overcaſt, fair.
20	29	18	64	S		fog, fair and ſtill, louring.
21	30	2	65	NE		fog, bright and hot.
22	30	2	67	W		bright and hot.
23	29	28	74	S		briſk wind, very hot ſun [11].
24	29	17	61	W	..7	thunder, rain [12]. [der ſt. [13].
25	29	14	69	S	.29	ſultry morn', cloudy noon, thun-
26	29	10	75	S	.29	violent heat, briſk wind, rain.
27	29	15	53	W		fair, mild and pleaſant [14].
28	29	18	61	W		fair and pleaſant.
29	29	17	54	S	.12	overcaſt, rain.
30	29	15	64	SE		overcaſt, mild and pleaſant [15].
31	29	15	60	E	.39	rain, warm and mild.

OBSERVATIONS. [1] Roads duſty. [2] Swifts return. [3] Blackthorn in bloom. [4] Thermometer 70. at 2 o'clock Tulipa præcox in bloom. [5] Bloom and foliage advance rapidly. [6] Thermometer above 60. the whole preceding night, at 1 o'clock at noon 81. under trees, in grotto 74. [7] Apple-trees in bloom. [8] Lilac in bloom. [9] Horſe-cheſtnut in bloom. [10] Muſcicapa griſola Stoparola returns, lateſt bird of paſſage. [11] Thermometer at 2 o'clock at noon, 84. in grotto 73. [12] Early honeyſuckle in bloom. [13] Yellow Goatſbeard (Tragopogon pratenſe) in bloom. [14] Laburnum in full profuſion of bloom. [15] Elder and Dog Roſe in bloom.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 16, to May 21, 1785.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	4	7	3	2	2	8	2	0	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	5	1	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	7
Surry	5	1	3	5	2	8	2	4	4	4
Hertford	4	10	0	0	2	7	2	4	3	9
Bedford	4	7	3	1	2	6	2	2	3	4
Cambridge	4	8	2	8	2	4	2	1	3	0
Huntingdon	4	3	0	0	2	2	1	11	2	11
Northampton	4	7	2	4	2	1	1	11	3	1
Rutland	4	9	0	0	2	4	2	0	3	7
Leiceſter	4	9	2	6	2	5	1	10	3	6
Nottingham	5	3	3	4	2	10	2	2	3	3
Derby	5	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2
Stafford	5	6	0	0	2	7	1	10	4	2
Salop	5	4	3	9	2	5	1	9	4	0
Hereford	4	7	0	0	2	2	1	9	0	0
Worceſter	5	6	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	9
Warwick	4	10	0	0	2	5	1	8	3	6
Glouceſter	5	3	0	0	2	6	1	10	3	7
Wilts	5	0	0	0	2	5	2	1	4	2
Berks	5			0	2	6	2	5	3	7
Oxford	5	4		0	2	8	2	1	3	6
Bucks	4	9	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	5

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	4	3	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	1
Suffolk	4	7	2	11	2	4	2	0	3	0
Norfolk	5	2	2	7	2	2	2	4	0	0
Lincoln	4	9	2	11	2	5	1	10	2	9
York	5	4	3	3	2	7	1	9	3	1
Durham	5	1	3	6	0	0	1	9	3	7
Northumberland	4	7	3	3	2	5	1	7	3	3
Cumberland	5	10	3	10	3	1	1	10	4	4
Weſtmorland	6	0	0	0	2	10	1	10	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	1	2	10
Cheſhire	5	9	0	0	2	9	1	11	0	0
Monmouth	5	4	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	0
Somerſet	4	11	2	6	2	3	1	11	3	0
Devon	5	6	0	0	2	4	1	5	0	0
Cornwall	5	5	0	0	2	8	1	6	0	0
Dorſet	5	2	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	11
Hampſhire	5	1	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	10
Suſſex	4	7	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	0
Kent	4	8	0	0	2	8	2	5	3	0

WALES, May 9, to May 14, 1785.

North Wales	5	8	4	6	3	1	1	7	4	1
South Wales	5	8	4	0	3	0	1	5	3	7

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For MAY, 1785.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

†††*Our Readers are requeſted to correct with a pen the numbering of the pages in the laſt Magazine; where* pp. 189—204, *ſhould be altered to* pp. 249—264.

MR. URBAN, *Hanover-Square, Apr.* 20. I Send you a copy of a letter, written ſome years ago, by the late Lord ——, to the Hon. Miſs ——, on the eve of her marriage. It was not intended for publication; but it may be of uſe: the pen it came from will be eaſily known*.

"MY DEAR MISS ——,

IT is not in my power to add any thing to the good ſenſe and ſolidity of the reflections contained in your letter to my wife. The rational plan you have there laid out, for your future conduct, will not fail to ſecure to you the eſteem, love, and reſpect of a man, too well acquainted with the world, to undervalue ſo much prudence and diſcretion in a young wife. I believe, however, that moſt of your ſex, on the eve of matrimonial engagements, mean and intend to act well; but, few having the advantage of your underſtanding, many are ſoon miſled by miſconception, levity, or, the worſt of bad counſellors, thoſe of your own ſex. To reſolve well, is nothing; the difficulty is to perſevere; or, as Lee the poet much better expreſſes it, to be *obſtinately* good. The word *obſtinately* contains alone more meaning, energy, and pith than half the volumes which have been written on the ſubject. I repeat it, little can be added to what your own foreſight has already ſuggeſted to you; but, as the engagement you are contracting is of the utmoſt importance to your future welfare, I will, ſince you do me the honour to aſk my advice, ſubjoin a few remarks, the fruit of long experience and ſome obſervation.

Let *reſpectability* be your aim and object; be reſpectable in your connections, in your acquaintance, in the management of your family; but, above all, in the choice of your intimates. The world, in general, will be guided in their opinion of your character by the characters of thoſe you ſelect as objects of your friendſhip and confidence; your huſband, moreover, will reſpect and conſider you, in proportion, as he perceives you conſidered and reſpected by others. Airs, haughtineſs, and pride, are not unfrequently miſtaken for dignity; as roughneſs, ill manners, and brutality, in our ſex, often claim as frankneſs, courage, and manlineſs—you will not miſtake them—you have a friend in the world, and a very ſincere one, who poſſeſſes this happy gift of aſſimilating this reſpectability with the beſt nature and the moſt winning affability:—I need not name her*.

What I have been ſaying ſeems to me very important, and deſerves your ſerious conſideration; but what relates

* We requeſt the continuance of this correſpondent's favours. His communications do us honour. EDIT.

* His Wife.

imme-

immediately to your husband is still more so.

I must intreat you to consider the first year after your marriage as a year of probation, a time of trial, of novice-ship; every action, every step, nay, every word, will have its weight in the scale of your husband's future trust and confidence in you. Consider, in this interval, he will nearly have settled his opinion of your prudence, your discretion and your worth. I would by no means be understood to recommend cunning:—cunning stands in the same relation to prudence, as hypocrisy to religion. Cunning, like hypocrisy, implies a sordid meanness of soul; and I both hope and believe, that you have an elevation of mind which would spurn at duplicity, at every kind of trick.

From these great outlines in the picture of a valuable wife, let me now proceed to the nicer touches of it, to the lights and shades, to those minute strokes of the pencil, without which the picture remains unfinished, but which require all the patience, all the attention, all the perseverance of the artist.—You are the artist: you are to draw this sublime picture—but you must do more—you must be a heroine and a philosopher. Assure yourself, that your husband, being a man, has his foibles, his caprices, his humours:—are you possessed of magnanimity sufficient to bear those, without repining, without peevishness, without retaliation?—have you philosophy enough *to scratch your ribbon* *, and smile good-humouredly, when your mighty lord struts all his dignity across the room, and gobbles his importance like an angry turkey-cock?—have you temper enough to compel him, on his cooler recollection, to call himself a fool, and you the best of women?—have you considered the importance of avoiding silly disputes about silly trifles?—it is well worth your consideration. I myself knew a man and wife, the two fondest and best-natured of creatures, who, after a long and wife investigation, whether we have ten fingers, or only eight fingers and two thumbs, complained bitterly of each other's monstrous ill usage; and concluded, by proposing a separation, the wife from the worst of husbands, the husband from the worst of wives.—Luckily their heads were sound, as their hearts were good; both were struck with the dangerous tendency of such foolish altercations, and resolved in future to avoid them. Are you capable of checking a rising flush?—of swallowing a provoking word ready to burst from your lips?—If you be equal to such fortitude, to such heroism, you are, in my estimation, a great philosopher;—in that of your turkey-cock, you'll be an——angel.

More fortitude still may possibly require your exertions, if ever it should so happen (and this may happen to the most virtuous woman) that you perceive your mind too much employed in favour of another man *; yourself too much disposed to dwell on his good qualities, on the gentleness, the amiableness of his manners, on his *disinterested* attentions to you; if you feel such a man insensibly creeping into your affections—no hesitation—fly, if possible, from him, as far as from Pole to Pole—no confidante; more particularly no female one—bury the secret in the remotest recess of your soul; and let your virtue and honour alone watch over it;—conceal your weakness, not only from the object of it but from the whole world; nay, endeavour to conceal it from yourself—indulge not yourself, under pretence of fortifying your virtue, in gloomy thoughts about your supposed misery; that will not fail to increase the evil. On the contrary, amuse, dissipate yourself; laugh at your own folly; treat it cavalierly, and the illusion will soon cease—one serious resolve, however, must be firmly made, resolutely kept, and which no consideration must forego, the determined, fixed, unalterable resolution, of never, never, never trusting yourself alone with the man of whom you feel yourself afraid.

I perceive that this letter is spun out to a considerable length; the warmth of my wishes for your happiness would dictate a great deal more, but it is time to conclude it. One thing, however, I must mention; it is of a delicate nature from a man to a woman, but my age and my motives will be a sufficient apology for the liberty I take. This important advice shall be conveyed in as few words as possible. Be nicely and scrupulously clean: deficiency in this respect will unavoidably create disgust in a well-bred man. I fear, in *our* country especially, this is not always sufficiently

* Lady ——, the writer's wife, when she saw her husband angry, was used to scratch her hat with both hands, or the ribbon of her cap, crying out—"My lord—I don't hear—I don't hear!"

* This surely is not to be supposed in a "virtuous woman." EDIT.

ſufficiently attended to; and a fatal experience has often opened a woman's eyes when the evil was irreparable.

Thus, my dear Miſs ——, I have haſtily thrown on paper ſuch thoughts as have occurred to me; they have no pretenſion to novelty, elegance, or even order: they are written ſolely with a view of being of ſome little advantage to you. May you deſerve, by your prudent conduct, to be happy, is my ardent wiſh! I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Dear Madam, &c."

MR. URBAN,

THE idea of erecting the Penitentiary Houſes, which were propoſed in 1779, originated in the pureſt benevolence, and the trueſt public ſpirit. "If many offenders" (ſays the Act of Parliament which was paſſed on the occaſion), "convicted of crimes for which "tranſportation hath been uſually inflicted, were ordered to ſolitary imprisonment, accompanied by well-"regulated labour and religious inſtruction, it might be the means, under "Providence, not only of deterring "others from the commiſſion of the "like crimes, but alſo of reforming the "individuals, and inuring them to habits of induſtry." By this act, his Majeſty was authorized to appoint three perſons to be ſuperviſors of the buildings to be erected; the ſuperviſors, or any two of them, were to fix upon any common, heath, or waſte, *or any other piece of ground*, in Middleſex, Eſſex, Kent, or Surrey, on which ſhould be erected two plain ſtrong edifices, to be called *Penitentiary houſes*: one for the confinement and employment of 600 males, the other of 300 females. In fixing upon the ground, regard was to be had to health, and the accommodation of water, avoiding, as much as poſſible, any place where any other buildings were, or might be, erected contiguous to, or within a ſmall diſtance of the outward fence of ſuch houſes, or within a populous town. The ſituation and circumſtances were to be approved by the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, the Judges of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, Barons of the Exchequer, and Lord-mayor of London, or eight or more of them. After ſuch approbation, the ſuperviſors were to contract for the purchaſe; and if the owner would not agree to their price, the value was to be aſcertained by a jury, and, on payment, or tender, they were impowered to take poſſeſſion. After the houſes were built, a committee, to be appointed by his Majeſty, were to chooſe the officers named in the act; and there are very good and wiſe regulations for the government of the houſe and management of the priſoners.

That a plan, which had been ſo much deſired, ſhould, in the very outſet, be made liable to become an engine of ſevere oppreſſion, and, fair as it appeared in theory, ſhould be found impracticable to execute, is greatly to be lamented; yet the former will appear by attending to the words printed above in Italicks, and to the conduct of the ſuperviſors in conſequence of the powers thereby given; and the latter appears by the ſcheme having been abandoned.

The original intent of the propoſers appears plainly to have been to build theſe houſes on ſome common, heath, or waſte, remote from other houſes; and for this there were many good reaſons: the liberty of taking ſuch ground would coſt little; the injury to any man's property would be very trifling, being only the loſs of commoning on the ground incloſed; and no houſes would be deſerted from an apprehenſion of ſuch neighbours as theſe buildings would bring to a place much inhabited. But ſome words were inſerted (I am convinced, without being attended to by the houſe——too common a caſe!), by which theſe ſuperviſors were impowered to take any land whatever, "Common, "heath, or waſte, *or any other piece of "ground.*"

It will perhaps hereafter be hardly credited, that the ſuperviſors, inveſted with ſuch powers, ſhould fix upon a piece of ground in the moſt fertile part of Wandſworth, in Surrey, let moſtly to gardeners at high rents, ſituate between the populous villages of Wandſworth, Batterſea, and Clapham, where new buildings were erecting every day, when there were ſuch unincloſed ſpots as Hounſlow-heath, Finchley common, and Enfield-chace, ſo near London; yet ſo it was. It is alſo ſomewhat extraordinary, that the gentlemen, as if willing to ſhew how dangerous it is to give ſuch power, even to the moſt reſpectable perſons, ſhould fix on the ſpot without condeſcending to have any previous communication with the owners; yet it is the fact.

Having thus choſen their ground, and ſecured the approbation of the proper

per number of those whose consent was necessary, they advertised for plans of the intended buildings, with an offer of different sums for that which should be thought the best, and for (I think) the second and third best. Plans were delivered, the price of the land was adjusted; and here the business ended. S.H.

MR. URBAN, *May* 7.

YOUR correspondent E. in his Miscellaneous Collection of loose thoughts, inserted in your Magazine of last month, p. 191, enquires "from "whence arises that *strange* mistaken "idea, which the vulgar are possessed "of, that second *cousins* are not allowed "by the *Canons* to marry? especially "owning, as they do, that there is no "objection to the marriage of first "cousins." People in general are too apt to adopt common notions and current opinions, without considering the truth and propriety of them. In this case, however, it is your correspondent who is mistaken, for the Canons do prohibit the marriage of *second* cousins. The Court of Rome was very fertile in inventing prohibitions, in order to reap the fruits of dispensations. But the civil law allows *first* cousins to marry; so that it was by confounding the civil law, by which *first* cousins *may* marry, and the Canons, by which second cousins cannot, that this mistaken idea, in all probability, arose. (Wood, C. L. 118—119.) This difference is now reconciled, by the Statute 32 Henry VIII. ch 28, by construction of which it is clear, that both first and second cousins may marry.

I will take this opportunity of requesting some of your readers to point out, in your valuable scientifical repository, whether the Levitical, or any other Law, now does, or ever did, prohibit a man marrying his (deceased) wife's step-mother. Yours, &c.

A LAYMAN.

MR. URBAN,

ALLOW me to mention something relative to Handel, as you have of late given room to anecdotes concerning him. When his ill success, in the conduct of the opera, had obliged him to exert his genius in its full nerve, and to have recourse to the novelty of Oratorios, they were at first received with some disgust by those religious votaries who could not bear the Scriptures adapted to music. Their sublime merit, however, at last made way for them: but when the most inspired of all human compositions, the Messiah, was announced for the stage under that denomination, the zeal took fire with a vengeance, and was near involving Handel, and his composition, in utter destruction. Under these circumstances, and depressed also in finance, Handel carried over his favourite performance to Dublin; and the Music-hall, in Fishamble-street, in that city, was the first scene of that unbounded applause which ever since has followed this divine composition, which, one may almost say (pardon the unintended profaneness), was written by the finger of God himself. Yours,

A. T. M.

An Extract from the MS. Journal of a Tour to Spa.

ANTWERP. The church of the Grand Carmelites. On the left hand by the great door stands the altar of the holy cross. In the middle there is a small picture, said to be of inestimable value, painted, or rather stained, on white marble, with a most superb embossed frame: it is our Saviour's Head No one can positively say who was the artist; yet all beholders must allow the beauty of it not to be expressed.

The Father who shewed us this curiosity told us, "It was found at Jeru-"salem, well authenticated as to its "originality; that, after a bloody en-"gagement, it was taken out of a Turk-"ish vessel, the commander of which "had it in charge as a present to a cer-"tain prince," whose name I cannot now recollect.

We all agreed to have seen somewhere a curious copy of this immensely rich piece; and, if I am not mistaken, there is one in the Bodleian library, Oxford. The face is a striking likeness of this at Antwerp. A. B.

MR. URBAN,

THE few mistakes in the List of Preachers at the Anniversary Meetings of the Sons of the Clergy, in your Magazine for last February, p. 94—98, I trust, you will find here rectified, and the omissions supplied.

In the 8vo. pamphlet which you mention, published 1733, the first preacher inserted is,

Additions to the List of Preachers before the Sons of Clergy.

Nov. 8th, 1655, George Hall, minister of St. Botolph, Aldersgate (afterwards bp. of Chester) Numb. xvii. 8. 4to, at St. Paul's.

Dr.

Dr. Manton is said to have preached the second sermon on Psalm cii.—8. vol. III. fol. 116; but the author of the above pamphlet proceeds thus:

Serm. 2d. 1674, Dr. John Dolben, bp. of Rochester, at St. Michael's, Cornhill. N.P.
1675 Dr. Pearson, bp. of Chester, at St. Michael's, Cornhill. N. P.
1676 Dr. Peter Gunning, bp. of Ely, at Bow Church. N. P.
1677 Dr. John Fell, bp. of Oxford, at Bow Church. N.P.
1678 Nov. 7. Dr. Sprat, (afterwards bp. of Rochester) at Bow. Galat. vi.—10.
1679 Dr. William Lloyd, (afterwards bp. of Worcester) at Bow Church. N.P.
1680 Dec. 2, Ditto, at Bow Church. N. P.
1681 Dr. Tho. Tenison, at Bow Church, N.P.
1682 Dr. Arthur Bury, (&c. as in your account). N. B. This sermon is added to Dr. Bury on the Sacrament, 2d Edit. 1683; at Bow Church.

There is nothing said of bp. Rush, but he proceeds thus.

1683 Dr. William Beveridge, late bp. of St. Asaph; St Matth. v. 16. at Bow Church. Printed in vol. IV. of his Thes. Theologic. p. 201, and vol. II. of his Works, fol. p. 169.
1684 as in yours.
1685 Dr. Edward Billing, of St. Martin's, Ludgate, at Bow Church. N. P.
1686 Dr. Henry Dove.
1687, 88, 89, Dr. Adam Littleton, at Bow. N. P.
1690 Dr. Tho. Lynford, at Bow Church. N.P.
1691, 2, 3, at Bow Church, as in yours.
1694 Dr. Thomas Manningham, afterwards bp. of Chichester, at Bow Church. N.P.
1695, 6, 7, as in yours.
1698 Mr. Francis Atterbury, afterwards bp. of Rochester, at St. Paul's. N. P.
1699, 1700, as in yours.
1701 Dr. Thomas Lamplugh, afterwards abp. of York. N. P.
1702 as in yours.
1703 Dr. Nath. Resbury, Dec. 2; Revel. ii. —1. second part of the verse.

To 1715 inclusive, as in yours.

1716 The text to Dr. Bisse is Isa. li.—1, 2.
1717 Dr. Evan Lupton, Dec. 5; 1 Cor. xiii.—13. 8vo. vol. ——, p. 142.
1718 Mr. John Rogers, B. D. afterwards D. D. by diploma, of Corpus Christi College Ox. Job xxix.—11, 12, 13. vol. IV. 8vo. p. 257.
1719 Dr. Joseph Smith, afterwards provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Dec. 10; 1 Cor. iv.—2.

To 1755 inclusive, as in yours.

1756 Dr. Church; James i. last verse.
1757 Ridley's text was Eccles. ix. 16.
1760 Dr. Dodwell's text, Jerem. xlix.—11.
1761 Dr. Burton's text, Psalm cxxii.—8, 9.

N. B. Dr. Trapp's Serm. 1720, is in vol. II. 8vo. 1722, entitled, Preservatives against unsettled Notions, &c. p. 137.

From 1676 to 1696 inclusive, the sermons were preached at Bow Church.

The stewards for 1703 were,

John Sharpe, Esq;	Mr. Joshua Reynolds.
Wm. Burnett, Esq;	Mr. Tho. Ferrers.
Simon Patriott, Esq;	Mr. Sam. Spavry.
John Sherlock, Esq;	Mr. Sam. Smith.
Rich. Miller, Esq;	Mr. George Newell.
Mr. Robert Conant.	Mr. Will. Tyson.

N. P. means *not printed.*

MR. URBAN,

WHEN any one like Crito, p. 895, of your last volume, mentions former accounts of the Peerage to be imperfect, and warrants his own to be exact, one rather wonders, that in his list of barons of the present reign he should omit Lord Osborne, especially as he mentions his lordship's title amongst those which will merge in higher titles: but here too he is inaccurate; he says, that in *another generation* Osborne and Conyers will be absorbed in Leeds, but it will take *two* generations to effect this, as Lord Osborne's son has the barony of Conyers, and will retain it after his father's barony will be absorbed in the dukedom.

He, as well as the writer of the succeeding letter, p. 897, follows the erroneous way of spelling Lord *Porchester's* title, calling him *Portchester*. The fact is, that he meant to have taken his title from *Portchester* castle, an estate of Mr. Thistlethwayte's; that this gentleman very properly thought it an incivility, and that Mr. Herbert, to remove the objection, omitted the *t*, and is now baron of *Porchester*, though where that place is to be found I do not know.

I thought, but may be wrong, that the barony of Botetourt had been in the present duke of Beaufort, as nephew of Norborne Berkley, who claimed and was allowed that title.

The next gentleman, p. 897, in giving the different titles possessed by branches of the same family, under the Howards, omits *Berkshire*. Did it not descend to the present Earl of Suffolk with that title?

As you observe, in a note, that Dinevor is now "Rice," not "Talbot;" so Willoughby of Eresby is now "Burrell," not "Bertie."

Winchelsea is wrongly, though commonly so spelt: his lordship writes it Winchilsea.

Albermarle should be Albemarle.

Lord Mountstuart is the same person as Lord Cardiff; and the former is the second title only of the E. of Bute. S. H.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

AS I eſteem your Magazine a Repoſitory of genuine learning, give me leave to requeſt a place for the following:

QUERY I.

What are the belt-like appearances of the planet Jupiter ſuppoſed to be?

QUERY II.

What is the ſignification of the name "Simon-bar jonas," mentioned in the firſt chapter of St. John *.

QUERY III.

What is the true meaning of the allegorical expreſſion in Virgil, "*Claudite jam rivos pueri; ſat prata biberunt* †?"

J. HUNT.

MR. URBAN,

BE ſo candid as to inform your correſpondent, Philoleutherus, that by an error of the preſs in February, p. 112, *ſhyneſs* has been miſprinted for *ſlyneſs*; and that your correſpondent has miſtaken part of the argument relative to Dr. P's ſetting his own name to what he prints: a fact which is not meant to be denied, but rather affirmed; and his conduct in ſo doing contraſted with that which he encourages in others, by which he invites every ſcioliſt and witling to make unwarrantable attacks on religion and morality, and "*ſuit* their *duty* to their *convenience*," by either avowing themſelves after a convenient ſeaſon, or concealing themſelves for ever ‡. Not to inſiſt on the temporiſing, accommodating ſpirit of many epiſcopalians, who hold a double doctrine with their good benefices, the alliance between the puritaniſm of the laſt age, the preſbyterianiſm of the preſent, and the jeſuitiſm of both ages, cannot be denied, any more than it can be, that there are good and honeſt men of all theſe denominations. All Philoleutherus's reaſoning will never convince P. Q. R. that attacks, whether ouvert or covered, on the perſons and characters of religioniſts, in this giddy, unthinking, irreligious age, will not bring religion itſelf into danger. Religion, ſeated in the ſoul of the meekeſt and humbleſt Chriſtian, will never be transferred into ſouls of a different caſt by violence, ridicule, or abuſe. Nor is it, in P. Q. R.'s opinion, the buſineſs or duty, not to ſay the characteriſtic, of a meek and humble, or pious man, to go about diſturbing the peace, and unſettling the principles of his fellow-chriſtians, or of his friends; who I will admit are as meek, as humble, and as pious as himſelf, to retort upon characters, whom they artfully affect to compliment, that they are not of as meddling and of as turbulent a ſpirit as the Dr.

If P. Q. R. appears ſo over-righteous in the cauſe of Chriſtianity, that Philoleutherus's benevolence will ſuffer too great a ſhock by being better acquainted with him, let him know, Mr. Urban, that however ſpeculative zeal may repreſent the truth as it is in Jeſus in different lights to different eyes, true Chriſtian benevolence, as delineated by one of the brighteſt profeſſors of Chriſtianity, will bring together, at the end of all things, the warmeſt defenders of the moſt diſcordant opinions, where practice has not been hurried into groſs immoralities.

The field of argumentation about ſpeculative opinions is unbounded; and philoſophers never conſider, that in religious controverſy they violate the fundamentals of religion, as much as politicians do that of the ſyſtem they contend about, where each miſtakes errors of theory for errors of practice. P. Q. R.

MR. URBAN,

IT is apprehended that what your correſpondent, Mr. Bickerſtaff, deſcribes as found in St. Mary's churchyard, at Leiceſter, and imagines a plate once charged with ſalt, and laid on a corpſe (Gent. Mag. April 1784, p. 258) was a *patten* intombed in the coffin of ſome prieſt or incumbent of that church.

The cuſtom of putting a plate of ſalt on the belly of a deceaſed corpſe, is deſired to be accounted for. Is it to prevent any diſcharge from the navel after death? or, is it ſtill retained?

How could the antiquity found at Settle, engraved in your plate for that month, determine that that was a *market-town*?

Q. Q. Q.

MR.

* Rather in Matth. xvi. the "ſon of Jona," as in John i. 42. EDIT.

† See it well explained in a note on the paſſage in the Delphin Virgil. EDIT.

‡ The argument that a man's *name* will expoſe him to more ill-treatment in controverſy, is ſo very extraordinary, that the writer who avails himſelf of it, muſt preſume that all polemiſts who write under real names muſt be like Dr. P.'s good friend Dr. H. [illegible] whom I cannot help ſaying (what the good old patriarch on his death-bed ſaid of his own untoward children) "Curſed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel: for in their anger they ſlew a man; and in their ſelf-will they digged down a wall. O, my ſoul, come not thou into their ſecret: unto their aſſembly, mine honour, be not thou united."

MR. URBAN, *York, March* 1785.

AS your Magazine is juſtly regarded as the chief repoſitory for detached pieces of antiquity, a place is requeſted for the following tranſlation. The Latin original fell into my hands by mere chance, among a number of pamphlets, MSS. &c. which I bought of a ſeller of old books. I need hardly add that, conſidering that moſt of the Scotiſh records have periſhed, either by the ravages of Edward I. or by thoſe of Cromwell, the recovery of any of them is a matter of conſequence; and that the following is very curious for its remote antiquity, and will be of great importance in a parochial, or county, hiſtory. The notarial introduction and cloſe are omitted. Yours, J. BLAIR.

Notarial Copy of the Foundation of three Prebends in the College Church of Dunbar, 1342; *included in a Confirmation of it*, 1423.

TO ALL *our holy ſons of the Church, to whoſe knowledge the preſent letters ſhall come, Henry, by the Grace of God and of the Apoſtolical ſee, Biſhop of Saint Andrew's, health in the Lord our Saviour. Be it known to you all, that we* CONFIRM *the letters of William, our predeceſſor in this ſee, of good memory, which are neither cancelled, nor aboliſhed, nor vitiated in any ſhape; as alſo thoſe of the illuſtrious Lord and Patron* [*Patrick*] *Dunbar Earl of March, for the erection of certain prebendaries underwritten, with their chapels; which the ſaid Earl, and his heirs, and ſucceſſors, granted, and our ſaid predeceſſor granted, to the Collegiate Church of Dunbar; preſented to us by the venerable Robert Young, Dean of the ſaid Collegiate Church of Dunbar, in the preſence of the magnificent and illuſtrious Lord George, Earl of March; and of which the tenor follows.* TO ALL THE FAITHFUL who ſhall ſee, or hear, theſe preſents, William, by divine mercy, Biſhop of Saint Andrew's, health in our Lord. We ordain, to the praiſe of the Eternal and Omnipotent God, the following augmentation of the rents and incomes of the parochial church of Dunbar, and its chapels, to wit of Whittingham, Spott, Stenton, Pewſchils, and Hachervill, anciently annexed to it, with the addition of three parochial churches, when they are vacant, namely Linton, Dunſe, and Churnſide. At the inſtance of the noble and potent Baron [Patrick] Dunbar Earl of March, and with the unanimous conſent of our chapter, we erect the ſaid parochial churches of Dunbar, Lintoun, Dunſe, and Churnſide, with their chapels, into one collegiate church in this manner; to wit, THAT in the ſaid collegiate church ſhall be in future, for ever, a Dean Arch-prieſt, holding the care of ſaid parochial churches and chapels; eight ſimple canons, having prebends, at the appointment of the ſaid Earl of March, and his ſucceſſors Earls of March, which canons are bound to perpetual reſidence, ſave on reaſonable cauſe ſhewn to our ſee; and thoſe canons who do not reſide ſhall have only one-third of their prebendary-rents, the other two-thirds going to thoſe who do reſide. And the Dean Arch-prieſt, with the canons, are to receive nothing of the groſs fruits of their prebends, unleſs they have reſided thirty-two weeks night and day, except we have granted ſpecial diſpenſation to the contrary. [*Here follow orders as to Maſſes and Pſalms.*] And that the ſaid worſhip may be duly performed, let them receive the whole tithes, larger and leſſer, and incomings, of the pariſh of Whittingham, and there have a perpetual vicar, who ſhall annually receive ten marks ſterling; and he ſhall have power to adminiſter the ſacraments of the church at the altar of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, newly conſtructed in the ſaid church. To the other canons ſhall pertain to officiate in the church, according to their orders and degrees: and to each of them we aſſign theſe prebends; to wit, To the canon prebendary of Dunbar, the whole town of Dunbar, with all its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Pincarton, the whole town of Pincarton, with its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Spott, the whole town of Spott, with its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Beltoun, the whole town of Beltoun, with its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Pitcoks, the whole town of Pitcoks, with its pertinents, except what are given to the Arch-prieſt. To the canon prebendary of Lintoun, the whole pariſh of Lintoun, with all its pertinents; and he may there have a perpetual vicar, as ſhall ſeem good to the biſhop, and the ſaid vicar ſhall receive annually ten marks ſterling. To the canon prebendary of Dunſe, the whole pariſh of Dunſe, with power to have a vicar at the option of the biſhop. To the canon prebendary of Churnſide, the whole pariſh of Churnſide, with its pertinents, and leave of a perpetual vicar. [*Then follow other clauſes*

clauſes with regard to reſidents and non-reſidents.] And that the canons of Whittinghame, Lintoun, Dunſe, and Churnſide, be ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Arch-dean of Lawdoun for the time. [*Next are clauſes as to the repairing of the ſeveral chapels, and who ſhall bear the expence, &c. and ordaining a ſolemn maſs for the death of each Earl of March, and that his death be inſcribed in the martyrology, or other book: and that the collegiate church have a common ſeal: and that the foreſaid Lord Patrick of Dunbar, Earl of March, and his heirs, ſhall ſwear to obſerve the inſtitutions of this ordination, on pain of a fine to the biſhop; and concludes:*] IN WITNESS of all which we have ordered our ſeal to be put to theſe preſents, with that alſo of our chapter, and that of the ſaid Earl, patron of ſaid church. Theſe things were ordained, and acted, on the feaſt of Saint Matthew the Apoſtle, in the year of our Lord one thouſand three hundred and forty-two. AFTER *the reading and full examination of ſaid letters, the foreſaid Maſter Robert Young, with the full conſent and aſſent of George the aforeſaid Earl, has humbly begged that we will approve, ratify, and confirm them.* WE THEREFORE, *Henry, aforeſaid Biſhop, holding the ſaid requiſition juſt and reaſonable,* CONFIRM *the ſaid letters and ſtatutes therein made, with the conſent of the whole chapter of our ſaid cathedral church of Saint Andrew's, and of the ſaid George Earl of March; and approve, and ordain them to have full effect in all points.* IN FAITH *and teſtimony of all which, we have ordered our ſeal, and that of the chapter, to be appended; as alſo the ſaid Earl, patron of the ſaid collegiate church of Dunbar, has put his, at Saint Andrew's, the twenty-third day of October, one thouſand four hundred and twenty-three; and of our conſecration the twenty-ſeventh year.*

Allow me now, Mr. Urban, to make a few remarks on this curious old inſtrument. The copy from which this is taken has been done by ſomebody not ſkilled in old writing, ſo that frequently the words are unintelligible; I have therefore given the ſenſe more than a literal tranſlation. It appears from this copy, that it is three times removed from the original. 1. There was a notarial copy taken, 2d of Auguſt, 1425; one of the witneſſes to which is *George Kellie, prebendary of the collegiate church of our Lady of the Fields, under the walls of Edinburgh.* 2. Was a notarial copy from the protocol book of the notary who took the firſt, on the 24th of December, 1595. 3. This copy is taken from the laſt.

As to *perſons* and *places* mentioned, for William, Biſhop of Saint Andrew's 1342, and Henry in 1423, Keith's Catalogue of Scotiſh Biſhops may be conſulted.

Of the Earls of March take a few notes from Crawford's Peerage of Scotland, Edin. 1716, *folio*. Goſpatrick, ſon of Goſpatrick Earl of Northumberland, being deprived of his eſtate by William the Conqueror, fled to Scotland, where Malcolm III. with great generoſity gave him the territory of Dunbar. Goſpatrick, his ſon, was created Earl of March by David I. in the year 1130.

Patrick de Dunbar Earl of March, who grants the above *charter*, was made governor of that part of Scotland which is ſouth of the Forth in 1332. His ſon was Patrick, who ſucceeded 1368; whom followed George, warden of the Marches in 1380. His ſon was alſo named George, and is he by whom the above *confirmation* is given in 1423. He was the laſt Earl of the name, loſing his eſtate in 1434, at the ſuit of James I. an affair which ſtains the memory of that reſpectable monarch. For the Earl had been the main inſtrument of redeeming that King from his long captivity; and the only crime alledged againſt him was, his being the ſon of a man who had been very ill uſed by the father of James I. and had in conſequence rebelled againſt him, but was pardoned by the regent during James's captivity. It was prudence and patriotiſm in James to depreſs his nobles, but to depreſs any of them by tyranny and ingratitude was not vindicable.

The PLACES mentioned are *Dunbar, Whittingham, Spott, Stenton, Pewſchills,* and *Hacherwill*; *Linton, Dunſe,* and *Churnſide* in one place: and in another *Pincarton, Beltoun, Pitcoks.* Of theſe *Dunbar* is the collegiate church; and the prebends are *Dunbar, Pincarton, Spott, Beltoun, Pitcoks, Lintoun, Dunſe, Churnſide, Whittingham*; in number nine: with three chapels, *Stenton, Pewſchills,* and *Hacherwill. Dunbar, Lintoun, Dunſe,* and *Churnſide,* are alſo mentioned as parochial churches; and, I believe, they are ſo to this day.

Dunbar is well deſcribed by Mr. Pennant, in his excellent Tour in Scotland. Of all the other places it were to be wiſhed, ſome correſpondent near the ſpot would furniſh you with notices: ſuch

as

as I could gather you shall have in the mean time.

To begin with the parochial churches, as commonly situated in the largest towns, there is a *Linton* between Edinburgh and Lanerk, which may be that here meant; though it is possible there may be another in East Lothian*, or in Berwickshire. The name means a town near a *lin* or cataract; and is also a family name in Scotland. *Dunse* is in Berwickshire, about ten miles west of Berwick; is noted as the birth place of Joannes de Dunse Scotus; and the name seems to imply a town on a little hill. *Churnside* is between Dunse and Berwick, and seems to mean a town by the side of a pool. It is also a proper name, or surname. Names from lands, or local surnames, are the most ancient, and began in Scotland about 1070.

Of the other prebends: *Pincarton* stands about six miles south of Dunbar. It seems formerly to have been a considerable town; for in a curious map of Scotland to be found in many MS. copies of Hardyng's Chronicle, and published by Mr. Gough in his valuable *British Topography*. *Pynkerton* is just south of Dunbar, and next to it; and marked as a town equal in size to Musselburgh, Coldingham, or the like. In Gordon of Straloch's, or rather Timothy Pont's, map of Lothian in Bleau's Atlas of Scotland, it is called *Pinkertoun*; and in Adair's map of East Lothian, are two places called *Meikle Pinkerton*, and *Little Pinkerton*. The old town of *Pincarton* seems now to have dwindled into these two farms, which belong to the Duke of Roxburgh. Were the town nearer the sea, we should suppose the name derived from a pink, or small ship; and I am told that the arms of Pinkerton, as a family name, are a pink in full sail with *post nubila Phœbus*: but these arms seem a poor pun *ex post facto*. It is more likely that the name is derived from *pink*, old English; and, I think, Anglo-Saxon, *to stab*: and that it was either founded by some man, or inhabited by a body of men, noted for skill in the short sword, or *pugio*, a dreadful weapon in the close fights of ancient days†. That it was founded in times when the Anglo Saxon kingdom of Northumberland spread over all those parts, seems evident from the termination *ton*, which is Saxon. It has just been mentioned that it is a surname in Scotland; but it is very rare even in Lanerkshire, where part of the family seems to have gone. There is a Captain Pinkerton mentioned in *Carstairs's State Papers*, 4to. as conductor by sea of the unhappy expedition to Darien: and, I believe, another Captain Pinkerton of the army is heir to the celebrated estate of Drummond of Hawthornden.

Spott is between Dunbar and Pinkerton. I know nothing as to its ancient, or present state; or origin of the name. *Beltoun*, or *Beeltoun*, is two miles west of Dunbar. *Pitcoks* stands a mile south of Beltoun. They are all family names.

There is a *Whittingham* in Northumberland; for which, see Mr. Pennant's Tour in Scotland, vol. III. but this would rather seem some village in Berwickshire, or in East Lothian. Of *Stenton*, *Pewschills*, and *Hachenvill*, I know nothing; but hope some topographical correspondent will give you information, as well as concerning the other places; for my notes are very defective; and you, I know, Mr. Urban, are an admirer of topography. It is remarkable that many of the above places give surnames; which custom spreading from England into Scotland about the eleventh century, it is natural that the names taken from places in the south of Scotland should be much more numerous, than those of like origin in any other part of that kingdom. It is hardly necessary to add, that Berwickshire was formerly called *March*, as being on the march or boundary of the kingdoms; and is now by corruption called *the Merse*.

MR. URBAN,

A PARTICULAR friend of your correspondent Mr. Hill wishes to acquaint you, that he is now, and has been for twelve months past, abroad on his travels. Having first seen all that was curious in his own country, he had a desire to explore every part of the Continent of Europe that could gratify the inquisitive eye, or afford to a speculative mind new sources for instruction or amusement. This will take a considerable time, and of course prevent his noticing the letter, in your Magazine, with the signature of Deirensis: on his return, I doubt not, he will pay attention to the subject, and esteem himself obliged to the writer. Yours, E. W.

MR.

* In the Itinerary at the end of Hardyng's Chronicle; from Coldyngham to Pynkerton VI miles; from Pynkerton to Dunbar VI miles; Dunbar to *Lynton* VI miles; Lynton to Haddington VI miles.

† These conjectures seem nugatory: but what is the origin of the English Pinkney, and Scotch Pinkey; of Pincanhale in Northumberland, famous for the council? &c.

Pelling Place, Berks,
April 16, 1785.

MR. URBAN,

SOME years since, in digging in the Tower of London, the workmen discovered a square stone. Their curiosity prompted them to follow it down till they found means to raise it; when got up, it appeared to be a pedestal, on which some figure had probably been placed: it is very ancient, and there is no date thereon. Perhaps some of your learned readers may be able, from their researches, to give some account of it worthy the attention of the curious, with which view I inclose you the inscription (*see the plate, fig.* 2.), which is very perfect, and all in capitals.

Your's, &c. F. P.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, April* 17.

IN making a vault for the late Mrs. Robinson, Feb. 21, 1785, in the middle aisle of our cathedral church, two stone coffins were discovered, at the depth of four feet from the pavement; they were both covered with loose flat stones; one of them contained nothing but dust and rubbish, in the other were found the leather of a pair of shoes or slippers, much torn, some narrow gold lace, a pewter chalice, the foot and part of the cover gone; a neat, though rudely carved crucifix in black ebony, finely polished, on one side of which appears our blessed Saviour on the cross, on the other the Virgin Mary holding the Infant Jesus. These remains, by favour of the Rev. Mr. Inge, Canon Residentiary, were placed in my Museum, for the inspection of my numerous visitors. An exact drawing, by Mr. Stringer, of the chalice (*fig.* 3.) and crucifix (*fig.* 4), I send for your truly valuable repository, not doubting but that you will favour the public with an engraving of these remains of antiquity.

As stone coffins have been long disused, it would afford the highest satisfaction to many of your readers, to be informed at what æra they were discontinued, and whether the chalice denoted the deceased to have been an Ecclesiastic. Yours, &c. RICH. GREEN.

P. S. Besides the above-mentioned chalice, I have two others in my collection, nearly similar, found in our cathedral at different periods.

Camden Street, Islington.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a continuation of observations on the island of Jersey, from p. 810 of your last volume.

At all the accessible places on the coasts of this island, are erected round towers, with embrasures on their tops for small cannon, and loop-holes on their sides for small arms: these have been built since the French landed in 1781; the entrance to these towers is by a door so high up in the wall, as to be out of the reach of man, and are to be ascended by a ladder, to be drawn up when the defendants are got inside; there are also in many places pieces of large cannon mounted, with store-houses by them for powder and ball. The militia were embodied, drawn out, and exercised, with two brass field-pieces, colours, &c. while I was on the island, and made a very martial appearance; there are also English soldiers constantly kept there, who are always on duty in Elizabeth-castle, and a party of them at the pier. This castle was first begun to be built in the reign of Edward VI. considerably augmented by queen Elizabeth, and such great additions made to it since, that it is at present a strong fortification; a ridge of sand and stones leads to it, above half a mile in length, which at high water is so completely covered, that large ships sail over it, and at low water the soldiers, &c. pass safely on to the castle. The island of Jersey was the last place which held out for the king (Cha. II.) in the great rebellion, and every other part of the island being in possession of the Parliament's forces under general Morgan. This castle defended itself bravely, till a bomb from the town-hill falling on the powder magazine, blew it up, and demolished great part of it; notwithstanding which, the Governor would not surrender it, till he had the king's order so to do, who had it in contemplation to have sold it, with the islands of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, to the French; but, on consideration that he might possibly be restored to his dominions, he declined all thoughts of it, chusing rather that they should be under the English government, though an usurped one, than that of the French, as they might then be irrecoverably lost. Two parts of different-sized bomb-shells, one a 13 and the other a 9 inch, found, on digging in the castle, some years since, and supposed from this bombardment I saw at the top of some steps ascending to the terrrace of a lady's garden near the town of St. Hillier's. On the spot where the castle stands, was anciently a monastery, dedicated to St. Hillier, but whether demolished at the general dissolution of these edifices, I could

not

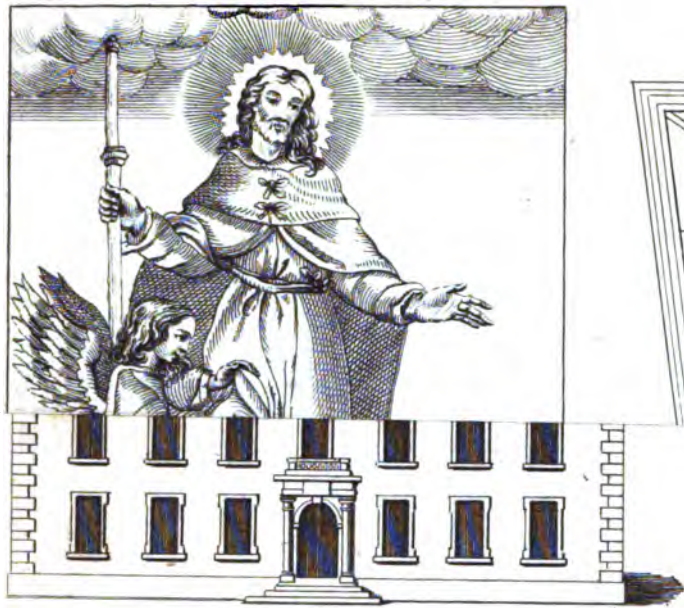


Fig. 6. Simpson's Hospital at Dublin. See p. 334.

Fig. 1. p. 217.

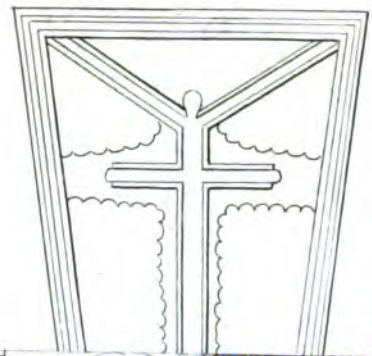


Fig. 2. p. 332.

DIS
MANB
TLICINI
ASCAN
VSE

Fig. 12. p. 360.

not learn. As we had a great desire to view the interior of this castle, we applied to the governor for a written order, who kindly granted it, and without which no one is admitted. A great number of heavy cannon are mounted on the ramparts, some of which are bomb-proof. Every thing appeared to be in good order, and no doubt would be capable of giving an enemy a warm reception.

For a considerable time, during the last war, a citadel was building on the hill near the pier, from whence it is supposed Elizabeth Castle was bombarded, which, when finished, will effectually prevent any further efforts of that kind. The walls towards the sea are raised a great height, but since the late peace a stop is put to it. By a beautiful model of the whole, finely executed in different coloured wax, which I was shown in an adjacent house, it will be, when completed, a regular fortification, a great addition to the safety of the island, and of Elizabeth Castle, in particular.

The town of St. Hillier's is about 3 quarters of a mile in length, and has many good houses; it consists of several streets, almost every house a shop, most of them so small as scarcely to deserve that name; the market-place is spacious, the court or town-house stands in it, a handsome modern building, in which the affairs of the island are transacted in the French language; in the vestibule of the court, on the left hand wall, is a picture of general Conway, the present governor, painted by Gainsborough. At the upper end of the market-place, on a lofty pedestal, stands a statue, in armour, of king Geo. II. in bronze gilt, the face a good likeness, but otherwise an indifferent performance.

The market (Saturdays) is plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions, but much raised in price, with all other places, compared with a few years since. The town stands at the foot of a very long and high rocky hill, or rather mountain, the crags of which, in some places, are bare of any verdure, but its extensive top is covered with a fine soft short grass, and like a carpet to walk or sit on, with the most delicious prospects on all sides; that towards the town, in particular, commanding a view not only of its whole extent (being far above the tower of the church), but the beautiful one of a charming country, with Elizabeth Castle; the bay and town of St. Aubin on the other side of it, the river, with the shipping, and the ocean as far as the eye can reach, altogether forming a scene rarely paralleled.

King Charles II. was twice on this island, and being greatly caressed by the gentry at whose houses he met with a hospitable entertainment, he passed his time very agreeably; his lodging room and bed in Mount Orgeueil Castle is still shown to strangers, as one of the chief curiosities of the place.

The roads in Jersey are deep and narrow, with a raised foot-path, but not calculated for four-wheel carriages, and they are so shaded with trees, planted on each side, that in the hottest summer's-day it is delightful travelling, and cool as a grotto; but in the winter, I was informed, it is gloomy, cold, and impervious to the cheering rays of the sun.

About the middle of the island, in the parish of St. Saviour, is a high artificial mount, on which is an old chapel, which hill and chapel, tradition says, were raised and erected by a lady whose husband was buried there, that, being herself (after his death) resident in France, she might, from her house, behold the place where his body lay: the chapel is now used as a store-house for arms, ammunition, &c.

The Methodists have lately got a footing in the island, but are generally disliked, and have met with many insults; it is said a gentleman of fortune, from England, was their preacher, but not perfectly understanding French, he has left them for a time, and is gone to France, to perfect himself in that language; their place of meeting was in an ancient, and nearly ruinated chapel, founded on rocks, in a field near the town; it is remarkable that the roofs of the churches are all arched, and strongly built of stone, with not a stick of wood in them, which preserves them from thunder-storms, &c. and is given as a reason that not one of them ever suffered by any casualty of the kind.

After about a month's stay at Jersey we embarked on our voyage to France, some account of which I may hereafter send you.

The inclosed drawing (*fig. 5*) is from a silver gilt ring, in my possession; and is, by the union of the hands, supposed to be a wedding ring: the two first words are the same as on the ring in fig. 4. of your last October magazine. M. S.

Mr. Urban,

I HAVE an odd volume of pamphlets rescued from a chandler's-shop, published about the time of the two protec-

tors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, many of them perfect, others partly torn out, in which are many curious things relating to the affairs of that distracted and canting age. In your Jan. Magazine, p. 20, is an account of some sectaries and their horrid tenets: permit me to add from one of the pamphlets one more to Atopomastix's group, which may vie with the boldest of them, though I never heard or read of him till I was lately turning over the volume; it is of one Peter Sterry, whom the author stigmatises by "that cringing court chaplain Peter Sterry, who bows to whatever is uppermost, and as it is credibly reported by several godly men that heard him, to their astonishment, holding forth his bible in the chapel of Whitehall, he spake to this purpose; "that if that were the word of God, then as certainly, that Holy Spirit (meaning the late protector) was with Christ, at the right hand of the Father; and, if he be there, what may his family and the people of God expect from him! for if he were so useful and helpful, and so much good influenced from him to them, when he was here in a mortal state, how much more influence will they have from him now he is in heaven, the Father, Son, and Spirit, through him, bestowing gifts, graces, &c. upon them!" Then after relating a story of the discharge of one cornet Sumpner, by Richard Cromwell, in the presence of Col. Ingoldsby, &c. he declaims against Sterry and others, as follows: "Wherefore repent, you flattering courtiers, Peter Sterry, and ye other court chaplains. Repent, repent, Thomas Goodwin, and ye pastors and messengers of (as it is said) above one hundred congregational churches in England. Repent, you apostate army; repent, you major, aldermen, common council, and militia of London, whose principles are so base and mercenary, and like a beast looking downward, as to side with (whether right or wrong) whatever is uppermost, like our Sword-bearer and officers who cry grace, grace, and bow to one Lord Mayor to-day, and do the same to the next the morrow. Repent also, you Presbyterian classical Ministers of the city, &c.; who, by the persuasion of three or four eminent self-interested sycophants among you, were drawn in, against your light and conscience, to carry your bodies to Whitehall (leaving your hearty good will at home) to address yourselves to this new golden calf, as an owning of him, and this from an unbelief, and slavish fear of being frowned upon, or losing your parish places. Will such a practice as this stand good before the Lord in the day of account? Repent also, all of you, for your spending 50 or 60,000l*. about a heathenish, popish funeral pomp, not only wicked in itself, but at a time when so many tradesmen, and others, break and are ready to starve; and, when you had done, then following an image of wax to Westminster, as if it had been a dead man's body, when you lied unto, and mocked both God and man!"

In one of these pamphlets Richard Cromwell is upbraided with "drinking a health to his father's landlord;" and in another, with "spending his time in hawking, hunting, keeping race-horses, and riding horse-matches, to endangering the lives of both horses and men."

Yours, &c. M. S.

MR. URBAN, *Dublin, March* 10.

YOU have herewith a sketch of the front of an hospital established lately in this city, for the relief of poor blind and gouty men, by the munificence of the late George Simpson, esq; and thence called *Simpson's Hospital*. This edifice stands in Great Britain-street, opposite Jervis-street; is of a cut freestone, with ornaments round the windows, and a Dorick arch at the entrance, the trustees having preferred strength and conveniency to elegance, notwithstanding the largeness of the fund: this building is calculated to receive 80 patients, and to contain proper apartments for the necessary officers; but is not yet completed, the roof being but very lately finished. The Trustees, who are 13 in number, and were incorporated by act of parliament, in 1780, are prosecuting Mr. Simpson's charitable design with spirit and œconomy: they have now, in an house hired for their temporary residence, 40 poor men, clothed entirely in a decent light-brown uniform, and otherwise comfortably supported. By one whimsical singularity of the founder, women are totally excluded all benefit of this institution; and by another, the charity is debarred from any legacy or donation from others. Mr. Simpson originally was in the sugar trade, wherein he acquired a capital of about 60,000l. and died in 1779; this fund, subject to 600l. yearly to his widow, for her life, (and she is yet living) he has bequeathed for the purposes of this charity. C. C.

* Alluding to the expensive funeral of Oliver Cromwell.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 18.

IF the following thoughts of an unlearned and unpractiſed writer are not deemed unworthy of inſertion in your uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany, they may perhaps excite ſome more able hand to defend the God of Iſrael from the imputation of requiring the blood of human victims: if you judge them too inaccurate for publication, you are at liberty to ſacrifice them to the flames.

Yours, E. C.

It may perhaps ſeem extraordinary to find a writer, who appears willing to ſhew ſome reſpect for Chriſtianity, adopting an opinion which has too often been held forth by its enemies as an argument againſt it, inaſmuch as the God in whom Chriſtians profeſs to believe can be no other than the God of Abraham, of Iſaac, and of Jacob; the God of the Jews; in a word, the God whom the adverſaries of Chriſtianity love, right or wrong, to reproach with accepting and commanding the ſacrifice of human victims.

As to the hiſtory of Jephthah's daughter, I humbly preſume that the inconvenience your correſpondent L. L. (p. 182.) perceives in the explanation of that hiſtory by ſome whom he calls *faſhionable divines*, namely, *aſſigning to the veſtals of ancient, and the nuns of modern Rome, a length of pedigree, which in the times of our forefathers they ſcarcely preſumed to lay claim to*, is not greater than that which reſults in favour of monks, ancient or modern, of Rome or elſewhere, from the conſecration of perſons to the Lord from their infancy, or even before their birth; and yet it cannot poſſibly be ſuppoſed, that ſuch devoted perſons were put to death. I preſume alſo that the marginal tranſlation in our Bibles of *or* inſtead of *and*, Judges, ch. ii. ver. 31; and that of *to talk to*, or to *entertain*, inſtead of to *lament*, ver. 40. are no very new-faſhioned tranſlations. But admitting *lament* to be the only proper ſenſe of the original in this place (which, from my ignorance of the learned languages, I cannot pretend to decide), I do not from thence think myſelf obliged to admit, that the cuſtom of the daughters of Iſrael going yearly to lament the daughter of Jephthah, is any proof that ſhe bled at the altar; nor do I find in Scripture any traces of an altar, or of prieſts appointed for ſuch a ſacrifice. And if we refer to the hiſtory of the Jews, or to their laws, for a clue to guide us in the explanation of this particular event, the concluſion appears to me evidently the contrary of that drawn by your correſpondent.

In that part of the Levitical law, where every kind of ſacrifice required of the Jews is ſo expreſsly and ſo minutely marked, both as to the victim and the manner of offering it, do we find the leaſt indication of any human victim? I own I am ſo far from ſeeing there any clear proofs of the Iſraelites being uſed to offer ſuch victims, that I ſee very clear marks of the contrary.

In the hiſtory of the Jewiſh people we find indeed one, and only one, human ſacrifice commanded by God; but we are there informed alſo how that ſacrifice, commanded as a teſt of the obedience and faith of the Patriarch, was prevented by the God who had given the command, and who has more than once declared, that obedience was better than ſacrifice, even than the ſacrifice of thoſe animals which the law preſcribed, and which could not do away ſin.

As to Levit. ch. xxvii. ver. 28. 29. nothing, one would think, but a perſuaſion that the attentively reading of the Scriptures is moſt ſhamefully neglected, could tempt any perſon to ſelect that paſſage in proof of the legality of ſacrificing human victims, as if it ſtood unconnected with any part of the law or hiſtory of the Jews that could lead to give it a more reaſonable explanation. And it is, Mr. Urban, ſo ſuſceptible of another explanation, that in more than one of the firſt tranſlations of the Bible into a modern language, both from the original Hebrew, and from St. Jerom's Latin Verſion, it does not ſuggeſt the idea of a human expiatory victim. Neither do I think it very probable (for reaſons which I ſuppoſe obvious enough) that the terms of our Engliſh tranſlation ſuggeſted that idea to the tranſlators, or appeared to them capable of ſuggeſting it to their readers.

I ſay nothing of the thoughts excited in my mind, on ſeeing the ſlaughter of Agag repreſented as the ſacrifice of an expiatory victim: but it may, perhaps, not be quite uſeleſs to repreſent it here in another light.

If we believe really and truly that there exiſts a God; if in conſequence of ſuch belief we acknowledge the ſovereignty of God; we cannot ſurely refuſe to acknowledge in him a right which we allow to ſubordinate ſovereigns; the right of puniſhing even by death, if the caſe deſerve it, his diſobedient, rebellious, and

and criminal ſubjects: and that right in God, the only ſupreme ſovereign, muſt extend equally over all delinquents, whether ſubjects or princes, or both, whoſe diſobedience and crimes have drawn upon them his condemnation. As ſuch, the Amalekites with their king had been doomed to deſtruction by God, and an expreſs command given to Saul to exterminate them and all that belonged to them. Saul diſobeys that command, by ſparing not only part of the riches of the Amalekites, but alſo their king. Samuel, informed by the Lord of Saul's diſobedience, goes to meet him, upbraids him with his ingratitude and diſobedience, threatens him from God with the puniſhment of his tranſgreſſion, orders Agag to be brought; and, after having declared to him, that *as his ſword had made women childleſs, ſo ſhould his mother be childleſs among women*, he executes upon him, in preſence of the Lord in Gilgal, the ſentence before pronounced againſt him and his people by the Almighty, and which Saul ought to have executed in the field of battle. What is there in all this that has the ſlighteſt appearance of Agag's being ſlain as an expiatory victim?

I am miſtaken if it be more difficult to clear, from every ſuch appearance, the event appealed to as a proof of the offering up human ſacrifices under David.

2 Sam. ch. xxi. ver. 2. *The Gibeonites were not of the children of Iſrael, but of the remnant of the Amorites, and the children of Iſrael had ſworn unto them,* [and made *a league with them to let them live,* Joſh. ch. ix. ver. 15.] *and Saul ſought to ſlay them, in his zeal to the children of Iſrael and Judah.* This injuſtice and breach of the publick faith having never been diſavowed, nor any atonement for it made to the Gibeonites by David or the children of Iſrael, it as certainly lay at their door. In conſequence of the guilt incurred by this, at leaſt, tacit aſſent to the injuſtice of Saul and his houſe (ver. 1.), the Iſraelites were viſited by a famine as a chaſtiſement for their iniquity, and an admonition to clear themſelves from the guilt of the violation of the league made with the Gibeonites, by doing juſtice on the *bloody houſe* of Saul, and thus *putting away the guilt of innocent blood from Iſrael,* according to the command of the Lord, Deut. ch. xix. ver. 11—13: and the death of the ſeven deſcendants of Saul was the conſequence of this admonition. If, however, any one is determined to conſider at any rate their death, not as a puniſhment of the guilty, but as the ſacrifice of expiatory victims, it muſt in that caſe be allowed, that the ſacrifice was made rather to the Gibeonites than to the God of Iſrael.

I readily agree with your correſpondent, as to the gratitude we ought to feel for the benefits conferred on the world by Chriſtianity, which not only has delivered us from the horrors of heathen worſhip, and from the yoke of the ceremonial law to which the Jewiſh nation was ſubjected; but would alſo, were its benevolent tendency fully underſtood, and properly ſeconded on our part, deliver us from the horror of ſeeing our fellow creatures, our Chriſtian brethren, ſlaughtering each other, as they ſo often do, by thouſands and tens of thouſands; not indeed as victims to our God, who has forbidden ſuch ſacrifices, but to our own ambition and avarice. And I alſo think the want of that gratitude, with all its neceſſary bad conſequences, a moſt ſerious ſubject of ſhame and reproach to the Chriſtian world. E. C.

Mr. Urban, *May* 3.

HAVING lately met with a wooden cut of the French ſaint, St. Roch, mentioned in March, p. 176, it is much at the ſervice of your engraver, and may be compared with that in the altar-piece. An angel here ſeems curing the ulcer, and the dog ſtanding by (*fig.* 7.). Under it is the following invocation, in French:

"Anthem to Saint Roch.

"O bleſſed St. Roch, called divinely from God by an angelic voice, and who by ſpecial grace haſt obtained power to defend and preſerve all perſons from the plague, we implore the favour of thy prayers. O St. Roch, pray for us! that we may be worthy of the promiſes of Jeſus Chriſt.

"Prayer.

"We beſeech thee, O Lord, who haſt promiſed the bleſſed St. Roch, that he who invokes thee ſhall not be attacked or hurt by the plague, one of thy ſcourges; and who haſt confirmed thy word to him by the miniſtry of an angel: we moſt humbly beſeech thee, that it may pleaſe thee, by his merits and interceſſions, to deliver us, who implore it in our neceſſity, from the plague and all other mortal contagion, as well of the ſoul as of the body, in the name of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt thy ſon, who liveth and reigneth with

with thee in the unity of the Holy Spirit, world without end.

" So be it.

" PETER BESSIS, maſter of the brotherhood of St. Roch at Calais, in the year 1772."

Shrewſbury, April 20.

MR. URBAN,

I Return you thanks for the notice you have taken of my letter of the 28th of July, reſpecting Mr. Wray's Greek inſcription, May, 1783. But a further explanation of it is requeſted. As a *Greek* inſcription, it is very eaſy to conſtrue it; but as making an Engliſh one it is ſtill difficult to make it out, though I think I have diſcovered ſome parts of it. Be ſo good as to furniſh a clue to it in your next Magazine; and you will oblige your conſtant reader, and perhaps your occaſional correſpondent,

A. X.

As a ſpecimen of my communications, I have ſent a tranſcript of an original letter, in my poſſeſſion, of our famous poet Dryden, which contains one of the earlieſt poetical productions of our illuſtrious bard. The date of the year is almoſt obliterated.

Many of your readers earneſtly requeſt a full explanation of the Greek inſcription.

To the faire Hands of Madame HONOR DRYDEN theſe crave Admittance.

Madame,

IF you have received the lines I ſent by the reverend Levite, I doubt not but they have exceedingly wrought upon you; for beeing ſo long in a clergyman's pocket, aſſuredly they have acquired more ſanctity then theire authour meant them. Alaſſe, Madam! for ought I know, they may become a ſermon 'ere they could arrive at you; and believe it, having you for the text, it could ſcarcely prove bad, if it light upon one that could handle it indifferently. But I am ſo miſerable a preacher, that though I have ſo ſweet and copious a ſubject, I ſtill fall ſhort in my expreſſions; and inſtead of an uſe of thankſgiveing, I am allways makeing one of comfort, that I may one day againe have the happineſſe to kiſſe your faire hand; but that is a meſſage I would not ſo willingly do by letter as by word of mouth. This is a point, I muſt confeſſe, I could willingly dwell longer on; and in this caſe whatever I ſay you may confidently take for goſpell. But I muſt haſten. And indeed, Madame, (beloved I had almoſt ſaid) hee had need haſten who treats of you; for to ſpeake fully to every part of your excelleneyes, requires a longer houre then moſt perſons have allotted them. But, in a word, yourſelfe hath been the beſt expoſitor upon the text of your own worth, in that admirable comment you wrote upon it; I mean your incomparable letter. By all that's good (and you, Madame, are a great part of my oath) it hath put me ſo far beſides myſelfe, that I have ſcarce patience to write proſe, and my pen is ſtealing into verſe every time I kiſſe your letter. I am ſure the poor paper ſmarts for my idolatry, which by wearing it continually neere my breaſt, will at laſt be burnt and martyr'd in thoſe flames of adoration which it hath kindled in me. But I forget, Madame, what raritves your letter came fraught with beſides words. You are ſuch a deity that commands worſhip by provideing the ſacrifice. You are pleaſed, Madame, to force mee to write, by ſending mee materialls, and compell mee to my greateſt happineſſe. Yet though I highly value your magnificent preſente, pardon mee if I muſt tell the world they are but imperfect emblems of your beauty; for the white and red of waxe and paper are but ſhaddowes of that vermillion and ſnowe in your lips and forehead. And the ſilver of the inkhorne, if it preſume to vye whiteneſſe with your purer ſkinne, muſt confeſſe itſelfe blacker then the liquor it contains. What then do I more then retrieve your own guifts? and preſent you that paper, adulterated with blotts, which you gave ſpotleſſe?

For ſince t'was mine the white hath loſt its hews,
To ſhow t'was ne're itſelf but whilſt in you.
The virgin waxe hath bluſht itſelfe to red
Since it with mee hath loſt its maydenhead.
You (faireſt nymph) are waxe; oh! may you bee
As well in ſoftneſſe as in purity,
Till fate and your own happy choice reveale
Whom you ſo farre ſhall bleſſe to make your ſeale.

Faireſt Valentine, the unfeigned wiſhe of your humble votary,

Camb. May 23, 164 . Jo. DRYDEN.

MR. URBAN,

UNLESS my memory deceives me, a tortoiſe died a few years ago at an advanced age in the garden belonging to the Biſhop of London at Fulham; and I have either heard or read that this animal, and that mentioned by Dr. Ducarel to have been killed by the negligence of an under

under gardener of Archbiſhop Herring in 1753, were left at Fulham and at Lambeth by a prelate who was promoted from London to Canterbury. Archbiſhop Laud was ſo tranſlated, and ſo was Juxon, but the tradition is in favour of the former ill-fated primate. If there be ſufficient authority for the fact I have related, it is probably better known to many of your readers.

Your intelligent and lively correſpondent, Antiquus (ſee p. 261, miſprinted 201) is miſinformed as to Queen Elizabeth's having uſed one of Archbiſhop Parker's ſucceſſors very ill on account of his being married, for between Parker and Tillotſon every Archbiſhop of Canterbury died a batchelor. Fletcher, Biſhop of London, is, I believe, the prelate alluded to, who incurred her Majeſty's diſpleaſure, and was indeed ſuſpended for this high offence. (See Mr. Maſters's Hiſt. of C. C. C. Cambr. p. 286.) The Queen's addreſs to that excellent wife and mother, Mrs. Parker, was doubtleſs ironical and pettiſh. On another occaſion ſhe declared to the Archbiſhop in the moſt direct terms, that ſhe repented the having made married-men biſhops, and ſpoke with ſo much bitterneſs againſt the clergy's entering into the holy ſtate, that his Grace was in an horror to hear her. (Strype's Life of Parker, p. 109.)

E. (p. 190, miſpaged alſo) has overlooked my reference to the liſts of preachers before the ſons of the clergy (ſince the year 1726) ſubjoined to the ſermons on thoſe anniverſaries which have been lately publiſhed. O. was your mark, and intended, I think, to denote ſuch ſermons as are not known to be in print. Not having had an opportunity of reading Dr. Manton's diſcourſe, your correſpondent will be pleaſed to accept my thanks for his compendium of it.

More evidence will, I truſt, be communicated to you concerning the ſuppoſed general imperfection of the right eye; and I join with W. E. in wiſhing that ſome ingenious and expert oculiſt or optician will, in a future Magazine, give a ſatisfactory ſolution of this phenomenon. To the hints already offered, I beg leave to add, that I imagine this comparative defect may be particularly diſtinguiſhed by ſportſmen, even though not fifty years old; I mean by thoſe who have made more uſe of a gun than a pen. With a gentleman of this claſs I am acquainted, who freely acknowledges that he cannot now clearly mark his game with his right eye but at a conſiderable diſtance; and he alſo frankly owned, that the wear of this eye cannot be attributed to his having pored over MSS. but that it may be owing to his having taken good aim at partridges and pheaſants, at ſnipes and woodcocks—innumerable.

In compliance with the requeſt of D. H. I ſend the following memorandum from one of the regiſters of the biſhops of Chicheſter, reſpecting *honours* enjoyed by the Percy family.

Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, patron of Ponyngs, Nov. 16, 1529, Reg. A. fol. 56. b.—Patron of Crawley, Oct. 10, 1530, being then alſo *Lord of Honour of Cockermouth and* PETTWORTH, as alſo Lord of Ponyngs, Fitzpayne, and *Brian*, fol. 58. a.

W. and D.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR learned correſpondent T. H. W. (page 277) has not ſhewn his uſual attention to the lines from Theocritus, cited as a parallel paſſage to the following clauſe of Proſpero's addreſs to Ferdinand reſpecting Miranda. Tempeſt, Act iv. Scene i. init.

For I
Have giv'n you here a *third* of my own life;
Or that for which I live:

the words in the Greek poet being ημισυ της ζωιας—"the *half* of life." There is, however, an expreſſion in Othello that is very ſimilar, *viz.* Act i. Scene ii. where Iago, alarming Brabantio with the elopement of his daughter, tells him,

Your heart is burſt, you have loſt *half* your ſoul;

and as Theobald has remarked, *dimidium animæ meæ* was the current language with the Latins on ſuch occaſions.

To the manner of reading the above paſſage quoted from the Tempeſt, though allowed to be the ſame in all the impreſſions, Mr. Theobald objected, becauſe he did not conceive how Miranda could be only a *third* part of her father's life, when he had no wife living, nor any other child to rob her of a ſhare in his affection. He, therefore, in the true ſpirit of a critic, ſubſtitutes, without any authority, the word *thread* for *third*. And though the late Dr. Johnſon, in his valuable edition of Shakſpeare, has reſtored the antient reading, he certainly did not comprehend the full purport of the lines, from his adding this obſervation, "that Proſpero in his reaſon ſubjoined, why he calls her a *third* of his life, ſeems to allude to ſome logical diſtinction of cauſes, making

making her the final cauſe." But if I am not miſtaken, this obſcurity may be diſpelled by a little attention to the character of Proſpero, and to a like mode of ſpeaking uſed by him towards the end of the play.

He is repreſented by the Poet to be a perſon of a philoſophical and religious turn of mind, and as ſuch muſt be ſuppoſed to have employed his thoughts upon that future ſtate of exiſtence, which will ſucceed the entire diſſolution of the viſible fabric of the univerſe, deſcribed by him in thoſe admirable lines, that are ſo well known as to render a repetition of them unneceſſary. In the words under examination, Proſpero then may be conceived to have intimated, that to conſult and provide for the happineſs of his daughter, for his own temporal welfare, and for his ſpiritual concerns, was the whole buſineſs of his life, or that for which he lived; and that to each of theſe intereſting articles he allotted an equal portion of his time and thoughts.

With the view of ſatisfying your readers that this is not a vague interpretation, I will refer them to the laſt ſpeech except one, delivered by Proſpero, towards the concluſion of the fifth Act, where he appears to have reſumed the ſame train of ideas, and has adopted the ſame word as expreſſive of his ſentiments: for he ſays,

I'll bring you to your ſhip; and ſo to Naples;
Where I have hope to ſee the nuptials
Of theſe our dear beloved ſolemnized;
And thence retire me to my Milan, where
Every *third* thought ſhall be my grave.

Happy as the old man knew he ſhould be with leaving Miranda married to the Prince of Naples, he was very ſenſible that his beloved daughter would continue to be the object of his affectionate care; and having been before deprived of his dukedom, in ſome meaſure through his inattention to the duties of that high ſtation, he was determined in his own mind, on his return to Milan, not to neglect his worldly affairs; but it was alſo his fixed purpoſe, ſtill to appropriate a *third* part of his time to meditating upon his laſt momentous change; or, that

Every *third* thought ſhould be his grave.

W. and D.

With great pleaſure we inſert the following Letter, dated from St. John's College, Cambridge.

MR. URBAN, *May* 6, 1785.

IN your laſt Mag. p. 290, is a letter from Mr. Markland, containing ſome reflections on the memory of Dr. Powell, late maſter of this college. As I am convinced Mr. Markland had no intention of miſrepreſenting Dr. Powell's character, but had been himſelf deceived, I beg leave to ſend you ſome few facts, which will ſet this affair in a true light, and for the truth of which I appeal to the whole ſociety.

It is true that Dr. Powell died in very affluent circumſtances, but the greateſt part of his fortune was left to him in 1759 by Mr. Reynolds, a relation of his mother, and the remainder was the well-earned fruits of his labours in educating his pupils whilſt tutor. During the ten years he was maſter, he lived in great ſplendour and magnificence, and had conſiderably diminiſhed his private fortune before his death. When it was determined to rebuild the firſt court, he generouſly made a preſent of 500l. to the ſociety; to ſeveral undergraduates he occaſionally gave ſums of money, and to others he allowed annual ſtipends to enable them to compleat their ſtudies; at his own expence he beſtowed prizes upon thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves at the public examinations. By his will, which had been made a conſiderable time before his death, he bequeathed 1000l. to his friend Dr. Balguy; to ſix actual fellows, to ten who *had* been fellows, and to four who had only *been* of the college, 100l. each; and to four fellows his books.

I might mention many and more important advantages which he procured for his college; but I wiſhed only to ſhew, in oppoſition to Mr. Markland, that, if Dr. Powell had never died, he would ſtill have done good with his riches.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHANNENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

IN order to confute or confirm your *Memoirs of the Britiſh Timon* (vol. LIV. p. 814), ſome friends of yours have made enquiries lately at the New Inn Coffee-houſe. The maſter of it, Mr. Mortimer, knew Timon very well, but never knew him by that name, nor why it was given him. Reſpecting his "wearing no ſhirt," Mr. M. is ignorant; but well remembers that at leaſt he wore ſhams, and alſo very large cravats, and though *antiquated* in his dreſs, he was always neat. The benchers of the inn having long known him, and conſidering him as indigent, for many years took no rent of him; and, what is more extraordinary, they have had no rent for his habitation ever ſince; for Mr. Mortimer's houſe being

ing enlarged, and become a kind of chop-house, he now poſſeſſes, and actually keeps in the very apartment where Timon lived and died, and that without any addition of rent. The ſtory of Timon's friend, the pariſh clerk, and his debtor, it ſeems, is literally true.

Yours, N. J.

P. S. "Virgil," ſays a critic in one of laſt month's Reviews, "deſcribes the dreſs of Penthesilea in the following manner:

"*Aurea ſubnectens* exertæ *cingula*
"*mammæ*
"*Bellatrix.*

"In theſe lines (he ſays) *exertæ* has been always rendered *cut off*, without the ſhadow of an authority." This aſſertion is rather too haſtily hazarded. In the Delphin Virgil the editor has rendered *exertæ* (mammæ) in the interpretation, by *nudato* (ubere) and Dryden has given it in Engliſh,

"Athwart her breaſt a golden belt ſhe
"throws,"

without tranſlating the epithet at all. At the ſame time I wonder, with this writer, that Mr. Pennant, or any one, ſhould, "at this period, believe (though Herodotus has aſſerted it) that the Amazons were deprived of their right breaſt, in order that they might more conveniently uſe the right arm."

Mrs. Booth, who is ſtill living (ſee p. 244) was a daughter of Archbiſhop Sharp, and is a lady of moſt reſpectable character, though ſhe embraced the religion of her huſband from whom ſhe lived ſeparate. In your laſt vol. p. 236, you related the (ſuppoſed) death of the Count of Albany, but never (as I remember) have contradicted it.

P. 244. The late Lord Vere was, I preſume, the laſt ſurviving peer of the laſt century. The Earl of Guilford, born in 1704, is, I ſuppoſe, the oldeſt Engliſh peer now living.

P. 248. What "ſtate laws" prevented the Engliſh biſhops from conſecrating Biſhop Seabury? N. J.

Mr. Urban, *Leiceſter, April* 12.

PERMIT me to propoſe to the wiſdom of our legiſlators a tax of one ſhilling a year on common watches and clocks, and half-a-crown on gold watches; to be paid, if poſſible, at the commencement of the year, for every year enſuing. To wear a ceſs or tax-aſſurance in the caſe, or a metallic appendage externally, of a quality moſt agreeable to the owner, to be paid for to government; which perſons of public ſpirit, ſo far from deeming a diſgrace, will conſider as a mark of honour, as a proof that they contribute to the occaſions of their country.

Such watches or clocks as are illegally without them to be forfeited, if in wear or uſe, as the legiſlature pleaſes, either all to the public uſe, or part to the informer. May ſuch a productive tax ſuperſede that diſtreſsful and inefficient one on baptiſms, marriages, and burials!

If a perſon goes out of the nation, and returns after his year, he ſhould pay for the year he is in, though half be elapſed, re-entering his watch and clock, and paying the tax a month at furtheſt after his arrival, or forfeit it. Foreigners, as to watches, exempted. Public clocks not excepted. This tax to affect or comprehend both ſexes.

If a perſon ſells, or otherwiſe parts with his watch or clock, the buyer or poſſeſſor, if in uſe, muſt enter it within a month in his own name, paying a freſh tax. This tax not to affect clock or watch-makers, further than that which they wear out of trade.

May our preſent ſtateſmen do two good things; adopt my preceding ſcheme, and raiſe their projector above the condition of a curate! Yours,

William Bickerstaffe.

Mr. Urban,

MR. Toup (ſee p. 185) offered to Mr. Fletcher, the famous Oxford bookſeller, to publiſh Longinus thirty-five years ago, or perhaps forty, if Mr. Fletcher would undertake to print it on his own account, which that cautious old gentleman declined, as Mr. Toup's ſagacity was not at that time known, even to the univerſity. The refuſal was a fortunate one; and the public, no doubt, has gained greatly by five-and-thirty years reading. When Mr. Toup returned from Cambridge, where he took his maſter's degree, he paid a viſit to his friend in the Turl, and bought an unpubliſhed Greek dictionary in MS. for two guineas, which, by the uſe the great critic appears to have made of it in his works, muſt have been a pennyworth. I know no very great particularities in the life of this corrector of Suidas; the life of a recluſe ſeldom affords any that are worth relating. Mr. Toup cenſured freely, and praiſed ſparingly; and he ſeems to have thought, as the generality of great men in his line are too apt to think, that after themſelves, ſince the world is for

the

the moſt part dull and undeſerving, the fewer they praiſe the better. There is not much entertainment in the court-ſhips, if I may ſo call them, of great ſcholars; they are like all others, *bellum pax rurſum*, they fight and ſhake hands, ſcold, and are friends again; but whether they deal in abuſe or panegyrick, whether they call god or dunce, it is *clariſſimus*, it is *illuſtriſſimus*, it is ὁ πάνυ, like Homer's hero.

Seu ſtat ſeu currit ſemper πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχίλλευς.

Mr. Reiſke indeed complained bitterly, it ſhould ſeem, to Dr. Aſkew of Mr. Toup's uſage of him, which made the doctor offer to get any thing printed in London againſt Toup. Reiſke, however, died without retaliation or apology, before or ſince, though the caſe of Eraſmus and Scaliger might have ſhown that great men can relent, and ſtill maintain their dignity. But no injured ſcholar on the continent can want a champion whilſt Mr. Schneider can hold a pen. Judge, O you Muſes, of the provocation, how ſlight! Mr. Warton, one of the moſt ingenious men we are poſſeſſed of, with great pretenſions to a critical taſte in Greek, makes a few innocent blunders in re-publiſhing an edition of the Anthologia, upon which Schneider ſays with a ſneer, "*Qualia decent Anglum.*" I wiſh Mr. Schneider could read Mr. Warton's notes upon Milton, or any of his numerous works, which are ſo highly prized by his countrymen. When Mr. Toup re-publiſhed the ſubſtance of the cancelled ſheet in his *Appendiculum Notarum ad Theocritum*, he ſpoke very indecently of the Oxford Hebraeans, and treated them with the moſt conſummate contempt. Upon which a late eminent profeſſor fired an epigram in Greek at the critick's head, and paid him in his own coin. The turn of the epigram was, if I remember, an alluſion to Toup's dedication of the Stratonics to the archbiſhop, "that he had hung up the enſigns of Priapus in the chapel at Lambeth." I once ſaw a tranſlation of this *jeu d'eſprit*, the work of a late eminent chancellor, who was himſelf more than equal to the writing of the original. If I were aſked to give an opinion of Mr. Toup's critical performances, I think I ſhould be founded in ſaying, that he was leſs happy in conjecturing, than in defending his conjectures; and in this he reſembled his great maſter Bentley, whoſe very errors were inſtructive. No one ever went away from the emendations of Suidas, without having been aſſured of ſomething beſides the vanity of the annotator; and though he could by no means ſubſcribe to one half of the alterations propoſed by the note-writer, yet would he think himſelf happy to command the ſame reſpect from others, that they had extorted from him. Mr. Toup is often ingenious, and always learned; and by a peculiar felicity in diſcovering the places to which his author alludes, or quotes, has explained difficulties, and illuſtrated obſcurities, with greater plauſibility, and more undoubted ſucceſs, than any of his predeceſſors. This learned gentleman, though he enjoyed but little protection from the heads of the church, is ſaid to have died worth twelve thouſand pounds, no part of which he can ever be ſuſpected to have got by his publications.

MR. URBAN,

THERE was, till within the preſent century, retained within the precincts of the royal palace of Weſtminſter, a ſolemn officer, ſtyled the king's cock-crower; whoſe duty, during the whole ſeaſon of Lent, was to *crow* the hour, inſtead of crying it, as is the practice of watchmen. Whether that venerable function was aboliſhed by the late bill for the reformation, as it was called, of the Royal Houſhold, I am ignorant. I do know that in moſt ſeaſons, wherein a pretended rage for reformation prevails, many cuſtoms, whoſe origin did in reality aim at reforming our manners and lives, are confounded with abuſes, and levelled indiſcriminately. The intention of crowing the hour of the night was undoubtedly to remind waking ſinners of the auguſt effect the third crowing of the cock had on the guilty apoſtle St. Peter: and the limitation of the cuſtom to the ſeaſon of Lent was judiciouſly adopted; as, had the practice continued throughout the year, the impenitent would become as habituated and as indifferent to the crow of the mimic cock, as they are to that of the real one, or to the cry of the watchman. The adaptation to the precincts of the court ſeems alſo to have had a view, as if the inſtitutor (probably the Royal Confeſſor) had conſidered that the greater and more obdurate ſinners reſided within the purlieus of the palace.

Many reaſons concur for reſtoring the office of royal cock-crower, if aboliſhed. One is, that it would not now be a ſinecure: as we have turned night into day, the officer in queſtion could not ſleep on his poſt. As courtiers too do not at preſent

ſent retire to reſt till morning, the cock-crower would have much more chance of ſtriking terror into their guilty minds, as happened to St. Peter, than by giving his warning to men faſt aſleep; the only miſtake which the inſtitutor ſeems to have made in ſo religious an eſtabliſhment! How awfully would it ſtrike a noble lady, paſſing through the ſtreets with a row of footmen and torches before her chair, to hear a chanticleer of ſonorous lungs crow, "Paſt four o'clock, and a cloudy morning!" Peter wept; her ladyſhip might drop a tear.

As the national concerns too are often agitated in the ſenate paſt midnight, might not the venerable ſenators themſelves receive devout mementos of their mortality, on meeting in the broad-way at Whitehall, as they return from their duty, a body of cock-crowers iterating the paſt hour: could we ſuppoſe that any of thoſe legiſlators had, like St. Peter, been denying their maſter; or, like his comrade Judas, been ſelling their conſcience for a bribe? But I recollect, that the office remained in force long ſince debates laſted paſt midnight, and even ſince bribery and corruption had taken root; and, yet it is not recorded, that any member of either houſe ever imitated St. Peter at the voice of his Majeſty's cock-crower, and repented.

I am founded in this bold aſſertion by an anecdote, dated ſoon after the acceſſion of the preſent royal family. On the firſt Aſh-wedneſday at night, as his late Majeſty, then Prince of Wales, ſat down to ſupper, a perſon advanced, before the chaplain ſaid grace, and crowed "Paſt ten o'clock." The aſtoniſhed prince, not underſtanding Engliſh, and miſtaking the tremulation of the crow for mockery, concluded that this ceremony was an inſult, and was riſing from table in great heat, till informed, that what his royal highneſs took for an affront was nothing but an etiquette of the palace, which had been practiſed in the preſence of all preceding princes, Plantagenets, Tudors, and Stuarts. However, the practice was diſcontinued from that time within the walls of St. James's, and no more performed than our ſovereigns waſh the feet of the poor on Maunday Thurſday in perſon.

MR. URBAN, *Kent, April* 16.

BEING a great admirer of the ſtately oak, I read with pleaſure whatever I meet with on the ſubject of that venerable tree, the boaſt of this kingdom. In your vol. LIII. p. 697, a gentleman, who ſigned T. Ruggles, whether it be his real, or an aſſumed name, has entertained your readers with an account of different kinds of our oaks. But neither he, nor T. H. W. p. 653, and in your laſt Feb. Mag. p. 109, nor indeed the great Miller, have taken any notice of a very particular ſpecies (for ſo I preſume to call it) which I have ſeen: it is ſuppoſed to be the only one of the ſort in that neighbourhood, which abounds with timber, and poſſibly in the kingdom. The children call it the French oak, from its rough appearance, like what is called the French hen. A branch of this curious tree I ſhewed laſt ſummer to a very eminent nurſery-man, who was totally unacquainted with it, though he profeſſes to have ſeen the ſeveral oaks of all the different parts of the world. And, like other great natural philoſophers, when they cannot account for things, he wiſely pronounced it a *lusus naturæ*. But in this I muſt beg leave to differ from him; for it appears to me to be a diſtinct ſpecies; and, I am informed, bore ſeveral acorns in the year 1783, although laſt year, which was very unfavourable for them, it had none.

It may here be expected that I ſhould give a * deſcription of the leaf; but for doing this properly, I muſt confeſs myſelf wholly diſqualified: nor could the nurſery-man abovementioned enable me to deſcribe it botanically; ſo totally different is it from any other ſpecies of the oak. I can only inform the diligent enquirer into natural hiſtory, where he may ſatisfy his curioſity with this extraordinary ſight. And Mr. Ruggles, if that be the gentleman's real name, and he actually lives in Eſſex, from whence he dates ‡, or any other curious naturaliſt, will not think much of a journey of forty miles from London to ſee this extraordinary tree, which is growing in a field belonging to Sir Horace Mann, at a ſmall hamlet, called Riſden Quarter, in the pariſh of Goudhurſt, in the Weald of Kent.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Urban, that ſome gentleman will take the trouble (or, I may ſay, pleaſure) of examining this ſingular tree, and ſend you a particular and botanical account for your inſertion in ſome future Magazine.

* All that I can ſay upon it is, that the leaf is about two inches long, divided into five or ſix parts, which I call lobes, placed and ſhaped irregularly, and ſtands upon little or no foot-ſtalk.

‡ Mr. R. dates from "Cobham," which is in Surrey. EDIT.

As

As the leafing of trees is coming on, please to give this a place as soon as you can, and you will oblige yours, &c.

AGRICOLA.

MR. URBAN, *April* 12.

HAVING lately received much information from your valuable Magazine, concerning several particulars relating to the time of the Usurpation, I herewith send you some curious extracts from a *manuscript* in the British Museum, which may further illustrate several subjects already treated of by some of your ingenious correspondents. X.

"Bradshaw, the most impudent lawyer, that judged the king to die, was the son of a collar-maker in Chester, and died November *, 1659."

"At choosing of knights of the shire for Essex, at the parliament of Richard the Protector, 1659, none stood for it but these three; Charles Rich †, who carried by 6 or 7 voices, having about 200 in all.

"Mr. Turner ‡ and Mildmay, of Graces, lost it to Rich, though he caused the freeholders to be sworn.

"There were few or no gentlemen, and a small appearance of commons."

"Farr of Essex wrote a letter to Haynes, deputy major-general to Fleetwood, and thus superscribed it.

"To the Right Rev. Father in God,
"Right Hon. in his Highness the
"Lord Protector, Right Worship-
"full in his Country, and Right
"Worthy in himself,
"Major-gen. Haynes."

Fleetwood shewed this to § *Noll* (saying) "they will jeer us." "Has he any "fleece on his back?" "No." "We "had best suffer their jeers, and let them "alone."

MR. URBAN, *Northampton, May* 9.

TO follow the good example of a correspondent in vol. LIII. p. 316, I transmit to your universal Repository of Curiosities, the few remarks that have occurred to me in the course of an attentive perusal of Mr. Nichols's "Memoirs of Hogarth." P. PINDAR.

P. 5. It may be no disagreeable information to the Author of the Memoirs, that the school of Hogarth's father, in 1712, was in Ship-court, in the Old-Bailey, which is part of the parish of St. Martin's Ludgate. In the register of that parish, therefore, the births of his children, and his own death, will probably be found. He published "Grammar Disputations, "or, an Examination of the eight Parts "of Speech by Way of Question and "Answer, English and Latin, whereby "Children in a very little time will learn, "not only the Knowledge of Grammar, "but likewise to speak and write Latin; "as I have found by good Experience. "At the End is added a short Chrono-"logical Index of Men and Things of "the greatest Note, alphabetically di-"gested, chiefly relating to the Sacred "and Roman History, from the Begin-"ning of the World to the Year of "Christ 1640, and downwards. Writ-"ten for the Use of the Schools of "Great-Britain," by Richard Hogarth, "Schoolmaster, 1712." This little book has also a Latin title-page to the same purpose, "Disputationes Grammaticales, "&c." and is dedicated, "Scholarchis, "Ludimagistris, et Hypodidascalis "Magnæ Britanniæ."

P. 8. In the "Wanstead Assembly" are introduced portraits of the first earl Tylney, his lady, their children, tenants, &c.

P. 12. In the Bee, vol. V. p. 552, are the following verses * to Mr. Hogarth, on Miss F's picture, 1734.

To Chloe's picture you such likeness give,
The animated canvas seems to live;
The tender breasts with wanton heavings move,
And the soft sparkling eyes inspire with love;
While I survey each feature o'er and o'er,
I turn idolater, and Paint adore:
Here, Chloe, I at least transported see
Your eyes with softness languishing on me;
Hogarth has all the charms in sight display'd,
But wisely kept your pride and scorn in shade.

Ibid. William Western, esq. who died of the small-pox, Aug. 12, 1729, is said, in the "Political State," to have possessed 5000*l.* a year. He married a sister of lord Bateman, by whom he left a son and two daughters.

P. 16. The late Mr. Cole, of Milton, in his copy of these Memoirs, had written against the name of *Bambridge*, "Father to the late attorney of that name, a worthy son of such a father. He lived at Cambridge." And in a copy of

* Qu. October.

† Charles Rich is not mentioned in Morant's List of Members of Parliament for Essex.

‡ Mr. Turner (afterwards lord chief baron of the Exchequer) was chosen for Essex, 1660.

§ Noll, Oliver Cromwell's nick name.

* This correspondent may see an improved copy of them in our vol. IV. p. 269. EDIT.

of the firſt edition, on occaſion of a note (afterwards withdrawn) which mentioned "Mr. Baker's having quarrelled with Hearne;" Mr. Cole wrote, "Mr. Baker quarrelled with no man: he might coolly debate with Mr. Hearne on a diſputable point. It is, therefore, a miſrepreſentation of Mr. Baker's private character, agreeable to the petulance of this age."

P. 33. Lord Gardenſton, one of the lords of ſeſſion in Scotland, on delivering his opinion in the court of ſeſſion upon the queſtion of literary property, in the cauſe of Hinton and Donaldſon and others, all booksellers, in July, 1773, thus introduced the works of Hogarth: "There is nothing can be more ſimilar than the work of engraving is to literary compoſition. I will illuſtrate this propoſition by the works of Mr. HOGARTH, who, in my humble opinion, is the only true original author which this age has produced in England. There is hardly any character of an excellent author, which is not juſtly applicable to his works. What compoſition, what variety, what ſentiment, what fancy, invention, and humour, we diſcover in all his performances! In every one of them an entertaining hiſtory, a natural deſcription of characters, and an excellent moral. I can read his works over and over; Horace's characteriſtic of excellency in writing, *decies repetita placebit*; and every time I peruſe them, I diſcover new beauties, and feel freſh entertainment: can I ſay more in commendation of the literary compoſitions of a Butler or a Swift? There is great authority for this parallel; the legiſlature has conſidered the works of authors and engravers in the ſame light; they have granted the ſame protection to both; and it is remarkable, that the act of parliament for the protection of thoſe who invent new engravings, or prints, is almoſt in the ſame words with the act for the protection and encouragement of literary compoſitions." This is taken from a 4to pamphlet, publiſhed in 1774 by James Boſwell, eſq. advocate, one of the counſel in the cauſe.

P. 83. A few months before this ingenious artiſt was ſeized with the malady which deprived ſociety of one of its moſt diſtinguiſhed ornaments, he propoſed to his matchleſs pencil the work he has intituled a *tail-piece*; the firſt idea of which is ſaid to have been ſtarted in company, while the convivial glaſs was circulating round his own table. "My next undertaking," ſaid Hogarth, "ſhall be the *End of all Things*." "If that is the caſe," replied one of his friends, "your *buſineſs will be finiſhed*; for there will be *an end of the painter*." "There *will* ſo," anſwered Hogarth, ſighing heavily; "and, therefore, the ſooner my *work is done*, the better." Accordingly he began the next day, and continued his deſign with a diligence which ſeemed to indicate an apprehenſion (as the report goes) that he ſhould not live till he had completed it. This, however, he did in the moſt ingenious manner, by grouping every thing which could denote the *end of all things*—a broken bottle—an old broom worn to the ſtump—the butt-end of an old muſket—a cracked bell—bow unſtrung—a crown tumbled in pieces—towers in ruins—the *ſign-poſt* of a tavern, called the World's End, tumbling—the moon in her wane—the map of the globe burning—a gibbet falling, the body gone, and the chain which held it dropping down—Phœbus and his horſes dead in the clouds—a veſſel wrecked—Time, with his hour-glaſs and ſcythe broken; a tobacco-pipe in his mouth, the laſt whiff of ſmoke going out—a play-book opened, with *Exeunt omnes* ſtamped in the corner—an empty purſe—and a ſtatute of bankruptcy taken out againſt Nature.—"So far, ſo good," cried Hogarth; "nothing remains but this,"—taking his pencil in a ſort of prophetic fury, and daſhing off the ſimilitude of a *painter's pallet broken*—"*Finis*," exclaimed Hogarth, "*the deed is done—all is over*."—It is a very remarkable fact, and little known perhaps, that he died in about a month after this tail-piece. And it is well known he never again took the pallet in hand, to the infinite loſs of ſociety.

"Take him for all in all,
"We ſhall not look upon his like again."

P. 88. One of the beſt portraits (and probably the moſt ſtriking likeneſs) Hogarth ever painted, is at Lichfield. It is the picture of a gentleman with whom he was very intimate, and at whoſe houſes at Mortlake and in Ironmonger's-lane, he ſpent much of his time—Mr. Joſeph Porter, London, merch. who died April 7, 1749. Mrs. Porter, the ſiſter of this gentleman (who was daughter of Dr. *Johnſon's* wife by a former huſband) is in poſſeſſion of the picture.—John Steers, eſq. (of Paper Buildings in the Temple) has an auction by Hogarth, in

which Dr. Chauncey, Dr. Snagg, and others, are introduced; and the Earl of Exeter has a butcher's shop, with Slack fighting, &c.

P. 100. In 1762 was published in 4to, undated, "A Catalogue of the Original Paintings, Busts, Carved Figures, &c. &c. &c. now exhibiting by the Society of Sign Painters, at the large Room, the upper End of Bow-street, Covent-Garden, nearly opposite the Playhouse Passage."

In the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, Caen, 1783," our artist is thus characterised: "Ses compositions sont mal dessinées & foiblement colories; mais ce sont des tableaux parlans de diverses scènes comiques où morales de la vie. Il avoit négligé le méchanisme de son art, c'est-à-dire, les traits du pinceau, le rapport des parties entr' elles, l'effet du clair obscure, l'harmonie du coloris, &c. pour s'élever jusqu' à la perfection de ce méchanisme, c'est-à-dire, au poétique & au moral de la peinture. 'Je reconnois,' disoit-il, 'tout le monde pour juge compétent de mes tableaux, excepté les connoisseurs de profession.' Un seul exemple prouvera combien réussit. Il avoit fait graver une estampe, dans laquelle il avoit exprimé avec énergie les différens tourmens qu'on fait éprouver aux animaux. Un chartier fouettoit un jour ses chevaux avec beaucoup de dureté; un bon homme, touché de pitié, lui dit, 'Misérable! tu n'as donc pas vu l'estampe d'Hogarth?' Il n'étoit pas seulement peintre, il fut écrivain. Il publia en 1750 un trajté en Anglois, intitulé, 'Analyse de la Beauté.' L'auteur pretend que les formes arrondies constituent la beauté du corps: principe vrai à certains égards, faux à plusieurs autres: *Voy.* sur cet artiste, la second volume du 'Mercure de France,' Janvier, 1770."

P. 117. Fawkes died worth 10,000l.

P. 136. Of Heidegger an authenticated life may be seen in the lately-published edition of the "Biographical Dictionary."

P. 146. n. "Lady Vane." I have seen a copy of this print, with the following title and verses: "King Henry VIII. bringing to court Anne Bullen, who was afterwards his royal consort."

Hogarth design. et sculp.

See here the great, the daring Harry stands,
Peace, Plenty, Freedom, shining in his face,
With lovely Anna Bullen joining hands,
Her looks bespeaking ev'ry heav'nly grace.
See Wolsey frowning, discontent and sour,
Feeling the superstitious *structure* shake:
While Henry's driving off the Roman whore
For Britain's weal, and his Lutherian's sake.
Like Britain's Genius our brave King appears,
Despising Priestcraft, Avarice, and Pride;
Nor the loud roar of Babel's bulls he fears,
The Dagon falls before his beauteous bride.
Like England's Church, all sweetness and resign'd,
The comely Queen her Lord with calmness eyes;
As if she said, If goodness guard your mind,
You ghostly tricks and trumpt'ry may despise.

P. 151. "This woman," said Hogarth, after he had drawn Sarah Malcolm, "by her features, is capable of any wickedness."—Mr. Pedington died Sept. 18, 1734.

P. 155. In the Craftsman, 1733, was this advertisement: "Mr. Hogarth being now engraving nine copper-plates from pictures of his own painting, one of which represents the Humours of a Fair, the other eight the Progress of a Rake, intends to publish the prints by subscription, on the following terms: each subscription to be one guinea and a half: half-a-guinea to be paid at the time of subscribing, for which a receipt will be given on a new etched print, and the other payment of one guinea on delivery of all the prints when finished, which will be with all convenient speed, and the time publicly advertised. The Fair, being already finished, will be delivered at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions will be taken in at Mr. Hogarth's, the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields, where the pictures are to be seen."

P. 159. The Harlot's Progress appeared surely in 1732; for in the Craftsman of Nov. 25, that year, we read, "This day is published, six prints in chiaro oscuro, of the Harlot's Progress, from the design's of Mr. Hogarth, in a beautiful green tint, by Mr. E. Kirkall, with proper explanations under each print. Printed and sold by E. Kirkall, in Dockwell-court, White-Fryars; Phil. Overton, in Fleet-street; H. Overton and J. Hoole, without Newgate; J. King, in the Poultry; and T. Glass, under the Royal Exchange." "Mother Needham's Lamentation, pr. 6d." was published in May, 1731.

P. 176. In the Craftsman of May 14, 1731, is an advertisement nearly similar to that printed in vol. LIII. p. 347; and in a short time after the following:

"Pursuant

"Pursuant to an agreement with the subscribers to the Rake's Progress, not to sell them for less than two guineas each set after publication thereof, the said original prints are to be had at Mr. Hogarth's, the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields; and at Tho. Bakewell's, print-seller, next Johnson's-court, in Fleet-street, where all other print-sellers may be supplied.

"In four days will be published, copies from the said prints, with the consent of Mr. Hogarth, according to the act of parliament, which will be sold at 2s. 6d. each set, with the usual allowance to all dealers in town and country; and, that the publick may not be imposed on, at the bottom of each print will be inserted these words, *viz.* "Published "with the consent of Mr. William Ho-"garth, by Tho. Bakewell, according "to act of parliament."

"N. B. Any person that shall sell any other copies, or imitations of the said prints, will incur the penalties in the late act of parliament, and be prosecuted for the same."

P. 181. The celebrated Beccaria, in his "Essay on Public Happiness," vol. II. p. 172, observes, "I am sensible there are persons whom it will be difficult for me to persuade: I mean those profound contemplators, who, secluding themselves from their fellow-creatures, are assiduously employed in framing laws for them, and who frequently neglect the care of their domestic and private concerns, to prescribe to empires that form of government, to which they imagine that they ought to submit. The celebrated Hogarth hath represented, in one of his moral engravings, a young man who, after having squandered away his fortune, is, by his creditors, lodged in a gaol. There he sits, melancholy and disconcerted, near a table, whilst a scroll lies under his feet, and bears the following title: "being a new scheme for paying the "debt of the nation. By T. L. now a "prisoner in the Fleet."

P. 192. The six paintings of the Harlot's Progress at Fonthill cost, at 14 guineas each, 88l. 4s.; the eight of the Rake's Progress, 22 guineas each, 184l. 16s.

P. 194. The original of "Before and After" are at the earl of Besborough's seat at Roehampton.

P. 196. In the Craftsman, March 12, 1736-7, occurs, "This day is published, price 3s. a print representing a DISTRESSED POET. Also, five etchings, of different characters of heads in groups, *viz.* a Chorus of singers; a pleased Audience at a Play; Scholars at a Lecture; and Quacks in Consultation; price 6d. each. To be had either bound together with all Mr. Hogarth's late engraved works (except the Harlot's Progress) or singly, at the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields; and at Mr. Bakewell's, print-seller, next the Horn Tavern, Fleet-street." And April 2 and 9, 1737, "Just published, price 3s. A print representing a DISTRESSED POET. Designed and engraved by Mr. HOGARTH. Also four etchings, *viz.* A pleased Audience; a Chorus of Singers; Scholars at a Lecture; and a Consultation of Quacks, price 6d. each. To be had at the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields; and at Mr. Bakewell's, print-seller, next the Horn Tavern, in Fleet-street. Where may be had, bound or otherwise, all Mr. Hogarth's late engraved works, *viz.* A Midnight Conversation; Southwark Fair; the Rake's Progress, in eight prints; a sleepy Congregation in a Country Church; Before and After, two prints."

P. 211. The duke of Ancaster bought the "Morning and Night;" Sir William Heathcote "Noon" and "Evening."

P. 213. The following information, communicated by a respectable friend, may be relied on as authentic. "Mr. John Festin, the first hautboy and German flute of his time, had numerous scholars, to each of whom he devoted an hour every day. At nine in the morning he attended Mr. Spencer, grandfather to the earl of that name. If he happened to be out of town on any day, he devoted that hour to another. One morning at that hour he waited on Mr. V—n, afterwards Lord V—n. He was not up. Mr. Festin went into his chamber, and opening the shutter of a window, sat down in it. The figure with the hautboy was playing under the window. A man, with a barrow full of onions, came up to the player, and sat on the edge of his barrow, and said to the man, "If you will play the Black Joke, I will give you this onion." The man played it. When he had so done, the man again desired him to play some other tune, and then he would give him another onion. "This," said Festin to me, "highly angered me; I cried out, Z—ds, sir, stop here. This fellow is ridiculing my

my profeſſion: he is playing on the hautboy for onions." Being intimate with Mr. Hogarth, he mentioned the circumſtance to him; which, as he ſaid, was the origin of "The enraged Muſician."

Mr. Feſtin has not been dead ten years. He was brother to the Feſtin who led the band at Ranelagh."

P. 218. In regard to the likeneſs merely, there cannot be a finer than that of Capt. Coram.

P. 222. Edward Swallow, butler to Archbiſhop Herring, had an annuity of ten pounds given to him in his Grace's will. For the honeſty and ſimplicity of his phyſiognomy, this old faithful ſervant was ſo remarkable, that Hogarth wanting ſuch a figure in Marriage à la Mode, accompanied the late dean of Sarum, Dr. Thomas Greene, on a public day to Lambeth, on purpoſe to catch the likeneſs. As they were coming away, he whiſpered, "I have him!" And he may now be ſeen to the life preſerved in the old ſteward, in plate II. with his hands held up, &c.

P. 228. Hogarth ſaid himſelf, that Lord Lovat's portrait was taken (at the White Hart at St. Alban's) in the attitude of relating on his fingers the numbers of the rebel forces—"Such a general had ſo many men, &c." and remarked, that the muſcles of Lovat's neck appeared of unuſual ſtrength, more ſo than he had ever ſeen. When the painter entered the room, his lordſhip, being under the barber's hands, received his old friend with a ſalute, which left much of the lather on his face.

P. 229. What is ſaid of Hogarth's Garrick in Richard, is equally applicable to Dance's fine picture of him in that character.

P. 241. Mr. Palmer was lord of the manor of Cogenhoe, or Cooknoe, and patron of the church of Ecton.

P. 242. The late Rev. Mr. Hall, of Harbledown, in a MS letter to a friend, July 1, 1756, ſays, "Both the prints of the Archbiſhop [Herring] have ſo little reſemblance, that it ſeems to me indifferent which I take."

In 1739 that primate, (then Bp. of Bangor) in a letter to Mr. Duncombe, mentions having ſeen "a group of figures" in Merionethſhire, drawn about them by a harper, "that Hogarth would give any price for."

P. 258. In one of the plates of the Analyſis, Hogarth records his quarrel with Quin, whom he repreſents as ſtabbing Brutus. He is drawn at full length, with his back to the ſpectators. In the ſame print he drew Eſſex the dancing-maſter, endeavouring to reduce the graceful attitude of Antinous to modern ſtiffneſs.

P. 299. Mr. Garrick's publication was thus prefaced: "The following interlude was prepared for the ſtage, merely with a view of aſſiſting Mrs. *Prichard* at her benefit; and the deſire of ſerving ſo good an actreſs is a better excuſe for its defects, than the few days in which it was written and repreſented. Notwithſtanding the favourable reception it has met with, the Author would not have printed it, had not his friend, Mr. Hogarth, flattered him moſt agreeably, by thinking *the Farmer and his Family* not unworthy of a ſketch of his pencil. To him, therefore, this trifle, which he has ſo much honoured, is inſcribed, as a faint teſtimony of the ſincere eſteem which the writer bears him, both as a man and an artiſt."

MR. URBAN, *B. C. Durham.*

I SEND you the drawing of a fibula of uncommon magnitude and weight, found in April laſt, at Huſkew Pike, an eminence diſtant from Penrith in Cumberland about three miles, on the Keſwick road, (*See the plate, fig.* 8.) In ſearching for ſtones, ſeveral urns, and other remains of human ſepulture, have been found at this place; but hiſtory is ſilent touching the people here interred, or whether the occaſion was public: the adjacent country was the ſcene of many deadly conflicts in early ages. The fibula is of ſilver, and coarſe workmanſhip; the diameter of the circle is ſeven inches and a half; the ſtuds or buttons are hollow, and fitted on without ſolder; it has never been burniſhed, as appears by the hammer marks remaining: the length of the tongue, or ſpear, is twenty inches and three quarters; and the whole weight is twenty-five ounces. I hope ſome of your correſpondents will diſcover its proper uſe, as it ſeems to be too heavy an ornament for a man's apparel. Yours, W. H.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR Magazine, which has ſeen the riſe and fall of many competitors, and been the favoured remembrancer of an eventful age, after its friends had begun to fear, and its rivals perhaps to hope, its diſſolution, has lately exerted its reſources with new vigour in Natural Philoſophy, Poetry, Antiquities, Criticiſm, and Biography. When

When such is the fact, it would be captious to dwell on slight blemishes: but I hope it is friendly to your work, and to the public, to notice, with honest meaning, some articles which will find their way into the best-conducted miscellanies, though candour will hardly rank them among those petty imperfections. The last humiliating circumstances of our visible existence should be shielded from ridicule, which is unnatural; and from reproach, which is inhuman, to say the least. Newton yielded no otherwise to the general law of dissolution than Peter the wild Man of the Woods; Addison, than Chartres. Lucretia and Messalina, Achilles and Thersites, the deified Charles and the demoniated Cromwell, and, to finish with a circumstance the most affecting, in our external change the loveliest and the least attractive of human forms are subject to an equal sentence in the grave. But is this a reason for extinguishing our sympathy in that sole consideration which is alike to all? Where is the moral lesson the disgusting legend can supply by which the remains of the fair Rosamond are insulted? Are frailty and impregnable virtue in this respect discriminated? Where is the satisfaction of minutely particularizing the effects of death on the supposed bodies of Ireton, Cromwell, and Bradshaw? I should be ashamed to violate decency, and the just respect to our nature, by transcribing the smallest part of what they who sent you those articles were not ashamed to publish with marks of extravagant satisfaction. Beauty, which could subdue the wise; and the stern countenance, which could awe the brave: the arm victorious over heroic foes; the features which unchanged enforced the solemnity of a tribunal at the name of which the rulers of the earth have not yet ceased to tremble:—all that could once enchant or dismay, it is now easy to make the subject of unfeeling mockery. But, for the future, is it too much to hope that such triumphs will be forborne? that from the Repository of humanizing Science they will, however, be far? Yet it were well if my complaint might justly end here. I stand arraigned, with others, for the honourable crime of attempting justice to the memory of a departed friend! and, under the name of Vindication in behalf of an eminent living writer (whose excellencies are not impaired by a free representation of his errors), the honest fame of the dead is touched with an ungentle hand: a far greater injury than to insult their perishable remains; which however, I am persuaded, the gentleman who has made this attack on a sincere tribute of affection to merit, early indeed removed, would, in any instance, abhor. For Dr. Priestley he can feel hardly greater veneration than my heart warrants me in professing: but, if he supposes that any system of opinions, religious, moral, or political, determines my partiality or aversion, he mistakes me much.

It is the sensibility and probity of the heart, that, when I venture an encomium, must always be the leading qualification.—I lament that there is yet a remaining cause of remonstrance: a living character, whose sex, whose talents, whose sensibility, and whose sufferings, must, one would have thought, irresistibly have pleaded with an Urban: those sufferings, so early, acute, and various; so perpetually renewed; so aggravated by a succession of better prospects; so embittered by their causes; so greatly imputable to others: and these the lot of personal elegance; of a mind most susceptible of those impressions which animate and which torture life; a mind, amid indulgences and trials which suffer few to think, fraught with just, delicate, generous sentiment: whose sincerity and benevolence appear to have been unchanged in the varying extremes of either fortune. Such, at least, are the ideas which arise from one of the most simply elegant and interesting narratives I have yet read. Your introduction to the Review of this Apology is marked with a severity too pointed for preliminary criticism, on the mere circumstance of a title, which the author did not, I presume, mean in the sense of a Greek Father, but in the sense in which her own language employs it; and, in this sense, happy would be the life which needed no Apology!—if the wisest and best of men could shew us that life! But still far more cruel (for the occasion will not bear a weaker expression) is the charge of an egregious failure in the sententious morality of the Apologist, in reconciling (one would imagine she had attempted this) the misconduct to which she owed the particular circumstances of her birth, to the rules of propriety and virtue. If she has not effected this, there is however no failure; for she has shewn too much moral sense and ingenuousness to make the attempt. She does

does not dwell, it is true, on the error of a mother: but the ſingle word, 'duplicity,' is from her pen deciſive; as, both in ſpeculation and conduct, ſhe appears herſelf to have recogniſed, as the firſt of virtues, ſincerity. The fatal conſequences, which this original misfortune drew on her life, with filial tenderneſs ſhe avoids ſuggeſting, and contents herſelf with a ſhort reflection on the little applauſe with which ſhe made her firſt appearance on the ſtage of life; a remark which has not only a liveliness and grace, but ſeems to me more pathetic than a long ſeries of plaintive reflections would have been.

There is an undiſcriminating vehemence of cenſure in ſome other expreſſions of your Reviewer, which ſtrangely triumphs over the confeſſion of female frailty, not only entitled to ſympathy from many peculiar circumſtances, but blended with qualities which, on a juſt account, may give the preponderance to the ſcale of merit. Of her literary deſerts you at preſent ſay nothing; as you are to proceed, I would be unwilling to anticipate. The moſt ſentimental (in the genuine, undebaſed ſenſe of the word), the moſt pathetic and nobly moral paſſages from the great father and perpetual glory of our drama, ſhe has retained with much credit to her memory; and applied with ſtill greater honour to the felicity of her taſte and judgement. On the whole, without prejudice to the free deciſion of others, my own idea accords nearly with that expreſſed in the Monthly Review: "That her narration is eaſy and natural; her ſtory both amuſing and affecting; many of her characters happily and juſtly delineated; her reflections often truly moral, ſometimes particularly ſuited to her ſituation, and agreeably tinctured with female delicacy."

WILL. FAVST.

CAL. APR. C. L.

The abandoning of the truſt under the will of Mr. Woodward appears not only to merit the reprehenſion which is given to it by the Reviewers, but I am not without hope the executors may be made anſwerable to Mrs. Bellamy for the diſappointment and loſs ſuſtained by it. An executorſhip being a perſonal confidence from the deceaſed teſtator, our law holds the perſon who once accepts it bound inviolably to the diſcharge of one of the moſt ſacred of human duties, and that he cannot transfer his perſonal reſponſibility. With relation to the proper and moſt effectual mode by which the truſt might have been carried into execution, there are ſome material queries intimated by Mrs. Bellamy, to which perhaps the Memoirs do not ſupply all the legally eſſential facts requiſite for a decided anſwer. There is however in the metropolis learning, ability, and philanthropy, which, I have no doubt, if the caſe, on fuller knowledge, admits of redreſs, will give that effectual aſſiſtance I can only wiſh. C. L.

The following Memoirs of Lieut. Colonel William Proud, *who was ſlain at the ſiege of* Maeſtricht, July 12, 1632, *extracted from a ſcarce ſermon* (*on* 2 Sam. III. 38.) *preached at his Funeral in* Canterbury *Cathedral*, Sept. 20, *by* Francis Rogers, *D. D. Miniſter of St.* Margaret's *in that city* *, *ſeem worth preſerving.*

"THIS valiant ſouldier firſt went, for his countrie's ſervice, Portugall voyage†. Then he ſerved in the wars of Brittany. Thirdly, he went Cales voyage‡. Next, the iland voyage §. Fifthly, he went into Ireland, where he was Colonel to a troope of horſe, which being caſhiered, he was made Lieutenant to a foote company. After all theſe travels and dangers, he went to Oſtend, the moſt famous ſiege that ever was, or, I thinke, ever will be‖. The enemy valiantly aſſaulted, the beſieged valiantly repulſed them. The then Generall, the honour of our nation in this latter age, noble Sir Francis Vere employed him, being but a private gentleman, in a ſally; in which he got the firſt badge of his honour, being ſhot into the thigh with a muſket bullet. And the Generall obſerving his valour, and his ſtout and diſcreete anſwere, tooke ſuch a liking of him, as ſhortly after his returne he made him a Lieutenant, and in a little ſpace after, he made him a Chiefetaine; we ſay a Captaine, which he alwaies to his dying day would acknowledge, with a moſt thankefull mind, to be the ground of all his honour and fortune. And ſuch was his fidelity ever

* This ſermon is not noticed in Cooke's Preacher's Aſſiſtant."

† 1589, under Sir John Norris, to reſtore Don Antonio, King of Portogal.

‡ 1596, under the Earl of Eſſex.

§ 1597, to the Azores, under the ſame general.

‖ 1601—4; now excelled by the ſiege of Gibraltar.

after

after to that noble Generall, as he would not endure any man to ſpeak baſely of him, or in the leaſt meaſure to detract from his worth. Having gotten this honour, he ſo carried himſelf for valour, for diligence, for inſight in his office, as that the late prince of Orange, of famous memory, and the now illuſtrious and victorious prince, and all the army, noted his worth and merit. And ſtill he advanced himſelfe to higher place, being made a ſerjant-major of a regiment, and after that a lieutenant-collonell. Hee was not the end, but the beginning and foundation of his family *. Hee hath ſo rayſed his houſe, as that his heire may live nobly, and comfort himſelf with the prime gentlemen of his countrey." It is further ſaid, that "all the country round about, of the prime ranke, for knights †, cleargy, and gentlemen, with the grave citizens, and others, came to performe their laſt duety of civill humanity and chriſtian charity to his deceaſed corps, brought to bee interred in his own citty and country."

A monument to his memory, with his effigy kneeling, is in St. Michael's chapel, erected by his ſurviving ſon, Searles Prude; on which we are told, that he "married Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Sprackling, knt. and had four ſons and three daughters." There are alſo ſome verſes, expreſſive of his piety as well as valour.

MR. URBAN,

A CORRESPONDENT, who ſigns A. T. M. in your laſt volume, p. 816, has preſumed to reform the Lord's Prayer. How far he may be juſtified in doing this, or upon what authority, is a queſtion I mean to agitate. In the firſt place I ſhall repreſent to him, that I never heard any Chriſtian declare he ſaw the leaſt impropriety or indecency in that moſt ſublime ORISON, which, being delivered and recommended by our *Saviour* himſelf, ought not to be changed or mutilated. Secondly, It has always been conſidered, and continues ſtill to be eſteemed, as the moſt ſolemn and efficacious prayer amongſt every denomination of Chriſtians, purpoſely taught us even at our liſping age. Laſtly, his objection to the word *lead* us not into temptation, is groundleſs; for we all know that *God tempteth no man* *; that is, ſo as to incite, allure, or provoke to ſin. No, certainly, ſuch temptations as theſe cannot be from God, who is eſſentially good, and ever abhors ſin; but they are from the world, the fleſh, and the devil: yet as theſe never have power to tempt us, but with God's permiſſion, nor ſtrength to overcome us, but when we neglect to apply in a proper manner to God for his grace and aſſiſtance; therefore, we make uſe of this expreſſion to ſignify our total dependence on God; and to beg that he would not give the enemy any power over us, nor ſuffer us to give ourſelves up to him. Moreover, as thoſe trials which God often ſends for the exerciſe of our virtue, and for the proof of our fidelity, are alſo in Scripture called *temptations*, ſuch as afflictions, croſſes, pains, &c. of which God is certainly the author and diſtributor; we beg of him, by theſe words, *lead us not into temptation*, that, with relation to all ſuch trials as theſe, he would ever have regard to our weakneſs, and never lay upon us any load above our ſtrength. Wherefore, it is not the meaning of this petition, to pray that we may never have any temptation (for this might not be expedient for us), but that we may never yield to temptation.

The other alterations appear equally frivolous; nor can I ſee the neceſſity of changing the word *bread* into *ſupport*, unleſs the ſolemn uſe of it on a particular occaſion gives your correſpondent offence. I will beg leave, however, to remind him of the danger there is in varying the eſtabliſhed form of words in public worſhip, which, after much deliberation, has not yet been attempted, notwithſtanding objections have been frequently made to certain expreſſions uſed in the Liturgy.

I own myſelf a Layman; and have long expected to ſee a vindication of this matter in your Magazine from ſome learned Clergyman, it being more properly the province of that body of men, to explain and remove ſuch ſcruples as your correſpondent ſeems to labour under: many of your readers muſt be of that order; their ſilence on this head has greatly ſurpriſed me, and at the ſame time induced me to believe, that many of them are not ſufficiently attentive to the buſineſs of their *miniſtry*.

THEOPHILUS.

* Tradition ſays, he was the ſon of a taylor.

† The ſermon is dedicated "To the honoured and worthy Sir Dudley Digges, Sir William Monins, Sir Peter Heyman, Sir Thomas Palmer, Sir John Wild, Sir Thomas Wilford, Sir Chriſtopher Harflet, Sir James Oxenden, and Sir Edward Maſters," deputy-lieutenants, who, it is ſaid, "were all attentive hearers," and was printed at London by John Nocton, 1653.

* St. James, chap. i. ver. 13.

Debates in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, continued from p. 224.

THERE were, Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, many difficulties to be overcome before the manufacturers of Ireland could in any degree equal thoſe of this country. And on this conſideration he had grounded a meaſure, which he believed could not be eaſy to controvert; and that was, that in two ſuch nations as G. B. and Ireland, every appearance of oppreſſion from the greater to the leſs ought carefully to be avoided, for in the nature of things it was impoſſible that the greater ſhould be affected by an increaſe of the leſs, while the real intereſts of both were the ſame. In adminiſtering, therefore, to the advantage of the one, the intereſts of both ſhould be conſulted. Above all, he wiſhed the committee to remember, that the conditions were intended to be reciprocal. And it was a principle to which the Iriſh could not object, that thoſe who partake of protection ought in duty to contribute to the expence. This had always been underſtood in Ireland, and that, in proportion as her wealth increaſed, the amount of her contributions ſhould increaſe alſo. There was no inclination on the ſide of government to take away with one hand what they gave with the other; but to propoſe ſuch meaſures merely as ſhould not only meet the ideas of the two contracting parties, but augment the proſperity, and eſtabliſh, on an exalted and permanent foundation, the union, the harmony, and the greatneſs of the whole empire.

He concluded with moving, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is highly important, and for the general intereſt of the Britiſh empire, that an intercourſe ſhould be finally ſettled between G. B. and Ireland on equal terms; and that each country ſhould have a like participation of trade, on Ireland ſecuring to this country, that ſhe will pay, in proportion to her growing wealth, ſuch ſhare of the public expence as may ariſe from the ſurplus of her revenue in times of peace."

Mr. *Marſham* obſerved, that for theſe laſt ſeven years this country had been giving and giving, and, if ſhe continued to give, ſhe would ſoon have nothing left. He thought it was high time to make a pauſe.

Lord *North* declared, that, in his opinion, the propoſitions of the Right Hon. Gent. out-did every thing that the wildeſt imagination could ſuggeſt; and entered his proteſt againſt a final participation of our trade with Ireland. He owned, that in 1779 he made ſome conceſſions to Ireland, but not ſo humiliating as the Right Hon. Gent. had endeavoured to repreſent them. The opening the Iriſh trade to the W. Indies was on no other condition, than that they in return ſhould encourage our Colonies by taking none but Britiſh Plantation ſugars. In the preſent propoſal Ireland was to bear a part of the public expence; but not till her revenues were greater than her expenditure, which was not likely to be ſoon, as the Right Hon. Gent. has owned that, for ſome years back, there has been a great deficiency. He made ſeveral other ſtriking objections, and concluded with ſaying, that, ſhould the propoſitions upon the table be carried into execution, the trade and manufactures of this kingdom would materially be hurt.

Mr. *Dempſter* confeſſed, that the propoſitions had ſtruck him as juſt, and, when he came to reflect on the loſs of America, for want of reaſonable conceſſions being timely made to her, he could not help being a friend to the commercial regulations held forth to Ireland, as that kingdom was in a ferment: There were delegates keeping parliament in awe, and armed aſſociations dictating to thoſe delegates. For his part, he could ſee no danger to either kingdom by the propoſitions upon the table; each was to take the other's goods, and each was to ſupport the other's intereſts; and, if both honeſtly adhered to that principle, he was ſure that both would be gainers; that Ireland would take none of our manufactures, if we did not agree to the propoſitions, he was certain; and he recommended the vigorous exertion of our national powers for the reduction of the public debt, as the moſt effectual method of reducing the price of labour in this country, and enabling our manufacturers to go to market on terms of equal cheapneſs with any country, for he knew of no country of equal plenty and equal induſtry.

Lord *Penryn* ſaid, the alarm had already reached Liverpool.

Mr. *Fox* ſpoke chiefly againſt the impropriety of beginning the buſineſs in Ireland. The propoſitions ought firſt to have originated in the Britiſh parliament;

and, being agreed to there, ſhould have been offered to Ireland either to have been accepted or refuſed, as they might judge for her intereſt; but the miniſter having tendered theſe conceſſions, the people of Ireland will not readily ſubmit to any abatement. He took notice of what the Right Hon. Gent. had ſaid of an alarm being ſpread.—The ſame alarm had gone forth when he had the honour of being in office, and he was then of the ſame mind that he was now; and he thought the Right Hon. Gent.'s good ſenſe would have dictated to him to conciliate, not to pour forth venom and invective. His noble friend was then in a critical ſituation, when he made conceſſions; but, when the Navigation Act comes to be effaced, it is not eaſy to foretell the miſchief. Sugars may be received in Ireland from foreign Colonies, imported in foreign ſhips, loaded and ſent to England in Britiſh or Iriſh ſhips. He remarked, in reply to Mr. Dempſter, that the propoſitions were by no means reciprocal; for, in Ireland, they were held forth by Mr. Orde as the means of increaſing their trade, and of courſe of diminiſhing ours; but here, the language was juſt the reverſe.

Mr. *Dempſter*, in reply, ſaid, he ſaw no reaſon why both ſtatements might not be true. The advantage might be mutual, and the trade of both kingdoms increaſed by a permanent eſtabliſhment.

Alderman *Watſon* remarked, that the propoſitions were of ſerious conſequence, and time ſhould be given for local information.

Mr. *Roſe* ſaid, in reply to Mr. Fox, that nothing was to be apprehended on the article of ſugars; for France had lately forbidden foreign veſſels of more than 60 tons from carrying any of the produce of their Colonies.

Mr. *Gilbert* then reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

Wedneſday 23.

Alderm. *Newnham* moved for papers relative to the commercial intercourſe with Ireland, which was agreed to without oppoſition.

Capt. *J. Luttrell*, the Houſe in a committee, moved for 390,8c5l. for ordnance ſervice, for the year 1785; And,

For 42,085l. for the pay of land officers in the ordnance ſervice.

Lord *Surrey* ſaid, that, before he ſhould vote on the motion, he wiſhed to know if compenſation was to be made to the perſons who had been diveſted of their property, in order to enlarge the fortifications at Plymouth.

Capt. *Luttrell*, in reply, ſaid, that nobody had been diveſted of their property without a compenſation.

On this occaſion, a repetition of the ſame arguments as were urged laſt ſeſſion (ſee Vol. LIV. p. 539) took up the time of the Houſe for ſome hours, and was at length concluded by a humorous ſpeech of Mr. Courtenay, who, ſeeing the D. of Richmond in the gallery, obſerved, that to complete the fortifications on the preſent plan would require 35 years to build them, and 2 millions of money to pay the expence; and, as the noble Duke, who preſided at the head of that board, had contrived ſo many workmen, pentagons, ſeptagons, octagons, &c. would at leaſt take 50,000 men to man them; ſo that an army muſt be raiſed to protect the navy, and the navy augmented to protect the nation.

The original motion was agreed to without a diviſion; but a motion for money to augment the fortifications was deferred.

Thurſday 24.

Mr. *Francis* roſe, and called the attention of the Houſe to the military eſtabliſhment of Bengal. He underſtood, he ſaid, that money had been raiſed privately, and applied to diſcharge debts which had not been included in the eſtimate. (See p. 224.) This he pledged himſelf to ſift to the bottom; but in the mean time would beg leave to move, "That a copy of a letter from Warren Haſtings, Eſq; Gov. General of Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company, dated the 24th of February 1782, be laid before the Houſe."

Maj. *Scott* ſaid, he ſhould have no objection to lay the letter moved for before the Houſe, but did not think it would throw the leaſt light on the ſubject alluded to.

Mr. *Francis* roſe again, to remark on the readineſs of the laſt ſpeaker, whenever he attempted to open a channel of information reſpecting India affairs, to endeavour to ſhut it up. The Hon. Gent. came forward not only as the Agent of Governor Haſtings, but as the champion of the Directors of the Company.

Maj. *Scott* roſe, in ſome heat, to aſſert his right of ſpeaking without controul on all queſtions that come before the Houſe; and as to India affairs, he was ſure he was as well qualified to ſpeak on them as the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, and would ſuffer no miſrepreſentation to paſs

unno-

unnoticed from whatever quarter it ſhould come.

Mr. *Smith* (Chairman of the E. India Company) ſupported Major Scott. He ſaid, that no juſt inference could be drawn from the accounts upon the table, as errors to a conſiderable amount had been diſcovered in the ſtatement of them. He inſtanced, where a ſum of more than half a million, incurred by the military eſtabliſhment, had been placed to the account of the civil expenditure.

Mr. *Fox* obſerved, in reply, that when theſe accounts had formerly been charged by his honourable friend with inaccuracy, as leading to ſuſpicion, they were then ſtrenuouſly and clamorouſly defended. But now, when they were with equal juſtice arraigned, as imperfect, that irregularity is brought forward as a defence.

Maj. *Scott* roſe again in vindication of their conſiſtency. The inſinuations, he ſaid, of the Hon. Gent. who had made the motion, would not from any other perſon have merited the leaſt attention; but the information, which the Hon. Gentleman might be ſuppoſed to derive from his former ſituation in India, could not fail of leaving an impreſſion upon the Houſe, were it to paſs uncontradicted. He therefore found it neceſſary to aſſert (for aſſertion was all that could be brought forward at preſent) that the conduct of the Governor-General would be found not only irreproachable, but highly meritorious, notwithſtanding all the malignant inſinuations that had been thrown out againſt him.

Mr. *Burke* roſe, and remarked on the difficulty of finding an India director in his place; and, now that they had found one, he ſaid, the ſatisfaction received was by no means equal to the anxiety felt. When charges were brought forward againſt the Governor-General, the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Smith) had amuſed the Houſe with a vindication equally ſingular and inſulting; he had riſen to inform them, that the accounts laid on their table, in compliance with an act of parliament, were irregular, nugatory, and no ground on which to build an argument. Yet the zeal, with which they had been ſupported by another Hon. Gentleman (Maj. Scott) had led him to think that Gentleman ſtill the confidential Agent of the Governor General of Bengal; and the rather as he recollected the Hon. Gentleman's acting as the *Jupiter* Pluvius of the eaſtern atmoſphere, refreſhing the parched field there with viſionary rains, when not a ſingle drop had fallen within the limits of Hindoſtan. At that time he muſt ſuppoſe him to have ſpoken from his own intuitive intelligence. He therefore wiſhed to know in what light he was to view him now.

Maj. *Scott* wiſhed to know by what right the Hon. Gent. had put his interrogatories. If he choſe to retort, he ſaid, he might aſk the Hon. Gent. if he was not himſelf an agent for the Rajah of Tanjore?

This produced a warm altercation, which was not appeaſed till Sir James Johnſtone called to order, and the Speaker had repeatedly interfered. When the ferment was over, the queſtion was called for, and the Houſe divided: Ayes 16 for Mr. Francis's motion; Noes 41.

Friday 25.

Mr. *Holdſworth* roſe, to enforce the neceſſity of inveſtigating the paſt proceedings and intended meaſures of the Duke of Richmond, in building and repairing the different works for the ſecurity of his Majeſty's dock-yards at Portſmouth and Plymouth. This brought on a warm converſation between Capt. James Luttrell and Mr. Courtney, of which enough has already been ſaid on the ſubject, which is now in a train of being ſettled by a board of officers military and naval. (his Grace himſelf Preſident). See p. 319.

Monday 28.

Mr. *Pitt* roſe, to put off the report of the committee of council, on the ſubject of the propoſed commercial arrangements with Ireland, from to-morrow till Friday, which was agreed to without debate.

Mr. *Fox* then roſe, and earneſtly claimed the attention of the Houſe, while he ſtated the grounds of a motion for papers, on which, he ſaid, he intended to found a direct charge of criminality againſt his Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Controul and Superintendence, eſtabliſhed under the authority of the act of laſt ſeſſion, for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the E. I. Company. In all the bills that had been framed for that purpoſe, in his own bill, in that of the Right Hon. and learned Gentleman over the way [Mr. Dundas], and in that juſt mentioned which had received the ſanction of the legiſlature, one object was particularly kept in view, namely, the liquidation of the debts of the Nabob of Arcot. The clauſes in each, reſpecting theſe debts, had clearly and unequivocally laid down the rule that was to be adopted before they were put in a courſe of

of payment. The Directors were in ſo many words expreſsly enjoined to enquire into the origin of the debts contracted by the Nabob to Britiſh ſubjects, ſervants to the E. I. Company, and to take no meaſures for their payment till their legality was aſcertained. This expreſs direction of law the Directors had ſent orders to India to enforce; but the Commiſſioners of Controul, in the full face of law, had diſpatched other contradictory orders, containing an arrangement for the actual payment of the Nabob's debts without diſcrimination, and without previous enquiry or inveſtigation; by which unwarrantable and illegal proceeding they had in a manner prohibited, or, which is the ſame thing, put it out of the power of the Nabob to pay the debt of two millions and a half due to the Company, though at this time of ſo much importance, in order to diſcharge their arrears of cuſtoms, amounting to near a million due to the public, as well as to anſwer other purpoſes. [Here Mr. Fox entered into detail on the Company's affairs.—He gave a curious deſcription of the manner of the Nabob's contracting debts with the Company's ſervants, who, if they were paid the intereſt, never wiſhed, nor expected, to be paid the principal. He enlarged on the depreciated ſtate of the Company's credit in India; and inſtanced the Bombay bonds, which three years ago were at 40 per cent diſcount; the next year at 50; and the laſt year at 60; and which now were ſcarcely negociable at all. He arranged the debts of the Nabob to Engliſh ſubjects, ſervants of the Company, into three claſſes. Thoſe contracted before the year 1767, and thoſe contracted for the payment of arrears to the Nabob's cavalry, he paſſed ſlightly over; but thoſe of 1777 he execrated. He was the more ſevere upon the Commiſſioners for giving their ſuffrage to this debt, as they knew that, were it juſt, the Nabob had no means of paying it; and as they knew it was contracted at a time the moſt critical and ſuſpicious, when Lord Pigot fell a ſacrifice for endeavouring to carry the orders of the Court of Directors into execution. He could not therefore help looking upon thoſe as parties in his fall who countenanced the means by which it was accompliſhed. He took notice of a part of the inſtructions of the Commiſſioners for putting the Nabob of Arcot into poſſeſſion of Arnee and Hanamanti Cottee, which, he ſaid, was laying the foundation of new troubles.]

He concluded with moving, "That the proper officer be directed to lay before the Houſe copies, or extracts, of all letters and orders of the Court of Directors of the United E. I. Company, in purſuance of the injunction contained in the 37th and 38th clauſes of an act, entitled, an Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the E. I. Company, and of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India," &c.

Mr. *Francis* roſe, and ſeconded the motion. He reminded the Houſe of the conſequences which he had foretold would be the reſult of this claſhing inſtitution. The Directors had no ſooner begun to act, than the Commiſſioners had counteracted. Such a circumſtance, when it comes to appear abroad, will be treated with contempt! Parliament, every one knows, ſuppoſed an enquiry into the debts of the Nabob neceſſary; and accordingly ordered the Court of Directors to take into their conſideration the origin and juſtice of the demands of individuals before they were to be put in a courſe of payment. On this principle the Directors had proceeded, and ſent orders accordingly. The Commiſſioners, in oppoſition, not only to the Court of Directors, but to the authority of parliament itſelf, have ordered the whole of the debts, the doubtful and fraudulent, as well as the juſt and unexceptionable, to be peremptorily paid without exception. On this proceeding Mr. Francis commented ſeverely, and glanced at rumours that had got abroad, as if deeds like theſe could not have been done without colluſion.

Mr. *Dundas* roſe in ſome heat, and, in a moſt animated ſpeech of near three hours, entered into a juſtification of the Board of Controul, which, if it did not convince the oppoſite party, certainly made a deep impreſſion on the Houſe. In anſwer to the charge of criminality, he began with reciting a part of the act by which the Court of Directors were commanded to take into their conſideration *the origin and juſtice of the demands upon the Nabob, as far as the materials they are in poſſeſſion of ſhall enable them to do.* This they had done, and no more. The letters and books in the Company's poſſeſſion at the India Houſe, contained as full information on the debt of 1767, on the cavalry debt, and on the conſolidated of 1777, as the Court of Directors could poſſibly expect to receive. The Court of Directors had ſtated them; and the arrangement, that the Board of Con-

Controul had ordered, was that which appeared to them of all others the moſt fair and juſt to all the parties. Here he entered into a full explanation of the nature of the ſeveral debts. The debt of 1767, he ſaid, was incurred when the Company was in the greateſt diſtreſs, and when the Nabob, being in debt to the Company, was compelled to borrow money at an intereſt from 30 to 36 per cent. every penny of which money was paid into the Company's Treaſury; but, it appearing afterwards that the lenders were chiefly Britiſh ſubjects, an order was ſent from home, for reducing the intereſt to ten per cent. which order was ſtrictly carried into execution, though at that time much complained of, as the creditors had themſelves borrowed money to lend the Nabob at a much higher intereſt than 10 per cent.—The cavalry debt was not leſs juſt. The policy had been, to keep the troops of the Nabob inferior to thoſe of the Company; and an intimation had been given the Nabob, that a part of his cavalry might be ſpared: to the reduction propoſed, the Nabob made no other objection than the want of money to pay the arrears, for which the common men were actually in mutiny, and had confined their officers. This the Company was as little able to advance as the Nabob, and the old method of borrowing was had recourſe to; but the Nabob having aſſigned a part of his revenue by way of ſecurity for the former loan, the Company engaged their credit for this, and were as much concerned for the payment of it as if they had borrowed the money themſelves. With reſpect to the conſolidated debt of 1777, the learned gentleman declared that the Board of Controul had done no more than allowed the creditors to prefer their claims, ſubject firſt to the objections of the Nabob, next to thoſe of the Company, and, laſt of all, to thoſe of all the other creditors. In concluſion, he took notice of what Mr. Francis had glanced at colluſion. This was not, he ſaid, the firſt time that he had been miſrepreſented. It had been whiſpered, that he had received a large ſum from an Hon. Bt. then in his eye [Sir T. Rumbold] on a particular occaſion; which, however, had not broke his reſt; and he hoped he ſhould ſleep as ſound under this latter imputation, as they were both equally injurious, and both alike unfounded. He ſpoke of the Fort of Arnee, and the diſtrict of Hanamanti-Cottee, as reſtored again to their ancient maſters; and remarked, that, if Parliament wiſhed to have an eſtabliſhed government in India, it was not the way idly and lightly to interfere with the executive power on all frivolous occaſions, as what was ſpoken here loſt nothing by telling when reported abroad; and what was ſaid at one court in India was no ſecret at all the reſt. He cautioned the Houſe likewiſe againſt ſuddenly imbibing ſentiments of doubt and diſtruſt againſt a board that was but newly inſtituted, and whoſe members had characters to loſe; while thoſe who oppoſed them cared not by what means they diſpoſſeſſed them of their places, provided they could reach the ſummit of their wiſhes, and occupy their room. This ſpeech, though apparently full of authentic information, did not meet the ideas of

Mr. *Smith*, Chairman of the court of E. I. Directors, who admitted, that ſome of the debts authenticated by the Board of Controul were juſt and unexceptionable; but that others were of a very different complexion. And

Sir *T. Rumbold*, who had been particularly referred to by the Rt. Honourable and learned gentleman in the courſe of his ſpeech, gave it as his opinion, that the Commiſſioners had acted in open contradiction to the directions of the ſtatute by which they were inſtituted. He ſaid, the old debt of 1767 was not ſo free from ſuſpicion as the learned gentleman wiſhed the Houſe to believe, and that the cavalry debt was ſtill more liable to doubt. But as to the conſolidated debt of 1777, it was ſo large a ſum as to ſwallow up by its enormity all the others; and the time at which it was contracted, and the circumſtance of Lord Pigot's affair, rendered it ſo ſuſpicious as to influence all good men againſt it. Sir Thomas ſaid, that though he had ſpared no pains to come at the truth, yet he never could get a ſatisfactory account of it either from the Nabob himſelf or his creditors. The ſums were lent in direct contradiction to the ſtanding orders of the Company, which forbid their ſervants from lending money to the princes of the country; but that was not the worſt.

Mr. *Burke* in ſevere terms reprobated the ſpeech of the Rt. Hon. and learned gentleman. It conſiſted, he ſaid, of falſe facts, falſe arguments, and abſurd concluſions; and, through all the varniſh that had been laid on to cover the moſt corrupt and iniquitous proceedings of the Board of Controul, he could diſcover the cloven foot of Benfield, craftily concealed. In the courſe of his ſpeech he

read

read ſome extracts from the Company's books, to controvert the facts that had been ſo confidently and plauſibly maintained by the learned Commiſſioner, and treated the whole ſpeech as the pleadings of an artful counſel retained in a bad cauſe.

At one in the morning the Houſe divided; for the motion 97, againſt it 194.

Tueſday, March 1.

No public buſineſs done, for want of a ſufficient number of members to ballot on the Southwark petition.

Lord *Carliſle* moved the India buſineſs in the Houſe of Lords, the ſame as had been moved the day before in the Houſe of Commons, and with the ſame ſucceſs.

Thurſday 3.

In conſequence of the non-attendance of members on the Southwark petition the day before;

Mr. *Pitt* roſe, and, pleading the delay of public buſineſs for his motive, moved the Houſe to come to a reſolution, that there be no election committees balloted for next week.

Mr. *Eden* oppoſed the motion, as highly injurious to thoſe whom it might concern, who had witneſſes to maintain, and other expences to incur, beſides the inconvenience to witneſſes who might ſuffer eſſentially in their buſineſs by this ill-timed delay.

Mr. *Fox* ſaw the motion in another view. It went, he ſaid, to deſtroy the very eſſence of Mr. Grenville's bill, as it militated againſt the ſpirit, if not againſt the letter, of it. The intention of the bill was to compleat the number of members of the Houſe as ſoon as poſſible; but, by evading the effect of the bill for a week, a precedent would be eſtabliſhed for ſetting its purpoſe aſide, at all times, by a vote. The motion, however, was carried, 91 to 72; majority in favour of the miniſter 19.

Mr. *Pitt* then roſe, to bring forward the propoſitions for a commercial intercourſe with Ireland. He was aware, he ſaid, that all the neceſſary information concerning the extenſion of privileges claimed by Ireland, and which he thought for the mutual advantage of both kingdoms for G. B. to allow, was not yet received; but he hoped, that by Tueſday next, as he did not wiſh to carry the buſineſs by ſurpriſe, thoſe who had aught to ſtate againſt the principle of the ſyſtem that he had ſuggeſted, would declare their intentions; otherwiſe he ſhould conſtrue their ſilence as a tacit acquieſcence, and proceed to take the ſenſe of the committee upon it on that day.

Sir *Wm Cunningham* roſe, and ſtated his objections to the propoſitions, ſo far as he thought they would affect Scotland. He ſhewed how ruinous they would prove to the landed intereſt; how grievouſly they would affect the trading part of the people; and wondered that the honourable members of that country ſhould ſit ſilent, when the very exiſtence of many of their conſtituents was at ſtake. He appealed for the truth of his ſtatement to a Rt. Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Dundas], who knew what he had ſaid to be true.

Mr. *Dundas* did not deny what the Hon. Baronet had advanced; but was aware that the truth might be ſomewhat exaggerated. He held in his hand, he ſaid, a paper, printed in great letter and ſmall, which though anonymous, had been circulated with much induſtry, to appriſe the people in the ſouth with what was intended by the propoſitions for an enlarged intercourſe with Ireland, which, he did not doubt, had reached the very remoteſt limits of the north. This circumſtance he had mentioned, not to impede, but to accelerate the motion; and for that reaſon, without any inclination to hurry matters, he ſhould agree with his Right Hon. friend, that, when no more information was to be expected, procraſtination would be exceedingly improper.

Mr. *Gaſcoyne* wiſhed the Chancellor of the Exchequer to proceed deliberately in the buſineſs, which in his opinion, he ſaid, was equally replete with novelty and importance.

Mr. *Fox* roſe, to remark on the impropriety of beginning the buſineſs where, in his opinion, it ſhould have ended. By this ſtep the ſituation of both countries was rendered exceedingly awkward, as on the ſuppoſition that the propoſitions which had been made, and were probably already entered upon the Journals of one Houſe, ſhould be rejected in the other, that circumſtance muſt prove exceedingly embarraſſing. Mr. Orde, in the parliament of Ireland, had contradicted the Rt. Hon. Gentleman in the moſt unequivocal terms. He has laid ſuch propoſitions before the parliament there as are diſavowed by his Majeſty's miniſters here. On the contrary, ſuch meaſures have been adopted by miniſters here, as miniſters there dare not propoſe to parliament; the ſtate of the queſtion before the committee was plainly this, what was this country to expect from Ireland in return for thoſe privileges and advantages which ſhe was to ſurrender? Was England in the firſt inſtance to give

up

up every thing, and truſt to the generoſity of Ireland to make a ſuitable return? He could not think the Britiſh Houſe of Commons capable of acting ſo mean a part; as for himſelf, he ſhould certainly oppoſe the motion for going into a committee on Tueſday, unleſs ſome ſatisfactory information arrived from Ireland in the mean time.

Mr. *Pitt* remarked on this reſolution, that it was ſo manifeſtly calculated for the purpoſe of counteracting the buſineſs of government, that he hoped little regard would be paid to it by the ſound judgment of the Houſe. It was now known what the parliament of Ireland meant to give, and what they aſked was before the Houſe. They meant to contribute to the general expences of the empire, according to the growing proſperity of their country. And what more could be expected?

Mr. *Fox*, in reply, ſaid, this was giving nothing; for Ireland would never own ſhe was rich, while what ſhe had to ſpare was to be taken from her.

Mr. *Eden* made ſome objections to the ſhortneſs of the time; but the motion paſſed without a diviſion.

Mr. *Gaſcoyne* roſe, and preſented a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, againſt the intended Iriſh commercial bill. This petition

Mr. *Pitt* treated with ſome degree of levity, little perhaps imagining that it was to be the prelude to petitions from almoſt every trading town in Great-Britain, which have ſince followed. Theſe liberal-minded people, Mr. Pitt ſaid, had no fears, whatever intereſted people might ſuggeſt, but what aroſe from the apprehenſions of Ireland's ſmuggling the Weſt India ſpirits into England, and by that means underſelling the fair trader!

Mr. *Fox* roſe, and congratulated the Houſe on the ſingular intuitive knowledge of the Right Hon. Gentleman in commercial affairs, which rendered experience in trade wholly unneceſſary in the conduct of maritime affairs. He certainly knew better than the merchants of Liverpool what was for their intereſt; and therefore the pleaſantry of his comments on their petition was extremely proper!

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, he had made no comments. He took up the petition in its own words, and hoped, that when the matter came before the public, it would be fairly repreſented.

Mr. *Gaſcoyne* ſpoke in juſtification of the petition, which was read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. *Sawbridge* roſe, and moved a reſolution, ſimilar to that moved by Mr. Welbore Ellis (ſee p. 217), "That the Houſe do order Thomas Corbet, Eſq; High Bailiff of Weſtminſter, to make a return of members to ſerve in parliament for that city."

Mr. *Pitt* oppoſed the motion, on the ground, that the Houſe had more than once declared that the ſcrutiny ſhould be carried on. He did not mean, he ſaid, to debate the queſtion, as every gentleman was already in poſſeſſion of the ſubject; but moſt aſſuredly ſhould oppoſe the motion, by moving to adjourn.

Before the queſtion was put, a petition from ſeveral inhabitants of Weſtminſter was preſented by Lord Mulcaſter; praying that the ſcrutiny might proceed according to the order of the Houſe.

Lord *Surrey* aſked, if Sir Cecil Wray's name was to the petition? The names were read, and Sir Cecil Wray's name was not among them.

After much altercation and ſome argument, the queſtion for adjournment was put, and loſt, noes 162; ayes 124; majority againſt the miniſter 38.

Friday 4.

The Houſe being informed that the Deputy Clerk of the Crown was at the door, the queſtion for his admiſſion was put, and carried.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown then came into the Houſe, and preſented to the Speaker the precept which had been tranſmitted to him that day from Thomas Corbett, Eſq; High Bailiff of Weſtminſter, ſetting forth, that in purſuance of the order of that Houſe, he had proceeded to a ſcrutiny of the legality of the votes polled in the courſe of the late election for Weſtminſter, and that upon caſting up the books, after deducting the unqualified votes, there appeared for

Lord Hood - -	6588
Hon. C. J. Fox	6126
Sir Cecil Wray -	5895

and that Lord Hood and Mr. Fox having a majority of votes, he returned them to repreſent the city of Weſtminſter in parliament, conformably with the orders of that Houſe.

The Speaker obſerved, that at the commencement of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, an inſtance ſimilar to that now before the Houſe had occurred; it was in the caſe of the election for Elgin, the returning officer of which did not receive the precept early enough to annex it to the writ. He then read from the Journals the record of the caſe he had alluded

to

circumſtances, although an Abbé. (See more concerning him in Niceron's Hommes illuſtres, tom. VIII.)

I conceive that Julian is mentioned of courſe by Mr. Aſtle amongſt other founders of libraries, and that the inſcription above quoted was introduced by way of anecdote, to ſhew the emperor's great love of literature from his infancy.

T. S.

Mr. Urban, *May* 2.

ON what authority is the coffee-houſe in Exchange-alley, mentioned in February, p. 91, ſaid to have been kept by a Mr. Morat? On no other, I apprehend, than that name appearing on the tokens there iſſued, which have all the buſt of Morat, or Amurath the Great, the Turkiſh emperor; and a Turk's head was in the laſt century a very common ſign for a coffee-houſe. Of that in Exchange-alley I ſend you three different tokens, *(ſee the plate)*, *viz.*

Fig. 9. Braſs. Caſt.

Obverſe. MORAT THE GREAT MEN DID MEE CALL. A Turk's head in profile.

Reverſe. WHERE EARE I CAME I CONQVERD ALL. In the centre, in Italicks, *Coffee, Tobacco Sherbett & Chocolat Retald in Exchange Ally.*

Fig. 10. Braſs. Caſt.

O. As Fig. 9.

R. As Fig. 9. except the words *came* and *all*, which are in Italicks. In the centre, in Italicks, *Coffee Chocolat. tea Sherbett & tobac Sould in Exchaing Allie.*

Fig. 11. Copper. Struck from a dye.

O. Inſcribed as Fig. 9 and 10. A Turk's head, full faced.

R. The like, and in the centre in Italicks, *Coffee Tobacco. Sherbett tea & Chocolat Retail in Exchange Ally.*

Fig. 12. has on the obverſe a Turk's head, full-face, with the ſingle word *Solyman.*

Reverſe. *Wards Coffeehouſe in Breadſtreet* 1671.

Yours,

A London Antiquary.

†‡† Fig. 13. in the ſame plate is from a drawing ſent by Observator of Burbach, of a fiſh he picked up laſt ſummer in France.

Mr. Urban,

I HAVE not that diſlike to the expreſſion *grateful thanks* (p. 106) which your correſpondent W. S. has, it not appearing to me at all tautologous, but conveying, on the contrary, an idea of gratitude, as tantamount to *gratitudinous*, if one may be allowed to uſe ſuch a word. What ran in this ſtrict and accurate gentleman's mind, was probably the *grates* and *gratias agere* of the Latins, whereas he ought rather to have adverted to *gratus*, denoting a due ſenſe of benefits, with a willingneſs to acknowledge and repay. See Johnſon's Dict. v. v. *Grateful* and *Gratefully*. W. S. knows perfectly what *gradus animus* means, without any body's telling him.

As to *wandering erroneous*, cited from Milton, I only wiſh to aſk, Whether a perſon may not wander or ramble about without being loſt, not knowing, or miſſing his way?

T. Row.

BRANDRITH CRAGGS.

Mr. Urban, *Knaresbrough, Mar.* 15.

HEARING ſome time ago the above-mentioned appellation given to a ridge of rocks, ſituated on a mountain, overlooking a deep vale, about half-way betwixt Knareſbrough and Shipton, I was led to ſuppoſe the place had once been appropriated to Druidical ſuperſtition, its name manifeſtly implying the FIRE CIRCLE. A ſmall village alſo, at two miles diſtance, evidently takes its name from hence, being called *Frew Stone*. On coming to the place, I found it anſwer every deſcription my ideas had formed of it. On the higheſt part of one of theſe rocks is a ſmooth, regular, well-wrought baſon, formed out of the ſolid ſtone, two feet in depth, and three feet and a half in diameter. On each ſide of this is a ſmaller baſon formed, each on a prominent point of the rock. A few yards from hence is a ROCKING STONE, the irregularity of the figure making it difficult to aſcertain the weight exactly; yet it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed to weigh near twenty tons, and ſo equally poiſed, as to be moved with eaſe by one hand.

Rocking ſtones are found in many parts of this iſland; ſome aſcribed to nature alone, and others to art. *Rock baſons* are not ſo common: they are found in ſome parts of Cornwall; but very few of them are mentioned to have been found in any other part of this country. Should any of your readers be able to throw ſome light on the original invention and uſe of them, it would, without doubt, be very agreeable to the ſtudious inveſtigators of Britiſh antiquities.

E. H.

Letter from the late Dr. Johnſon, *to a young Clergyman, now a Fellow of a College in Cambridge.*

DEAR SIR,

NOT many days ago Dr. Lawrence ſhewed me a letter, in which you make mention of me; I hope, therefore, you will not be diſpleaſed that I endeavour to preſerve your good-will by ſome obſervations which your letter ſuggeſted to me.

You are afraid of falling into ſome improprieties in the daily ſervice, by reading to an audience that requires no exactneſs. Your fear, I hope, ſecures you from danger. They who contract abſurd habits are ſuch as have no fear. It is impoſſible to do the ſame thing very often without ſome peculiarity of manner; but that manner may be good or bad, and a little care will at leaſt preſerve it from being bad; to make it very good, there muſt, I think, be ſomething of natural or caſual felicity, which cannot be taught.

Your preſent method of making your ſermons ſeems very judicious. Few frequent preachers can be ſuppoſed to have ſermons more their own than yours will be. Take care to regiſter ſomewhere or other the authors from whom your ſeveral diſcourſes are borrowed; and do not imagine that you ſhall always remember even what perhaps you now think it impoſſible to forget.

My advice, however, is, that you attempt from time to time an original ſermon, and in the labour of compoſition do not burden your mind with too much at once; do not exact from yourſelf, at one effort of excogitation, propriety of thought and elegance of expreſſion. Invent firſt, and then embelliſh. The production of ſomething, where nothing was before, is an act of greater energy than the expanſion or decoration of the thing produced. Set down diligently your thoughts, as they riſe, in the firſt words that occur, and when you have matter, you will eaſily give it form; nor perhaps will this method be always neceſſary; for by habit your thoughts and diction will flow together.

The compoſition of ſermons is not very difficult: the diviſions not only help the memory of the hearer, but direct the judgement of the writer; they ſupply ſources of invention, and keep every part in its proper place.

What I like leaſt in your letter is your account of the manners of your pariſh; from which I gather, that it has been long neglected by the parſon. The dean of Carliſle*, who was then a little rector in Northamptonſhire, told me that it might be diſcerned whether or no there was a clergyman reſident in a pariſh, by the civil or ſavage manners of the people. Such a congregation as yours ſtands in much need of reformation; and I would not have you think it impoſſible to reform them. A very ſavage pariſh was civiliſed by a decayed gentlewoman, who came among them to teach a petty ſchool. My learned friend Dr. Wheeler of Oxford, when he was a young man, had the care of a neighbouring pariſh for fifteen pounds a year, which he was never paid; but he counted it a convenience that it compelled him to make a ſermon weekly. One woman he could not bring to the communion; and, when he reproved or exhorted her, ſhe only anſwered that ſhe was no ſcholar. He was adviſed to ſet ſome good woman or man of the pariſh, a little wiſer than herſelf, to talk to her in language level to her mind. Such honeſt, I may call them holy, artifices, muſt be practiſed by every clergyman, for all means muſt be tried by which ſouls may be ſaved. Talk to your people, however, as much as you can; and you will find, that the more frequently you converſe with them upon religious ſubjects, the more willingly they will attend, and the more ſubmiſſively they will learn. A clergyman's diligence always makes him venerable. I think I have now only to ſay, that, in the momentous work you have undertaken, I pray God to bleſs you. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Bolt-Court, SAM. JOHNSON.
Auguſt 30, 1780.

Mr. URBAN, *Mortlake, May* 19.

IN anſwer to Mr. Delver's enquiry in your Mag. for laſt month (page 267), whether the name of either of the two children, whoſe baptiſm is regiſtered in this pariſh in the year 1644, was *Hewſon* (the real name it ſeems of Doctor Partridge), I can inform him, having been juſt now favoured with a tranſcript of the regiſter, that, of the two, one only was a boy, named *Henry*, with a ſurname widely different. There is no other name on the tombſtone than that of Partridge, which was an information likewiſe deſired by your correſpondent. I find Granger has given the inſcription in his Biographical Hiſtory of England,

* (Now biſhop) Percy. ed.

ed. 1779, 8vo. p. 104; and says, he was author of "the black Life of John Gadbury," not mentioned in the list sent by your correspondent, P. Q. p. 281, who appears to have included in it three of Swift's publications, of 1709, 1712, and that without date.

I hope, Mr. Urban, your ingenious correspondent, Mr. J. D. will not fail to send you the "circumstantial account of Partridge," which he says "is in preparation." Yours, &c. D. P.

A correspondent wishes to be informed, when the art of enamelling was first introduced into England?

Colligite fragmenta ne pereant.

Mr. Urban, *Burbach, March* 12.

Permit me to address you in the above words, since to your labours and industry we owe the preservation of so many fragments of antiquity; which, if not registered and displayed in your useful repository, might have been totally lost to future generations. The study of this matter is not so contemptible as some people may imagine, having for its object both history and biography, and tends also to elucidate many points with regard to the taste, manners, and customs of our forefathers. This is not all; from medals, coins, and seals, we are almost made acquainted with their features; by contemplating the works of the ancients, we compare their genius with our own; by their public edifices, we fix the standard of their liberality and magnificence; the different ages of their construction shew us the various progressions and changes in their style and manner; by MSS and old books, we become familiar with their language and expressions. These are only a few of the advantages which may be derived from the study of Antiquity, considered chiefly as an amusement to any individual who has leisure to apply himself: the greater utility of it I need not mention, as being too manifest; nor shall I enlarge further on its merits, as it would lead me far beyond the bounds I have prescribed myself. Give me leave, however, to commend your impartial admission of subjects of this kind in your monthly miscellany, which seems at present the only one open to productions of this sort, and was adopted from the earliest period of the Magazine. I make no doubt that in future times such as prosecute this entertainment will applaud and admire the indefatigable pains you have taken to illustrate, by copies, originals, which at that time may be destroyed, or buried in oblivion*. That your work may continue to flourish, and survive the just condemnation of some of its contemporaries, is my sincere wish.

A correspondent in your last vol. p. 505, intimates that a solution may be found to my query in that vol. p. 249, in Johnson's Lives of the Poets. I lately read the paragraph he alludes to, which is no wise relative to the point in question; at least it is only a collateral reasoning, and much beneath the solid judgement of so learned a man, from whom, was he now living, I might have hoped for fuller information. It is truly surprising, that no one amongst your numerous correspondents can satisfy me in this particular, not to say interesting, enquiry. I readily admit the position, that, the Latin being a dead language, the pronunciation of it is arbitrary, nor can we establish with certainty what the ancient Romans gave it. The modern Romans, or Italians, have some peculiarities in their speaking it; so have the French, and also the Germans: but all these, together with every other nation on the continent, perfectly understand each other: whilst the Latin, as pronounced in our schools and universities, is so changed, either through opposition, or a partial analogy to our mother-tongue, that few, if any, foreigners can understand it. I shall not enter into a discussion of the conjectures which the learned have formed on this subject; some contending for *Cicero*, *Chichero*, or, as others again will have it, *Kikero*. This last seems most plausible; for upon what authority do we fix the harsh sound upon the syllables, *ca*, *co*, *cu*, and the soft upon *ce*, *ci*; which two last are the same as *se*, *si*? Similar reflections may be made upon the diphthongs *æ*, *œ*, &c. and the Germans call the emperor *Keyser*, derived from the Latin word *Cæsar*. And here I will end this philological digression, by repeating my original question; *viz.*

At what period, for what reason, and in what manner, our present pronunciation of the Latin tongue, as used in England, was first introduced? At the same time, why the Scotch should differ from us in this respect, who conform nearly to the foreign practice?

Observator.

* The stone with an inscription on the Royal Oak, see vol. LIV. p. 257, is since broken by some ill-disposed person, the wall thrown down, and will probably never be re-instated.

The

The MORNING, *taken from* HALLER.

THE moon retires—Nature's dark veil no more obſcures the air and earth—the twinkling ſtars diſappear—and the reviving warmth of the ſun awakens all creatures.

Already are the heavens adorned with its purple hues and its ſparkling ſapphires; Aurora, fair harbinger of the day, graciouſly diſpenſes ſmiles; and the brightneſs of the roſes which wreathe her forehead diſſipates the miſts of night.

The flaming light of the world advances from the eaſtern gate, triumphantly treading on the ſhining ſplendours of the milky way; clouds, covered with heaven's rubies, oppoſe him with their lightning, and a flame of gold ſpreads itſelf around the horizon.

The roſes open, to ſalute the ſun with genial dews; and the lilies exhale delicious odours from their ſattin'd leaves.

The vigilant hind flies to the labour-giving field; he guides with careful pleaſure the earth-piercing plough; in the mean time his ears are delighted by the lightſome bands of minſtrels, which ſweeten the air and woods with their melodious notes. Thus doth benignant heaven lighten the heavy preſſure of toilful induſtry!

O Creator! all that I ſee are the effects of thy power! thou art the ſoul of nature, and doſt actuate every part! the ſtated periods and glittering appearance of yon orbs, and the unquenched fire of the revolving ſun, proceed from thy hands, and boaſt thy impreſſion!

Thou illumeſt the ſolemn moon to guide us amid darkneſs; thou doſt lend wings to the unſeen wind, and by night thou doſt enrich the earth with fruitful dews.

From duſt thou haſt formed yon proud-topt mountains; from ſand haſt thou produced metals; thou haſt ſpread yon firmament, and thou haſt cloathed it with clouds, that it may remain unpolluted by the exploring eye of man.

Thou haſt wonderfully formed the veins of that fiſh which cauſes rivers to overflow, and which makes whirlpools, and ſpreads devaſtation with the flappings of his tail. Thou haſt built the elephant, and thou haſt animated its enormous bulk, that it reſembles a moving mountain.

Thou ſupporteſt yon ſplendid arches of the heavens upon the vaſt void; and with thy word thou haſt produced from chaos this wondrous univerſe, filling it with order, and giving it no other limits than its own grandeur

Great God! created ſpirits are too inſignificant to raiſe the glory of thy works! We loſe ourſelves in their immenſity. To tell them, one muſt reſemble thyſelf in infinity.

Humbly contented, I remain in my own preſcribed circle. Incomprehenſible Being! thy reſplendent glories blind the preſuming eye of man! and He from whom the earth receives its being, needs not the praiſes of a worm!

MR. URBAN,

THE agreeable diſpoſition of your correſpondents, in anſwering the queries addreſſed to them, emboldens me to enquire after the family of the Mannings, originally of Suſſex, where they poſſeſſed a remarkable manſion. The laſt of whom I can find reſident in that county, was a colonel in the civil war. He had a ſon named John, who, from the ill-treatment of his father, entered as a private in one of the troops of horſe-guards on their being firſt raiſed. This ſon married a lady of the name of Levett, relict of counſellor Levett, of the Temple, whoſe maiden name was, I believe, Bruerton; whoſe ſiſter and coheireſs married into the family of Lord Dudley and Ward.

Yours, &c. M. R.

MR. URBAN, *South Molton, May* 10.

AS Mr. John Weſley hath done me the honour of publicly noticing, p. 246, my paper* reſpecting his family, I think it a piece of civility due to him, to notice his ſtrictures in return.

I am pleaſed that any "publications" of mine ſhould be eſteemed "ingenious and uſeful," by a man ſo well qualified to judge of their merits. For his acquaintance with my name, as the author of the publications which I ſuppoſe he had in his eye, I am indebted to certain writers, who took the liberty of proclaiming it in pamphlets, letters, reviews, and advertiſements, with the *very generous* intention (for they are all *benevolent* men) of injuring its credit. The attempt, however, hath operated contrary to their wiſhes; and, if I needed a teſtimony, Mr. Weſley's would ſerve inſtead of a thouſand.

* Firſt publiſhed in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. XX. and afterwards by Mr. Maty in his Review. See vol. LIV. p. 279.

My

My paper was drawn up in great haste; but it was drawn up under the impression of sentiments not hastily adopted. An opinion of Mr. Wesley's great abilities, and an esteem for qualities which he possesses of still greater account, have long been familiar to my mind I have been conversant with his writings from my earliest youth: and, though never his disciple, have been always his admirer.

I have already informed the public by what means I became acquainted with some papers which relate to the more secret history of his family. Had they been papers of a *merely* family or personal concern, I would never have communicated any account of them to the public. Had they tended to fix any reproach on the private characters of individuals, I would have suppressed them; and I was not conscious of doing an injury to the memory of Mr. Sam. Wesley when I called him a *Jacobite*. I called him, indeed, by a title which in politics I abhor: but I have learnt to separate *political* from *moral* character; and have no doubt but a Jacobite may be as good a man, and as perfect a Christian, as even a whig or a presbyterian. I judge of no man merely by his opinions or prejudices; nor at all times would I judge of him by any improper bias, or influence, that they may give to his conduct. If I know the cause, I can account for the effect; and if I can excuse the former, surely I cannot want an apology for the latter.

There are certain fundamental principles of conduct, in which all good men, with all their prejudices and partialities, are united. They are the common bands of society: the universal laws, which are independent of custom or country, sects and parties; and may be said to know no distinction between "Greek or Jew; Scythian, barbarian, bond or free."

I have now given my *creed of charity*; which, for a *Calvinist* *, as I have been denominated, is somewhat free: and I would risk the credit of my orthodoxy rather than recall it.

I esteem Mr. Wesley for the zeal he hath discovered in vindicating his brother from the imputation of Jacobitism; but till I am convinced, I cannot retract: and my conviction of Mr. Sam. Wesley's antipathy to the house of Brunswick is founded on evidence too strong to be overcome by mere general assertions to the contrary.

However, if there be an error in my account, let *me* be wholly answerable for it. Mr. Wesley should not have coupled Mr. Maty's name with mine; especially in such uncivil language. If I cannot prove what I have advanced; let the blame rest on my own head alone: he is guiltless.

And were I convinced that I had been guilty of a false accusation, no man would be more ready to acknowledge it. But as I cannot, in justice to my own persuasions, revoke what I have written, it is certainly due, both to the public and to myself, to give some reason for what I have asserted.

I would first, in general, observe, that when I called Mr. Sam. Wesley "a *noted* Jacobite," I only echoed back the voice of popular fame. His brother cannot be ignorant that he always bore this character; and his greatest friends, and most intimate associates in this part of the kingdom, made no scruple of applying to him a title, to which, I really believe, he had no dislike.

His daughter often assured me, that he was strongly attached to the exiled family; and she once shewed me a small print of the Pretender, which, *she said*, had been presented to her father, and which he esteemed as a sort of a precious memorial. A late excellent and ever-honoured friend of mine, who was the pupil of Mr. Sam. Wesley, and who in his earlier days had imbibed a tincture from politics of the same colour and quality (though his maturer wisdom dictated far different sentiments), frequently called his old master a Jacobite; and appeared to entertain no conception, that any one would question his right to an appellation, to which that good man affixed no moral turpitude or infamy, though a genuine "*whig of the Revolution.*"

Other pupils of Mr. Wesley have confirmed to me this account of his political principles; but my conviction hath not arisen from general or vague report, even though backed by the authority I have mentioned; but from evidence more particular and more decisive.

Mr. Wesley says, in his Remarks on my paper, that "he [*viz.* S. W.] never published any thing political, whether satirical or not."—"He never wrote any thing of a treasonable tendency; he sacredly

* A denomination I should not blush to acknowledge, if I thought myself fairly entitled to it; though a very silly writer, following at an immense distance the great leader of a late controversy, hath brought it forwards in the shape of an accusation; as if to be a Calvinist were as disgraceful as to be a *murderer*, or as infamous as to be a *cheat*.

credly avoided it."—"He never *wrote*, much less published, *one line against the king.*"

Had Mr. Wesley read the poems which Mrs. Earle, his brother's only child, put into my hands, he never could have expressed himself in such unqualified language. Amid a number which I once possessed, I can at present only lay my hands on one, entitled the *Regency*. It was written by Mr. S. Wesley, purposely with a view to raise a laugh at the expence of the king (G. I.) in the choice which he made of the persons who were intrusted with the prerogative while he visited Hanover.

I will transcribe a few verses of this witty and sarcastic poem; and let our readers judge how far the author "*sacredly* avoided" what had a "treasonable *tendency*"

As soon as the wind it came fairly about,
That kept the king in, and his enemies out;
He determin'd no longer his confinement to bear,
And thus to the dutchess his mind did declare.

Quoth he, "My dear Kenny, I've been tir'd a long while,
With living obscure in this poor little isle;
And now Spain and Pretender have no more mines to spring,
I'm resolv'd to go home and live like a king."

Quoth Kenny, "Great sir! I approve your design," &c.

And so Kenny ludicrously runs over the list of the regents; estimates their several qualifications; and, by exposing them obliquely, laughs at the king himself.

Of the duke of Argyle she is made to say:

"And had not the stars been equally strong,
To keep him in the right, and you in the wrong,
It might have induc'd him such schemes to pursue,
As had made him below'd--full as little as you."

After lashing the lords of the regency all round, the dutchess says, in the conclusion,

"On the whole, I'll be hang'd, if all over the realm,
There are thirteen such fools to be put at the helm:
So for this time be easy, nor have jealous thought,
They ha'n't sense to sell you, nor are worth being bought."

"'Tis for that (quoth the king in very bad French)
I chose them for my regents, and you for my wench:
And neither, I'm sure, will my trust e'er betray;
For the devil won't take you, if I turn you away."

Let these lines be glossed over by any art or refinement whatever, yet they can never be accommodated to that reverence which Mr. Wesley would acknowledge to be due to *the Lord's anointed*, let him be who he may.

I cannot produce the poem Mr. S. W. addressed to Sir Robert Walpole in behalf of his father. I have only a general recollection of it; but a recollection sufficient to make me assert with confidence, that such a poem did really exist: and I particularly remember, that he intreated the great statesman not to permit any prejudices, that he might have imbibed against himself, to stand in the way of his beneficence to his father.

But I will not any farther urge a circumstance, of which I am utterly incapable of producing the proof that may be required to establish it.

I was not acquainted with the later periods of Mrs. Wesley's life. I only spoke of what I knew. Her letters breathe a spirit of rational and enlightened piety; and she frequently deplored, in very pathetic language, the departure of her two sons from the simplicity of Christian faith, and their innovations on the order and decorum of the established worship. She adopted, it seems, very different sentiments of their principles and conduct several years before her death. To whatever society of Christians she united herself, I doubt not but she was an honour to them; and wonder not that a life, that had been so singularly pious and exemplary, should close, as Mr. Wesley says his mother's did, with a hope full of immortality.

Her Letters to her daughter on the first Principles of Religion, together with some other curious papers, I communicated some years ago to Dr. Priestley: and when he expressed a desire to transcribe them, I saved him the trouble, by freely making him a present of the originals. One of the most valuable (and which, in a letter to me, he calls "*uncommonly curious*") he hath unfortunately lost. I took no copy of it myself, so that I am afraid it is irrecoverable.

It is a kind of presumption to publish speculations about the state of another person's mind, and the different steps by which it acquires certain principles and habits; especially at a time when that person may speak for himself, and call all

all that you have advanced the fiction of your own imagination. And it would be the height of inſolence and obſtinacy to perſevere in maintaining what he, who hath the beſt right to contradict it, poſitively diſavows. "*For what man knoweth the things of a man, ſave the ſpirit of a man which is in him?*"

"Therefore" (ſays Mr. Weſley) "all that Mr. Badcock adds, of the incidents that *gave an additional force* to an impreſſion that never exiſted, is very ingenious; yet is in truth a caſtle in the air."

Let my conjectures then be the mere dream of fancy. I will not diſpute for what I cannot prove, nor have even a wiſh to maintain. I might have been deceived, when I talked of Mr. Weſley's enthuſiaſtic impreſſions and prophetic notices. But when I ſpoke of his admirable talents, his extraordinary exertions, his honeſt zeal, and his generous ſuperiority to the world and its poſſeſſions, I am ſure I was not deceived; I *built no caſtle in the air*, but raiſed a humble pillar to his fame on that ground where poſterity will erect a nobler and more laſting monument. SAM. BADCOCK.

MR. URBAN, *March* 1785.

IN your laſt volume, p. 929, amongſt the late productions of the preſs, you mention, with juſt approbation, a charge delivered to his clergy laſt ſummer by the lord biſhop of Norwich, in the courſe of his primary viſitation; intimating a wiſh, that it had not been in a manner confined to that dioceſe, by being printed but not publiſhed. For this reaſon, however, you give no farther account of it than a bare enumeration of the articles of which it conſiſts. Theſe are truly important; and will induce others, perhaps, as well as myſelf, to endeavour at procuring a ſight of this intereſting work. I wiſh all may be equally ſucceſsful. I have peruſed it, and with the higheſt pleaſure; I hope too with ſome edification: at leaſt it muſt be the reader's fault, not the writer's, if this be not the caſe. There breathes throughout a ſpirit of honeſt Chriſtian zeal for religion; a heart-felt attachment to its intereſts; and a ſerious, unaffected piety, delivered in plain, ſimple, unadorned, yet emphatical, language. The whole ſhews that the excellent author is not *acting a part*, but is in *earneſt* in that cauſe which he ſo warmly enforces, and ſo ably defends.

I know not, ſir, whether the rules or limits of your very uſeful repoſitory will admit a few remarks on one or two of the ſubjects on which his lordſhip has treated. I mean not to counteract your example, nor to enter into a critical examination of the whole charge; but merely to excite, if I can, the curioſity of your readers; being convinced, that the more ſuch compoſitions as this are known, the better. And if, aſſuming to myſelf a liberty to which all are entitled, I ſhould appear to differ from this truly learned and venerable prelate in one or two points, I ſhall be careful to hint that difference in terms expreſſive of my own feelings, and therefore of real reſpect.

After a ſolemn and inſtructive introduction, the particulars of which may be ſeen in your recital, his lordſhip proceeds to the important article of *reſidence*. This has almoſt always made a part, I believe, of all epiſcopal charges; and has been in a manner exhauſted by the learned biſhops Stillingfleet and Sherlock. The extenſive range, which biſhop Bagot has taken would not permit him to be diffuſe on any particular point: yet what he ſays on this is written *to* the heart, and clearly *from* the heart. I cannot reſiſt the impulſe I feel to tranſcribe a ſentence or two; no violation, I hope, of that reſpect which you have ſhewn, and which I mean to obſerve. "The firſt "object for a parochial miniſter is to "reſide with his flock as conſtantly as "may be*, &c. Of late years a practice "hath been growing in many parts of "the kingdom (and no where doth it "prevail more than in this dioceſe) of a "very hurtful tendency. I mean the reſort of the clergy to the moſt conſiderable neighbouring town. It is within "a moderate ride of their church: they "can live there more conveniently, and "perhaps at leſs charge: they are at "hand to perform at all times both the "ſtated and occaſional duty.—The ſtated "and occaſional duty! Good God! Is "this their care, their anxious concern, "for the ſouls of thoſe, of whom they "are to give an account to their Redeemer? How many occaſions do they "thus loſe, where a ſingle word, perhaps, might reſcue a poor wretch from "ſin and miſery! Where is the influence of their example?" &c. &c. *Ex pede Herculem.*

Non-reſidence is the great *opprobrium cleri*. A learned and worthy dean, who, amongſt other tracts, has written many

* The Bp. has enforced this precept by his own example, having been conſtantly reſident on his dioceſe for the laſt twelve months. EDIT.

uſeful

uſeful eſſays upon trade, has been ſaid to make "trade his religion." The remark may be pert and quaint, but it is utterly untrue. What, however, ſhall we ſay of thoſe clerks, who, poſſeſſed of two or three large (and perhaps *purchaſed*) livings, reſide not upon any of them? who, inſtead of taking "care of the ſouls of their pariſhioners," know little or nothing either of their ſouls or their perſons; though probably they can give a tolerably good account of their *tythes?* Every dioceſe preſents us with ſome ſuch characters; the *traders* in, rather than the faithful profeſſors of, religion. Let ſuch unworthy paſtors, if they deſerve the name of *paſtors*, read, and (if they can) *feel*, this apoſtolical remonſtrance of the good biſhop of Norwich. Let them prepare too to anſwer a remonſtrance from a far greater biſhop, whoſe intereſts they have neglected and betrayed, and whom they have thus expoſed to an open ſhame.

Perpetual curacies his lordſhip holds to be exactly of the ſame tenure, ſo far as *pluralities* are concerned, with other benefices that have cure of ſouls; i. e. rectories or vicarages: "and in this aſ-"ſertion he is ſupported," we are told, "by the opinion of able lawyers." Be it ſo. There is, however, a great difference between a lawyer's opinion, and a formal deciſion in a court of judicature. I mean not to diſpute the *ſtrict legality* of this opinion; but I doubt the prudential conſequences of its promulgation. Many things may be rigidly legal, which are not practically expedient. I am no lawyer; but every one knows that a different practice has univerſally prevailed for ſome centuries. The event only can ſhew, whether a ſtrict adherence to the obſolete laws in this caſe (if ever it ſhould be adopted), or a benevolent and long-eſtabliſhed connivance at its violation, will be moſt beneficial to the intereſt of the inferior clergy, and the ſtill more important intereſt of religion.

Whatever difference of opinion, however, may be entertained on this ſubject, there ſurely can be none on that of *ſtipendiary curates*; whoſe cauſe his lordſhip pleads with a ſtrength of argument, and a warmth of benevolence, worthy of himſelf. Burdened, as too many of them are, with a heavy load of duty, expected to make a decent external appearance, and at the ſame time ſinking under the weight of oppreſſive poverty, there are few members of ſociety in a more pitiable ſituation. "A ſcanty and niggardly "allowance," in the opinion of this prelate, and ſurely of every good man, "is "diſgraceful both to the curate and his "employer:" yet the former is too often obliged to ſubmit to the meanneſs and parſimony of the latter. It certainly is of importance, that the clergy ſhould be placed above a ſtate of indigence and contempt, by receiving a competent recompence for their profeſſional labour. It is, however, of ſtill greater importance, that they ſhould be out of the reach of the latter, by being of a fair character and an irreproachable life. And here his lordſhip's remarks on the ſubject of *teſtimonials* deſerve the ſerious attention of every clergyman in the kingdom. Truth is too often ſacrificed to friendſhip by theſe atteſtations; although tenderneſs in ſuch a caſe to an individual may be cruelty to the community, and give a dangerous wound to religion. In no inſtance, however, does an indiſcriminate and unguarded ſignature take place more frequently, than in *college* teſtimonials. Every one, who has reſided any time in either of our univerſities, muſt have been witneſs to theſe indefenſible proſtitutions; a circumſtance particularly ſpecified by this biſhop. And when we recollect, that his lordſhip for ſome years preſided over one of the moſt learned and reſpectable of our academical ſocieties*, with the greateſt honour to himſelf and advantage to his college, we muſt ſee that what *he* ſays on this ſubject comes with peculiar propriety, and ought to have a proportionable weight: a ſingle hint from *him* is a *volume*.

Of this nature too is the tranſient but comprehenſive ſuggeſtion on the general *conduct* and *deportment* of his clergy; in which his lordſhip blends the candid allowance which he is pleaſed to ſay he may want for his own, with that which he ſhall always be ready to extend to theirs. Nothing can be more happily conceived, or more elegantly expreſſed, than this part of his charge; which as ſtrongly marks the polite gentleman, as the conſcientious prelate. They who know him beſt will teſtify that he is both.

As a conſcientious prelate, and as an honeſt man, we cannot be ſurprized at his reprobating, with a becoming indignation, all *ſimoniacal engagements* whatever. One can hardly bear to think on a traffic, ſo "complicately wicked," without horror. *Pudet hæc opprobria!* The ſubject is as copious as it is offenſive. Let it be left to the ſerious conſideration of thoſe whom it may concern. And

* Chriſt Church, Oxford.

may every one of your readers, sir, be able to say, "My withers are unwrung!"

With regard to *faith* and *doctrine*, the bishop of Norwich shews himself in this charge, as indeed in his other writings, to be what is usually called *strictly orthodox*; closely attached to the present system of the church establishment; which he deems to be so complete in all its parts, as not to require any alterations: and he calls upon those of the clergy, who may think otherwise, to "quit their profession." This is indeed a nice and delicate subject. To say that the Articles and Liturgy of our church would not be improved by some omissions and alterations in each, expresses the particular opinion of the asserter; but, at the same time, it seems to give them a degree of perfection, greater than any human composition can be supposed to attain. And, to require all, who, though educated in, and generally approving, its discipline and doctrines, may yet, after mature enquiry, have their *doubts* about *some* points, and even *more* than their doubts about others; to call on all such to retire from and renounce its communion, seems to be a demand more decisively general than strictly reasonable. A serious and impartial examiner may *frequently* alter his opinion concerning some of the arduous and abstruse subjects of religious controversy, which the wisest and best divines have acknowledged to be dark and intricate: and yet he may remain, I trust, a faithful disciple of Jesus Christ, and both an useful and an honest member of the church of England. He may wish, for instance, with the good archbishop TILLOTSON*, that our church and its Liturgy "were well rid of the Athanasian creed;" and yet he may prefer that church and its Liturgy to any other whatever; and, with him, may conscientiously resolve to live and die in its communion. Are we then, it may be asked, to "give up the *essentials* of Christian doctrine?" Certainly not. But, what are *essentials?* Even the best and most distinguished men of *our own* church have differed in their description, and still more in their explanation, of them †. To maintain with some learned writers, that Jesus Christ is the SUPREME JEHOVAH of the Old Testament; and that GOD (1 Cor. xv. 24—28) to whom the *Son* is to give up the kingdom, and himself be subject ‡, means the TRINITY, may be one extreme: it surely is another, to reduce our blessed Lord to the level and character of a *mere man*, precisely of the same nature with, and in no respect superior to, ourselves §, according to the unqualified and daring assertions of the presumptuous Socinian.—But enough on this subject.

I will flatter myself, Mr. Urban, that I have not transgressed the rules of respect in these transient remarks on this excellent charge: nor have I, either in expressing my approbation or dissent, knowingly deviated from the most sacred regard to truth. I sincerely wish that what I have written may incite others of your numerous friends to peruse, if they can procure, this work, and to judge for themselves. Some who read it may possibly differ from its worthy and benevolent author in a very few particular points of doubtful disputation: all, however, who read his *manners* and his *life*, will, I am confident, agree, that he is learned without pedantry; pious without ostentation; an exemplary prelate; a faithful Christian; and, in every department of life, an amiable man.

I am, sir, &c. FIDUS.
X.

* See his Grace's Letter to the Bishop of Sarum (written a very few weeks before his death), in Birch's Life of Tillotson, pp. 314, 315, edit. 2d. See too his dying Words, *ib.* And then, Mr. Urban, join with me in saying, "May my latter end be like his!"

† What, e. g. is *Athanasianism?* and what the true, orthodox faith of *our church* on this point? Cudworth, Tillotson, BULL, Fowler, and many others of equal fame, assert the three persons in the Trinity to be different subsistences, minds, or spirits, substantially distinct: and aver *this* doctrine to be catholic, orthodox, and *the faith of the church of England. Per contra*; the university of OXFORD, at a general meeting, held Nov. 25, 1695, judged and decreed these very principles to be false, impious, heretical, *contrary* to the doctrine of the catholic church, and *especially* of *the church of England!!!* See Ben Mordecai's Apology, &c. Letter I.—Who shall decide when doctors disagree? *Non nostrum, tantas componere lites.* But surely this difference in sentiment amongst the wisest and most learned should teach moderation, diffidence, good temper, and forbearance to all; and more especially in their disputations on subjects so sublime and mysterious; which "the angels desire to look into," and, most probably, cannot comprehend!

‡ *Ὑποταγήσεται literally*, "shall be placed in a subordinate station."

§ "Probably too he was of a delicate and tender constitution," says the *guarded* and *diffident* Dr. Priestley!

60. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of* Arthur Ashley Sykes, *D. D. By* John Disney, *D. D. F. S. A.* 8vo.

MR. SYKES, we learn from these Memoirs, was born in London, about the year 1684. The profession or business of his father, Arthur, cannot be ascertained; but his great-grandfather and grandfather were successively vicars of Ardely, or Yardley, in Hertfordshire, and the former was also rector of Cottered, in the same county, which was held in trust, after his death, for our author's elder brother, John, who died in 1723. He had a younger brother, George, a clergyman also, of whom hereafter. From Saint Paul's School Mr. Sykes was removed, in 1701, to Bene't, or Corpus Christi, College, Cambridge; and, on leaving the College, after taking the degrees in arts, he was a short time an assistant at that school. His first ecclesiastical preferment was the vicarage of Godmersham, in Kent, given him, in 1712, by his fellow-collegian, Archbishop Tenison. He was soon after engaged in a controversy with Dr. Brett, on the subject of baptism, in which Mr. Sykes maintained the validity of that rite as performed by persons not episcopally ordained. In 1714, on being presented by the Duchess Dowager of Bedford to the rectory of Dry Drayton, in Cambridgeshire, he resigned his vicarage. In 1715 he maintained the "*Innocency* "*of Error*," in a pamphlet so entitled, which was animadverted on (anonymously) by a Mr. Sherwell, and also by Bp. Potter, in a Charge to his Clergy, 1720. The latter was reprehended by Bp. Hoadly, in a Postscript to his Answer to Dr. Hare; Bp. Potter rejoined; and, at length, Mr. Sykes published a masterly Vindication. The tract, much enlarged, has since gone through several editions; but into the particulars of this, or his other numerous publications, our limits will not permit us to enter, or even to name them all. We shall therefore only say, in general, that he distinguished himself, both as a politician and a divine, in the reign of George I. and took a very active part in the Bangorian controversy, being allowed to be one of Bp. Hoadly's most able advocates, by shewing that Dean Sherlock had himself maintained in 1712, the same positions and doctrines which he opposed in 1717. In November 1718 Mr. Sykes was presented, by Robert Bristow, Esq. to the rectory of Rayleigh, in Essex, which he held as long as he lived, and for which he resigned Dry Drayton. He was soon after nominated by the rector of Saint James's (Dr. Clarke), and appointed by the governors to the afternoon preachership at King Street Chapel, Golden Square. In 1719 our author espoused the cause of Dr. Bentley against Dr. Middleton; in the Trinitarian controversy, offered "a *modest plea*" (as he terms it) for the baptismal and scriptural notion of the Trinity, and vindicated the new forms of doxology introduced by Dr. Clarke, and reprobated by his diocesan, Bp. Robinson.—We find him next replying to Mr. Rogers, on Church Power, addressing a letter to Lord Nottingham, on the subject of his Lordship's "Answer to Mr. "Whiston," nominated and appointed (as before), in 1721, to the morning preachership at King Street Chapel, engaged in a controversy with Dr. Waterland, on "The Case of Subscrip-"tion," (in which his biographer, as well as honest Whiston, totally disapproves the latitude he allows,) defending the Quakers Bill, &c. and rewarded, for his former services, by Bp. Hoadly, with a prebend, and the precentorship, of Salisbury. In 1725 Dr. Clarke appointed Mr. Sykes his assistant preacher at St. James's, and, soon after, he ably defended Christianity against the objections of Collins, took the degree of D. D. at Cambridge, 1726*, replied to Collins, 1727, &c. and published a short Elogium on his deceased friend, Dr. Clarke, 1729, whose "Exposition of the Church Ca-"techism" he defended, in 1730, against Dr. Waterland. This was followed by an "Essay on the Difference between "moral and religious Duties," 1731, a controversy with Messieurs Whiston, Chapman, and Douglas, concerning the eclipse mentioned by Phlegon, 1732, two Tracts on Dr. Rundle's being refused the see of Gloucester, two others on the reasonableness of repealing the Corporation and Test Acts, and an "Enquiry into the Meaning of the De-"moniacs in the New Testament," which involved him in a controversy with Mr. Whiston, Mr. Twells, and others,

* Walking, about this time, with a friend, through St. John's College, and observing the words on the sun-dial, *Vergo ad occasum*, he remarked that "it was a proper motto "for a nest of Jacobites."

others, 1737. Dr. Sykes was advanced, in 1739, to the deanry of St. Burien, in Cornwall, in the gift of the Crown, and to a prebend of Winchester by Bishop Hoadly. His elaborate Defence of Christianity in "The Principles and "Connexion of Natural and Revealed "Religion," of which an ample account is here given, appeared in 1740, as did his "Brief Discourse on Miracles" in 1742, and his "Rational Communi-"cant" in 1743; and in 1744 our author shook the main pillars of Mr. Warburton's "Divine Legation of "Moses," by impeaching his "Ac-"count of the Conduct of the ancient "Legislators, of the double Doctrine, "of the old Philosophers, of the Theo-"cracy of the Jews, and of Sir Isaac "Newton's Chronology;" and of the second of those heads Dr. Sykes resumed the consideration in 1747. In 1748 appeared his "Essay on Sacrifices," and in 1750 and 1752 he engaged in the controversy that owed its rise to Dr. Middleton's "Free Enquiry," &c. by proposing "Two previous Questions" in two parts, the latter occasioned by a tract of Dr. Dodwell's. Our author's "Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistle to "the Hebrews," 1755, is thus emphatically characterised by Dr. John Jebb: "Sykes is eminently useful on the He-"brews." His "Scripture Doctrine of "Redemption," and his "Tract on Confirmation," were published in 1756, and his last work, which was posthumous, was published by his brother in 1757. This was entitled, "An Enquiry when "the Resurrection of the Body, or "Flesh, was first inserted into the pub-"lic Creeds," and is said to have been "composed chiefly from the papers of "Sir Isaac Newton." Having been much relieved from the pains of the stone, for 15 or 16 years, by Mrs. Stephens's medicine, Dr. Sykes "enjoyed "a general state of good health and "spirits" till Nov. 15, 1756, when, at the funeral of a friend, he had a paralytic stroke, which terminated in his death on the 23d, in his 73d year. He was buried near the pulpit in St. James's church. To his wife, by whom he had no "children," [rather "child,"] and who was a widow when he married her (Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, of Bristol,) he left the whole of his fortune, which was considerable, and after her death (which happened in 1763) to his brother, George Sykes, M. A. who was vicar of Preston, near Feversham, in Kent, [given him by Archbishop Tenison in 1715], and succeeded his brother in the rectory of Rayleigh. Mr. Sykes (who was also one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral, being so appointed by Archbishop Herring, from a regard to his brother, in 1756, a circumstance not mentioned by Dr. Disney) left "the bulk of" his estate* "to the family of their pa-"tron, Robert Bristow, Esq. whose "grandson, a minor, is now the owner "of it." We must add, that, though his biographer enters fully into the argumentative, as well as historical, part of most of his author's works, on many important subjects (one has been mentioned), he freely dissents from him, and can, by no means, be charged with partiality to his opinions, either in religion or politics.—Dr. Sykes's character as a scholar and a divine may be deduced from his writings: "his "works" (as Dr. Disney expresses it) "will speak his just praise." Archbp. Tillotson has somewhere observed, that "one who has drawn blood in "controversy seldom recovers his tem-"per." But to this Dr. Sykes, though a skilful polemic, is an exception, being (we are told) "of easy, gentle, and "obliging manners, chearful and good-"tempered, modest and unassuming, "unsoured by controversy, not proud "of, or confident in, his learning." In his "sentiments respecting the per-"son of Jesus Christ," he agreed, it is well known, with Dr. Clarke; and though he did not, like his biographer, secede from the church, this doubtless induced Dr. Disney to compile a Life which gives him frequent opportunities of introducing his Unitarian tenets. In p. 98 he laments the "diffidence and "timidity" of the "excellent and ami-"able" Archbp. Herring, which prevented his "trying to infuse any of the "meekness of his own temper into the "laws of his country, for the security "of those who lived after him," of which he gives some instances; and in p. 308 he mentions two transactions of another prelate, which he also "la-"ments" not having been "hitherto "minutely stated by the aggrieved† "parties;"

* He left 500l. in trust to the D. and Ch. of Canterbury, for the relief of six poor widows of clergymen in that diocese, and 100l. to the poor of Preston.

† One of these parties, we are well assured, did not think himself "aggrieved" by

"parties;" and calls "a deſideratum "to a complete biographical embelliſh-"ment of Dr. Secker's temper and "diſpoſition, when ſeated in the archi-"epiſcopal ſee of Canterbury." On the contrary, Mr. Lindſey and Dr. Prieſtley are the ſubjects of his elogium, and, ſpeaking of public ſecurities, "the only road to our political ſalva-"tion (he tells us) has been pointed "out by the hand of a maſter, of one "who is no leſs excellent and worthy "in the eſtimation of his friends, than "wiſe and faithful in the beſt intereſts "of his country, and of mankind *."—While Bp. Warburton, for his "rough-"neſs and incivility," receives no quarter, his "hardy demonſtration," as it is ſtyled, renders even his faith ſuſpected, and "if the volumes are left "to ſleep in ſilence," when the new edition of his works, intended, it is ſuppoſed, by Bp. Hurd, ſhall appear, "the cauſe of revelation," this writer affirms, will not be injured.

61. *Eleven additional Letters from* Ruſſia, *in the Reign of* Peter II. *By the late Mrs.* Vigor. *Never before publiſhed. With a Preface and Notes. ſm.* 8vo.

OF a former volume of "Letters from a "Lady in Ruſſia," publiſhed, by Dodſley, with the author's conſent, though without her name, in 1775, an account and ſome extracts were given in our volume for that year, pp. 531 and 638. Theſe are equally intereſting and entertaining, as they acquaint us with many particulars of the Ruſſian court and manners, and with ſeveral anecdotes of Peter the Great, and his daughters, Peter II. and his ſiſter, the fall of Prince Menzikoff, the riſe of the Empreſs Catherine, &c. &c.—"The late Mrs. Vigor," we are informed in the Preface, "was the "daughter of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, "a clergyman of large fortune in "Yorkſhire, which, after her brother's "death, devolved to her; and was mar-"ried, 1. to Thomas Ward, Eſq. con-"ſul-general to Ruſſia, 1728; 2. to "Claudius Rondeau, Eſq. reſident at "that court, Nov. 23, 1731; and 3. to "William Vigor, Eſq. of Taplow, "Bucks, whom ſhe long ſurvived. She "died at Windſor, Sept. 12, 1784, [a miſtake for 1783,] aged 84." Annexed is a "juſt character of her," taken from our Magazine, vol. LIII. p. 892. The following extract is from Letter VII.

"*Moſcow, Oct.* 1729.

"DEAR SISTER,

"This is the laſt letter you will be plagued with from the Ruſſian Bear, till the ſummer, as this is the laſt ſhip for this ſeaſon, and we are now preparing for the winter, and I own that the apparatus frights me. Mr. Ward yeſterday brought me home ſome very handſome ſcarlet damaſk; I thought, for a night-gown; but before I could thank him, out came, from the ſame parcel, a great fur, like a petticoat in ſhape, but, to all appearance, of a weight that no animal with only two legs could carry. This, he told me, was for a ſoube, or gown, to travel in, or to wear in any place where ceremony is not required. For more ceremonious occaſions there was crimſon velvet, and ermine to line it, for a cloak, and a broad forehead-cloth, of black velvet, lined with ſattin, and a muffler under the chin, that is faſtened to it on the temples, ſo that only eyes, mouth, and noſe are ſeen. It is ſo contrived that it may be worn with the head full-dreſſed, without diſordering the hair or cap; but, when I travel, I am to have a fur cap over it, and no other head-dreſs. As it is, I am ſo diſguiſed you would hardly know me, for at your brother's deſire, I went into the dreſs of the country very ſoon after I got here, and found that he judged right, as it prevented much ſtaring at me. At the wedding of our Governor *, I obſerved a lady, with a picture of the Empreſs Catherine hung to a blue ribbon on her left ſide, ornamented with diamonds. After dancing a minuet with a plain-dreſſed, but gentleman-like, man, he ſaid, in rather broken Engliſh, 'Madam, pray give me 'leave to introduce my wife to you, who 'would have been to wait on you before 'now, but ſhe has been ill, and this is the 'firſt day of her going out.' He then brought this picture lady to me, who entertained me very politely, and told me who all the company were, and made me a viſit the next day, and we are become as intimate as the diſtance between us will admit of, ſhe living chiefly at Cronſtadt, her huſband being a ſea-officer. She is daughter to the clergyman to whom the Empreſs Catherine was a ſervant when ſhe married her firſt huſband, the Swediſh corporal. When ſhe came to be empreſs, ſhe ſent for this clergyman and his family, and gave them a penſion, and often went to ſee them, and took his daughter about herſelf, and always ſhewed great love for her. The Emperor married her to this gentleman, and gave her a fortune, and, on her marriage, ſhe had this picture pinned on

by being interrogated as to the time when he thought the miraculous powers ceaſed, but deemed it a fair examination, nor conceived that the *fiat* would have been refuſed him, if his opinion had been different.

* "See the political writings of the Rev. "Dr. Price."

* Count Munich, mentioned in a former letter.

her breast by the Empress. They are both good sort of people, and, I believe, a very happy couple. This surprising woman, who, from being the wife of a corporal, became that of a monarch, has so far raised my curiosity as to make me very inquisitive as to any anecdotes about her; and by all the information I can get, I think that, if she had died four or five years before the great Peter, she would have made a great figure in history; for gallantry with a monarch, or, more properly speaking, the gallantries she had had before her marriage with him, would have been over-looked. But you say, why don't I tell you her history, as I have heard it here? Now, though this will spin out this letter to an unreasonable length, I tell you that she was servant in the family of a clergyman in Finland, as nursery-maid to this above-mentioned lady. She married a Swedish corporal, and was taken by a party of Russians, some say, on the wedding-day, others say, the next day. No one knows what was the fate of her husband. She, was, by Gen. Baure, who commanded the party, given to Prince Menzikoff, as were many more Swedish female prisoners. He was so fond of her as to be jealous, and kept her very close. Somebody told the Emperor what a beautiful Swedish girl Menzikoff had, but that he suffered no one to see her. The Emperor said, he would go directly to Menzikoff's, and tell him he wanted one of his Swedish girls to get up his linen, and that his informer should make him such a sign when the person he mentioned appeared. They went that moment. The monarch made his proposed request; several were produced, without the sign being made. On which the Emperor said, 'I am sure you have more, 'and I insist on seeing them all.' She was then produced, and he took her home with him, and after some years cohabitation with her, at last made her his wife, and continued very fond of her till he discovered an intrigue between her and one of her attendants, who was taken up on some other pretence, and condemned to lose his head. The sentence was executed, and the Emperor carried her in a close coach to see him suffer. I leave you to form to yourself the situation into which that sight, and his upbraidings, must put her. However, he shewed no outward resentment, on his children's account; but it was generally supposed, that, as soon as they were married, she would have severely felt his resentment; and her very desolate life, after his death, made every one say, that she merited any severity he could have shewn her. Some years before this, a man was admitted to the presence of the Emperor, whom, after he had talked with him some time, he locked into his apartment, and went himself to that of the Empress; after some stay there, she came out with him, and went to his in great commotion, where she was heard to exclaim, 'It is he;' and in the course of three hours, that they two and this unknown man were together, she was heard to weep much, and often repeat, 'You promise me, he shall not be hurt.' He, without any passion, answered, 'I do promise, on 'my honour, and pity him enough to do 'every thing for his ease and advantage.' This man was sent away in the night, and was supposed to be the corporal [her husband]. She was in strong hysterics all that night, and he very tender over her.——But you must be glad that my paper stands your friend."

62. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. *N° XXVIII. Containing some Account of Suffragan Bishops in* England. 4to.

THIS Number consists of, I. "An "Essay towards an Account of Bishops "suffragan in England, occasioned by a "Letter of the Rev. Thomas Brett, "LL.D. printed in Drake's Antiquities "of York, p. 539. By the late Rev. "John Lewis, M. A. Minister of Mar-"gate in Kent. Written A. D. 1738." With an Appendix.—II. "Some Ac-"count of Prelates formerly existing "in England, usually called Bishops *in* "*Partibus Infidelium.*" In a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Pegge to Dr. Ducarel, 1784. And III. "A List of the "Suffragan Bishops in England, drawn "up by the late Rev. Henry Wharton, "M.A. and faithfully transcribed from "his original MSS. in the Lambeth Li-"brary, A. D. 1768." This was supposed to be lost till discovered by Dr. Ducarel in 1767.—"Suffragan Bishops," we collect from the above, are properly the Bishops of the Province. But, besides these adjutors, there were others, styled *Chorepiscopi*, viz. titular bishops, and co-operators or vicars in the episcopal functions, who lived in the country and villages at a great distance from the city church *. This order being laid aside in the Western church, by the Pope's tyranny, in the IXth century, Suffragan Bishops were introduced into England about the year 1325 †, who had

* "Bingham's *Origin. Eccles.* vol. I."

† So says Mr Pegge, p. 28, and refers to "Wharton, in Strype's Cranmer, p. 256 of "Appendix." But no such date is there to be found. And, on the contrary, in his List, here printed, p. 39, are nine *Chorepiscopi* of the diocese of Canterbury, one of Norwich, one of

had their titles from places abroad *in partibus infidelium*, and were commissioned by such bishops as were infirm, or otherwise engaged, to assist them in their episcopal offices. An Act for the nomination and consecration of Suffragans was made in 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. by which 25 towns, as Dover, Nottingham, &c. and the Isle of Wight, were nominated for sees of bishops suffragans in this realm, and in Wales. In this Act, Rochester, Chester, Chichester, Hereford, and Lichfield, are not named, and Bristol and Gloucester were soon after made the sees of diocesan bishops. Every prelate might name two, of whom the king was to choose one, and order his consecration. With this office two benefices with cure might be held, and the suffragans were commonly dignitaries. The last suffragan was John Sterne, consecrated bishop of Colchester 1592. Since that time, though the act is still in force, and though in large dioceses, for the purpose of confirmation in particular, such adjutors might be very useful *, none have been consecrated. These suffragans wore the episcopal habit, and, though they had no baronies, were styled Lords, like the present prelate of Mann. Mr. Wharton's list exhibits a pretty exact succession † of them, in all the dioceses of England, with the titles of those in Ireland.

In p. 27 of this tract, l. 6, for "they "had" read "they held."——L. 21, for "shall" read "than."

P. 31, l. 12, for "variable" read "enviable,"——L. 15, for "or" read "nor."

63. *The Life of* John Gilpin, *taken from divers Manuscripts in the Possession of the Family, &c. &c. To which is added, by way of Appendix, The celebrated History of his Journey to* Edmonton, *as read by Mr.* Henderson *at* Free Masons Hall. *sm.* 8°.

A VERY weak and sickly scyon, engrafted on a vigorous and well-known bough; in other words, a spurious John Gilpin, obtruded on the credulous as that legitimate son of Wit and Humour, whom we introduced to our readers in vol. LIII. p. 950. But

— quam dispar!——

—— Quantum mutatus ab illo
Gilpine, *qui redit exuvias indutus*
amici, *&c.*

Ah! how unlike that GILPIN, who, on steed
Of callender, was seen, with arrow's speed,
By merry Islington and wond'ring Ware,
Sans hat, *sans* wig, *sans* cloak, &c.

Of thirteen short chapters, of which this "Life" (as it is called) consists, the "celebrated Journey," put into prose, occupies near three, and the original in verse is also annexed; but as that, however excellent, is not new, and the little that is new is not worth reading, far from erecting a monument to this *pseudo*-sheriff and alderman at Ashford in Kent, where, we are told, he was "interred in the vault of his wife's family," the pamphlet before us, like the picture of Troilus on the walls of Dido's palace, will only record the rashness that gave rise to such an unequal competition:

Infelix puer, atque impar congressus Achilli.

64. *Memoirs of the Baron* de Tott, *on* ‡ *the* Turks *and the* Tartars. *Translated from the* French. *By an* English *Gentleman at* Paris. *Under the immediate Inspection of the Baron. 2 Vols.* 8*vo.*

AFTER residing 23 years at Constantinople, the Baron de Tott returned

of Lichfield, two of Salisbury, four of Worcester two of York, one of Exeter, two of St. Alban's, and one of St. Edmund's [Bury], *after* the IXth century, when Lanfranc is said by Collier, Hist. vol. I. p. 213, to have extinguished them here, and *before* 1325? How is this reconcileable?

* Lamenting the non-residence of diocesan bishops and archdeacons in his day, which made the revival of suffragans much to be wished, Mr. Lewis adds, as another evil in the province of Canterbury, "the archbishop's making so many archdeaconries his options, and "disposing of them to his chaplains and favourites, however unqualified by their having "cures at so great and unreasonable a distance." Since this was written, the option of an archdeaconry has been sold as a lay-fee, and justified by the highest law authority.

† In the passage above-mentioned, from Strype, Mr. Wharton promises "a *perfect succession* of suffragan bishops in almost all the dioceses of England, for two hundred years before the Reformation." But in his Latin, quoted by Dr. Brett, from his "*Hist. De Ep'is* "*et Decanis Londinensibus*," p. 104, those words are thus qualified: "*successionem propemodum* "*justam in singulis fere dioecesibus*," and the period "*inter annos* 1312 *et* 1540" is confined to "*dioecesi Londinensi.*" In truth, as mentioned in the preceding note, there are many before the XIIth century. It is also observable that, though in the title of this List, and in several particular instances, they are called "Suffragan Bishops," or "*Suffraganei*," those each diocese are ranged under the head of "*Chorepiscopi.*"

‡ Query.

last

last year to France, and, in these Memoirs of his transactions, has given many melancholy instances of the ignorance, cowardice, tyranny, injustice, and supineness of the Turks, as well as many striking proofs of the unlimited confidence reposed in him by his employers, and of their obligations to him during the late war with the Russians, particularly for his defence of the Dardanelles, that key to the capital, whose real weakness was before unknown, and for the reform which he introduced into their whole military system. The Baron had the chief command of the artillery, and being perfectly well acquainted with the Turkish language, he had many more opportunities of seeing the manners of the people than fall to the lot of most travellers. His accounts, which are much to be relied on; shew, in a very strong light, the uncommon depravity and declension of the Ottoman empire. The translator, being well known to M. de Tott, in his name calls on the editor of the *Annual Register*, a respectable work, to retract an assertion of his apostacy, &c. in the volume for 1774.— A further account of these Memoirs, with some extracts, shall be given in our next.

65. *An Address to Parliament, on the Situation of the Navy Surgeons. To which are added, Medical Strictures appertaining to the Health of His Majesty's Seamen, addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty; with Observations on suspended Animation. By* William Renwick, *Surgeon in the Royal Navy.* 8vo.

FOR our account of this writer's "Letters on the Medical Service in the "Royal Navy," which we thought deserved attention, see vol. LIII. p. 599. This Address is on the same subject, urging the expediency of sea surgeons, who have completed five years servitude, being rewarded with half-pay and a provision also for their widows. That surgeons in the army should be commissioned officers, and in the navy only warrant, seems indeed a solecism. But this, we fear, is one of the grievances which cannot easily be redressed. In his "Medical Strictures" Mr. Renwick disapproves of the promiscuous use of tartar emetic and James's powder on board of ships, and, "next to "cleanliness and wholesome air," recommends "a general use of Indian "tea, the greatest cordial and most sa-"lutary medicine in the world." A warm bath is "the principal remedy" he prescribes in most casualties, as to which he coincides in opinion with the humane Dr. Hawes, though as to one of his cautinos, respecting the interment of bodies, he still dissents.

66. *Discursory Thoughts, &c. disputing the Constructions of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners and Crown Lawyers, relative to the Medicine and Horse Acts; to which are added, The Opinions and Resolutions of the Farmers in* Scotland, viz. *Not to enter every Drudge Horse which is rode on. Also, pointing out a Parliamentary Remedy for the Grievance People sustain by the equivocal Wording of the above Acts. With Remarks on the late Trials concerning the Medicine Act. By* Francis Spilsbury. 8vo.

It is hard, says an old proverb, *to kick against the pricks.* This dispenser of drugs and verbal criticisms will find it equally hard to kick against the taxes; and the "opinions and resolutions" of his Scotch "Farmers," when weighed against those of "English Commissioners and "Crown Lawyers," Judges and Juries, will *kick the beam.* But as "a decision "against Mr. Wray, authorised by a "Jury," has not convinced him, we know not what will. With "Medi-"cines" Mr. Spilsbury has an evident connection; but how does the "Horse "Act" affect him? unless he means to dispute the construction of all tax-bills, which, in truth, are generally disputable, being as loosely and doubtfully worded as if they were intended to supply loop-holes for cavils and evasion.

67. Milton's *Juvenile Poems. With Notes, &c. &c. By* Thomas Warton, *B. D.* *(Continued from p. 293.)*

WE here find the Greek epigram mentioned by Dr. Sharp, p. 173, which therefore, with the note, which give an historical detail of the prints and pictures of Milton, we will add,

"*In Effigiei Ejus Sculptorem.*

"Ἀμαθεῖ γεγράφθαι χειρὶ τήνδε μὲν εἰκόνα
"Φαίης τάχ' ἄν, πρὸς εἶδος αὐτόφυες βλέπων.
"Τὸν δ' ἐκτυπωτὸν οὐκ ἐπιγνότες φίλοι
"Γελᾶτε φαύλου δυσμίμημα ζωγράφου.

"This inscription, a satire on the engraver, but happily concealed in an unknown tongue, is placed at the bottom of Milton's print, prefixed to Moseley's edition of these poems, 1645. The print is in an oval; at the angles of the page are the Muses Melpomene, Erato, Urania, and Clio; and in th back-ground a landschape with Shepherds, evidently in allusion to LYCIDAS and L'ALLEGRO. Conscious of the comeliness of

of his perſon, from which he afterwards delineated Adam, Milton could not help expreſſing his reſentment at ſo palpable a diſſimilitude. Salmaſius, in his DEFENSIO REGIA, calls it *comptulam imaginem*, and declares that it gave him no diſadvantageous idea of the figure of his antagoniſt. But Alexander More having laughed at this print, Milton replies, in his DEFENSIO PRO SE, 'Tu effigiem mei diſſimillimam, *pre-* 'fixam poematibus, vidiſti. Ego vero, ſi im- 'pulſu et ambitione librarii me imperito 'ſculptori, propterea quod in urbe alius eo 'belli tempore non erat, infabre ſcalpendum 'permiſi, id me neglexiſſe potius eam rem 'arguebat, cujus tu mihi nimium cultum 'objicis." PROSE-WORKS, vol. II. 367. Round it is inſcribed JOHANNIS MILTONI ANGLI EFFIGIES ANNO ÆTATIS VIGESIMO PRIMO. There was therefore ſome drawing or painting of Milton in 1629, from which this engraving was made in 1645, *eo belli tempore*, when the civil war was now begun. The engraver is William Marſhall; who, from the year 1634, was often employed by Moſeley *, Milton's bookſeller, to engrave heads for books of poetry. One of theſe heads was of Shakeſpeare, to his Poems in 1640. Marſhall's manner has ſometimes a neatneſs and a delicacy diſcernible through much laboured hardneſs. In the year 1670, there was another plate of Milton by Faithorne, from a drawing in crayons by Faithorne, prefixed to his HISTORY OF BRITAIN, with this legend, 'Gul. Faithorne ad vivum delin. 'et ſculpſit. Joannis Miltoni effigies Ætat. '62, 1670.' It is alſo prefixed to our author's PROSE-WORKS, in three volumes, 1698. This is not in Faithorne's beſt manner. Between the two prints, hitherto mentioned, allowing for the great difference of years, there is very little, if any, reſemblance. This laſt was copied by W. Dolle, before Milton's LOGIC, 1672. Afterwards by Robert White; and next by Vertue, one of his chief works, in 1725. There are four or five original pictures of our author. The firſt, a half length with a laced ruff, is by Cornelius Janſen, in 1618, when he was only a boy of ten years old. It had belonged to Milton's widow, his third wife, who lived in Cheſhire. This was in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Hollis, having been purchaſed at Mr. Charles Stanhope's ſale for thirty one guineas in June, 1760. Lord Harrington wiſhing to have the lot returned, Mr. Hollis replied, 'his lordſhip's whole eſtate ſhould 'not repurchaſe it.' It was engraved by J. B. Cipriani in 1760. Mr. Stanhope bought it of the executors of Milton's widow for twenty guineas. Another, which had alſo belonged to Milton's widow, is in the poſſeſſion of the Onſlow family. This, which is not at all like Faithorne's crayon drawing, and by ſome is ſuſpected not to be a portrait of Milton, has been more than once engraved by Vertue, who in his firſt plate of it, dated 1731, and in others, makes the age twenty-one. This has been alſo engraved by Houbraken in 1741, and by Cipriani. The ruff is much in the neat ſtyle of painting ruffs, about and before 1628. The picture is handſomer than the engravings. This portrait is mentioned in Aubrey's manuſcript Life of Milton, 1681, as then belonging to the widow. And he ſays, 'MEM. *Writs his name in red letters on his* 'pictures which his widowe has, to preſerve 'them.' Vertue, in a letter to Mr. Chriſtian, in the Britiſh Muſeum, about 1720, propoſes to aſk Prior the poet, whether there had not been a picture of Milton in the late lord Dorſet's collection. The ducheſs of Portland has a miniature of his head, when young: the face has a ſtern thoughtfulneſs, and, to uſe his own expreſſion, is *ſevere in youthful beauty*. Before Peck's NEW MEMOIRS of Milton, printed 1740, is a pretended head of Milton in exquiſite mezzotinto, done by the ſecond J. Faber; which is characteriſtically unlike any other repreſentation of our author I remember to have ſeen. It is from a painting given to Peck by ſir John Meres of Kirby-Belers in Leiceſterſhire. But Peck himſelf knew that he was impoſing upon the public: for having aſked Vertue whether he thought it a picture of Milton, and Vertue peremptorily anſwering in the negative, Peck replied, 'I'll have a ſcraping 'from it, however; and let poſterity ſettle 'the difference,' Beſides, in this picture the left hand is on a book, lettered PARADISE LOST. But Peck ſuppoſes the age about twenty-five, when Milton had never thought of that poem or ſubject. Peck mentions a head done by Milton himſelf on board; but it does not appear to be authenticated. The Richardſons, and next the Tonſons, had the admirable crayon-drawing above-mentioned, done by Faithorne, the beſt likeneſs extant, and for which Milton ſate at the age of ſixty-two. About the year 1725, Vertue carried this drawing, with other reputed engravings and paintings of Milton, to Milton's favourite daughter Deborah, a very ſenſible woman, who died the wife of Abraham Clarke, a weaver in Spitalfields, in 1727, aged 76. He contrived to have them brought into the room as if by accident, while he was converſing with her. At ſeeing the drawing, taking no notice of the reſt, ſhe ſuddenly cried out in great ſurpriſe, *O Lord, that is the picture of my father! How came you by it?* And, ſtroking down the hair of her forehead, added, *Juſt ſo my father wore his hair.* She was very like Milton. This head, by Faithorne, was etched by Richardſon the father about 1734.

* Among ſir A. Cokain's Epigrams, there is one to Moſeley, on his edition of B. and Fletcher, B. ii. 35.

1734, with the addition of a laurel-crown to help the propriety of the motto. It is before the EXPLANATORY NOTES on the PARADISE LOST, by the Richardsons, Lond. 1734, 8vo. The busts prefixed to Milton's PROSE-WORKS by Birch, 1738, and by Baron 1753, are engraved by Vertue from a bad drawing made by J. Richardson, after an original cast in plaister about fifty. Of this cast Mr. Hollis gave a drawing by Cipriani to Speaker Onslow, in 1759. It was executed, perhaps on the publication of the DEFENSIO, by one Pierce, an artist of some note, the same who did the marble bust of sir Christopher Wren in the Bodleian library; or by Abraham Simon. Mr. Hollis bought it of Vertue. It has been remodelled in wax by Goffet. Richardson the father also engraved this bust, for The POEMS AND CRITICAL ESSAYS of S. Say, 1754, 4to. [See col. 2.] The drawings, as well as engravings, of Milton by Cipriani, are many. There is a drawing of our author by Deacon: it is taken from a proof-impression on wax of a seal by Thomas Simon, Cromwell's chief mint-master, first in the hands of Mr. Yeo, afterwards of Mr. Hollis. This, a profile, has been lately engraved by Ryland. Mr. Hollis had a small steel puncheon of Milton's head, a full front, for a seal or ring, by the same T. Simon, who did many more of Milton's party in the same way. The medal of Milton struck by Tanner, for auditor Benson, is after the old plaister-bust, and Faithorne's crayon-piece, chiefly the latter. So is the marble bust in the Abbey, by Rysbrack, 1737. Scheemaker's marble bust, for Dr. Mead, and bought at his sale by [the late] Mr. Duncombe [of Yorkshire], was professedly and exactly copied from the plaister-bust. Faithorne's is the most common representation of Milton's head. Either that, or the Onslow picture, are the heads in Bentley's, and Tickell's, and Newton's editions. All by Vertue. Milton's daughter Deborah abovementioned, the daughter of his first wife, and his amanuensis, told Vertue, that 'her 'father was of a fair complexion, a little 'red in his cheeks, and light brown lank 'hair.' *Letter to Mr. Christian*, ut supr. MS. Brit. Mus.

It is diverting enough, that M. Vandergucht engraved for Tonson's edition, 1713, a copy of Marshall's print 1645, with his own name and the accompaniment of this Greek inscription, an unperceived reflection on himself. I am not sure, if Vertue * has not fallen into the same unlucky mistake.

Since these imperfect and hasty notices were thrown together, Sir Joshua Reynolds has purchased a picture of Milton, for one hundred guineas. It was brought to sir Joshua last summer by one Mr. Hunt, a printseller and picture-dealer, who bought it of a broker; but the broker does not know the person of whom he had it. The portrait is dressed in black, with a band; and the painter's mark and date are 'S. C. 1653.' This is written on the back. 'This picture 'belonged to Deborah Milton, who was her 'father's amanuensis: at her death it was sold 'to sir W. Davenant's family. It was 'painted by Mr. Samuel Cooper, who was 'painter to Oliver Cromwell, at the time 'Milton was Latin Secretary to the Protec-'tor. The painter and poet were near of 'the same age; Milton was born in 1608; 'and died in 1674; and Cooper was born in '1609, and died in 1672; and were compa-'nions and friends till death parted them. 'Several encouragers and lovers of the fine 'arts at that time wanted this picture; par-'ticularly Lord Dorset, John Somers, esq. 'sir Robert Howard, Dryden, Atterbury, Dr. 'Aldrich, and sir John Denham.' Lord Dorset was probably the lucky man; for this seems to be the very picture for which, as I have before observed, Vertue wished Prior to search in lord Dorset's collection. Sir Joshua Reynolds says, "The picture is "admirably painted, and with such a cha-"racter of nature, that I am perfectly sure it "was a striking likeness. I have now a "distinct idea of the countenance of Mil-"ton, which cannot be got from any of the "other pictures that I have seen. It is per-"fectly preserved, which shews that it has "been shut up in some drawer; if it had "been exposed to the light, the colours "would long before this have vanished."

With the picture above-mentioned (by Janssen) Mr. Hollis "walked "calmly out of his lodgings," when on fire, taking that only in his hand. (See our vol. L. p. 426.) Mr. Brand Hollis, we suppose, is the present possessor.—— "Richardson the father engraved "this bust for the Poems and Critical "Essays of S. Say, 1754, 4to." Here is a small mistake or two. This is the same "etching" that is before mentioned to have been made "by Richard-"son about 1734," which was lent, on this occasion, to the editor of Mr. Say's works, published in "1745." Mr. R. was not living in 1754. But there is another etching of Milton by Richardson, before he was blind, and much younger than fifty, with some bombast verses under it, which shall be annexed to this article:

"Authentic Homer, Light's whole foun-
"tain flows,
"Immense, fierce dazzling yet, and tor-
"rent glows;

"His

* The inscription under Vertue's plate is, Τὸν περὶ Μίλω' ὑμνήσει, εἰδὼ δ' ἀγαθοῖσι κακοῖσι
'Ομβλωπῆ μὲν ἄμερσε, δίδε δ' ἠνίκα πάντων. ED.

"His temper'd beam the Mantuan bard
"reflects,
"Shines sweeter, and his fairest rays
"selects:
"Thine, Milton, both, but not both these
"alone,
"Thou, like Elysium, know'st another
"sun. J. R. jun."

"It must be owned, that this miniature of Milton, lately purchased by sir Joshua Reynolds, strongly resembles Vandyck's picture of Selden in the Bodleian library at Oxford: and it is highly probable that Cooper should have executed a miniature of Selden, as a companion to the heads of other heroes of the commonwealth; for Cooper painted Oliver Cromwell, in the possession of the Frankland family; and another, in profile, at Devonshire-house; Richard Cromwell, at Strawberry-hill; Secretary Thurlow, belonging to Lord James Cavendish; and Ireton, Cromwell's general, now or late in the collection of David Polhill, esquire. Cooper was painter to the party, if such a party could have a painter. The inference, however, might be applied to prove that this head is Cooper's miniature of Milton."

For "David Polhill, Esquire," in the above extract, we should read "Charles Polhill, Esquire," a descendant of Cromwell.

In a note on Milton's first Elegy, *Ad Carolum Deodatum*, Mr. Warton says, that this Charles Deodate (who must be carefully distinguished from Carlo Dati, Milton's Florentine friend,) "was a "*fellow collegian* at Trinity College, "Oxford, where he was entered in "1621, with Alexander Gill, another "of Milton's intimate friends." But Gill, who had been admitted there in 1612, was in 1621 usher of Saint Paul's school, from which, it is afterwards said, "he sent Milton's friend Deodate "to Trinity College, Oxford."

(To be continued.)

68. *An Enquiry into the Effects of putting a Stop to the* African *Slave Trade, and of granting Liberty to the Slaves in the* British *Sugar Colonies. By the Author of the "Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of "*African *Slaves in the* British *Colonies."* 8vo. 1784."

THIS plan consists in "changing "the slave trade for an ordinary com"merce, or mutual barter, of commo"dities with Africa, on terms of equa"lity, by establishing factories, encou"raging civilization on that coast, and "returning some of our West Indian "slaves to their original country."—— Supposing that the Sugar Colonies, either by their own choice, or the events of war, should be separated from Britain, the Enquirer suggests "the possi"bility of our being supplied with su"gar, that necessary of life, from "Africa." Supposing them to continue united, it might afford a market for their rum. From the success of the Portuguese among the Negroes, and from the information of an intelligent sea-officer, who has lately commanded on the coast, "it is clear (he says) that "the Africans are capable of instruc"tion and improvement, and that agri"culture and arts might easily be in"troduced among them." Sugar, tobacco, indigo, &c. might be cultivated in St. Thomas's; negro teachers and artists might in time be sent out from that island to instruct and improve their brethren on the continent, &c. Visionary as this plan may seem to those who are interested in defeating it, a blessing surely will attend the endeavours of all who shall co-operate, in any manner, to remove this scandal on our humanity and religion, this diabolical traffick in human flesh.

69. *The Case of our Fellow Creatures, the oppressed* Africans, *respectfully recommended to the serious Consideration of the Legislature of* Great Britain, *by the People called* Quakers. 8vo.

AFTER what we have said above, it is needless to add, that we join, heart and hand, with these humane petitioners, who have delivered, with great energy and pathos, the sentiments that must, on this occasion, impress every feeling heart, and which, we think, cannot but operate on those who, if they had the will, have certainly the power to redress this evil.

70. *Outlines of a ready Plan for protecting* London, *and its Environs, from the Depredations of Housebreakers, Street and Highway Robbers.* 8vo.

IT is here proposed that London should be patrolled every night by its militia, new modelled "on some effec"tive plan," and Westminster, with the out-parishes in Middlesex, by detachments from the foot-guards, having "one principal guard-house, at the "junction of Tottenham Court Road "with Oxford Street, to supply a con"venient number of detached out"posts, and the Eastern suburbs being "protected

"protected by the garrison at the "Tower." The stations recommended for out-posts in Westminster, &c. are, "Eastward, the N. E. corner of "Grays-Inn Garden-wall, Clerkenwell "Green, Hoxton Square; on the other "sides, some convenient station in the "upper part of the new buildings in "St. Mary-le-Bonne, S. E. corner of "Berkeley Square, Broadway, West-"minster; and, for the interior parts, "Leicester Fields, and Lincolns-Inn "Fields." A party to be mustered, and turn out every evening at eight o'clock, sufficient to furnish two serjeants' guards at each of these stations; one half to proceed, under their respective serjeants, to the outlying posts, and the other to remain at the principal guard-house, to be ready in case of alarm, and for a relief. Instead of firelocks, to be armed with large horse-pistols and short bayonets fixed to them, and provided with watch-coats; half a serjeant's guard, which consists (in the whole) of twelve men and two corporals, to take post at each guard-house, while the other half patrole the neighbouring streets, within a limited district, according to a prescribed route, for two hours, and then to return and be relieved, as should all the out-posts, at the expiration of those four hours, from the chief guard-house; and the return of the latter guard from their four hours duty will conclude the patrole of the night. These guards, while on duty, to be under the direction of the civil power; in Westminster, of the High Steward, or High Bailiff; and in Middlesex, under the Lord Lieutenant; at least till the "loose flimsy government" of that city be reformed by law; a justice of peace attending the chief guard-house in rotation every night, and a constable presiding at each of the out-posts.

The constant city-guard for London, it is proposed, should be 300 effective men, and the guard-houses are recommended to be fixed at "The Bank, for "the chief central guard-house; Bar-"tholomew Close; The Obelisk at "Fleet-bridge; Monument Yard; The "N. W. end of Houndsditch, in Bi-"shopsgate Street." Parties to patrole from each of these stations, as in Westminster. And the garrison at the Tower to send parties to "three guard-houses, "stationed in Wellclose Square, White-"chapel Church-Yard, and at some "convenient spot to the N. E. of Spital "Fields Market." All the parishes in London and Westminster, &c. to contribute coals, candle, and beer-money, for their use and refreshment. Thus Westminster, &c. would have a nightly guard of above 300 men, and London of nearly 150*. And, in like manner, the most unfrequented roads near the capital, viz. as far as Kilburn, Acton, Hampstead, Highgate, Newington, Hackney, Stratford, Saint George's Fields, Greenwich, Fulham, and Turnham Green, are proposed to be guarded from 8 or 9 to 11 or 12 in the summer, and from 6 or 9 to 10 in the winter, by parties of light-horse, from four to six or eight on each station, and two constantly patroling, with guard-houses for their reception and shelter.

The above plan, well digested, we doubt not, would be effectual. Objections will probably be started, of which we are not aware, as the principal seem obviated by the proposer, and of the great use and occasional necessity of such a military guard we had abundant proof in the tumults of 1780—*quos animus meminisse horret.*

71. *A Translation of the* Inferno *of* Dante Alighieri, *in* English *Verse. With Historical Notes, and the Life of* Dante. *To which is added, A Specimen of a New Translation of the* Orlando Furioso *of* Ariosto. *By* Henry Boyd, *M. A.* 2 *Vols.* 8vo.

THIS work was printed by subscription, and, by the Dedication to the Bishop of Derry, Earl of Bristol, (who, we are told, had offered it his patronage,) which is dated from "Killeigh, "near Tullamore," the translator should seem to be an Hibernian†. *Magnum opus movet*, as, to render the darkness (if we may so say) of the *Inferno* visible to English eyes, requires (to say no more) great knowledge of the idioms of both languages.

Mr. Boyd first presents us with "A "summary View of the *Inferno*, from "Warton's History of English Poetry, "Vol. III. Sect. 33," which is followed by "A comparative View of the *In-*

* "Paris is said to have a night-guard of 200 horse and 400 foot, who watch and patrole the streets, one half of them, alternately, every night."

† We should otherwise have supposed him to be of Scotland, by the Shibboleth of *will* for *shall*; e. g. p. 40, "We *will* at the same "time see the different ideas," &c.

"*ferno*,

"*ferno*, with some other Poems [the "Iliad, Æneid, Paradise Lost, &c.] relative to the original Principles of "Human Nature, on which they are "founded, or to which they appeal;" "An Historical Essay of the State of "Affairs in the XIIIth and XIVth "Centuries, with respect to the History "of Florence; with a View of their "Influence on the succeeding Ages;" and "The Life of Dante, from Leonardo Bruni," of which we will now add an abridgement.

"*Caccia Guido* was the name of his "family, one of the first in Florence. "*Alighieri* was that of the maternal "line, natives of Ferrara, from a golden wing* which they bore on their "arms. The poet was born in 1265, "and very early displayed both a superior genius and an amorous disposition, his passion for the lady, whom "he has celebrated in his poem by the "name of Beatrice, commencing at "nine years of age, though, by his own "account, it seems to have been as "chaste and platonic as that of his successor, Petrarch. Her death, at the "age of twenty-six, threw him into a "profound melancholy, which, as his "friends advised him, he endeavoured "to remove by marriage; but in vain; "his wife being another Xantippe, he "separated himself from her, though "she had borne him several children, "and afterwards fell into a profligate "course of life, from which he was "rescued by the prayers of his mistress, now a saint, who prevailed on "the spirit of Virgil to accompany him "through the *Infernal* regions. Such, "he says, was the origin of his *Divina* "*Commedia*, of which the *Inferno* constitutes a part. Ambition, however, "was the immediate cause of all his "succeeding misfortunes. Entering into the army, his bravery in an action "in which the Florentines were victorious, near Arezzo, prepared the way "for his advancement in the state. The "Guelfs having then the superiority in "Florence, Dante, in the year 1300, "was elected Prior, with several colleagues, the first executive office in "the republic; and from this exaltation he is said to date his misfortunes. The two noble families of "the Cherchi and Donati, in consequence of an old quarrel, had taken "arms, and a dispute between two "branches of the family of Cancellieri "of Pistoia, who had formed factions "called *Blacks* and *Whites*, determined "the Donati to join the Cancellieri, or "*Blacks*, and the Cherchi to join the "*Whites*. And, to put an end to the "quarrel, Dante and his collegues ordered the heads of the opposite factions to remove from Pistoia to Florence, where some joined the Blacks, "and some the Whites. Carlo Donati "advising an application to the Pope, "Boniface VIII, to terminate these intestine broils, by sending Charles of "Valois, of the blood royal of France, "a great clamour was made by the "Whites, and Dante, perceiving the "pernicious consequences, took, from "that time, a decided part against "them, though, with the semblance "of impartiality, he ordered the "leaders of both parties into confinement. But the Whites were soon released, while the Blacks remained in "bonds or exile. Charles of Valois "was sent to Florence. He at first preserved moderation; but on a sudden, "when matters were ripe, he recalled "the exiles of the Black faction, and "banished their adversaries. Dante, "then at Rome, returned only to meet "the same fate, and to see his possessions confiscated, and his house razed "to the foundation, having, in his absence, been declared contumacious "for not appearing before the Podesta, "to a charge for misdemeanours committed during his priorate. For four "years he, and several other illustrious "exiles, endeavoured to enter their native city by force; but not succeeding, they then dispersed. Dante's "first patron was the great Cane de la "Scala, Prince of Verona, whom he "has celebrated in the first canto of his "*Inferno*. But partly by his melancholy turn, which made a buffoon "more acceptable, and partly, perhaps, "by his republican frankness, he lost "this prince's favour. From Verona "he is said to have retired to France, "and disputed, Boccacio affirms, in the "theological schools of Paris. In "1308, Henry Count of Luxemburgh "being raised to the empire, Dante attached himself to his interests, wrote "in his service, it is supposed, his Latin "work, *De Monarchia*, and in 1311 instigated him to lay siege to Florence. "The Emperor, however, was repulsed, and his death next year deprived "the poet of all hopes of re-establish-

"ment

* *Vellucello.*

" ment in his native country. Poor and " dependent, he spent many years in " roving over Italy, till he found an " honourable establishment at Ravenna " by the friendship of Guido Novallo " de Polenta, lord of that place. Here " he was liberally entertained for the " few remaining years of his life, and " eloquence being one of his talents, " which had occasioned his having been " sent on fourteen different embassies, " Guido sent him as his ambassador to " Venice, to negociate a peace with that " state. But not being able to procure a " public audience, and returning to Ra- " venna by land, from his apprehension " of the Venetian fleet, the mortifica- " tion of his failure, and the fatigue of " his journey, threw him into a fever, " which occasioned his death, Sept. 14, " 1321, in the palace of his friend, who " honoured his memory with the most " tender regard, by ordering the body, " adorned with poetical ornaments, to " be carried on a bier through the prin- " cipal streets of Ravenna, by the most " illustrious citizens, and to be depo- " sited in a marble coffin, himself pro- " nouncing the funeral oration, and ex- " pressing his design of erecting a most " splendid monument, which his sub- " sequent misfortunes prevented. Many " epitaphs were written, at his request. " Bernardo Bembo, father of the cele- " brated cardinal, raised a handsome " monument over his neglected ashes, " or rather bones, which, before that " time, the Florentines had twice un- " successfully endeavoured to gain from " Ravenna. He began his immortal " work, Boccace says, in his 38th year, " and had finished seven cantos of his " *Inferno* before his exile. The begin- " ning of his poem was fortunately " preserved, in the plunder of his " house, by an intelligent poet, named " Dino. He sent it to the Marquess " Marcello Malespina, who returned it " to the author, and urged him to pro- " ceed When he completed it, does " not appear. Among other instances " of the high estimation in which it was " held at Florence, Ceno de Ascoli, a " celebrated physician and astrologer, " for writing parodies on it, was burnt " there about three years after the " death of the poet whom he had " maligned."

The Speech of Beatrice to the elected Spirits in Purgatory, with an Account of the Lapse and Conversion of Dante, the translator has annexed, from the XXXth Canto of his *Purgatorio*, " as " the best introduction to the following " work," of which we will now add an extract, which shall be the conclusion of the XXIVth Canto, in which a noble Pistoian acquaints the author with the fate both of Pistoia and Florence.

XX.

" Ye ask to know my race—from Arno's vale
Hurl'd headlong down, I sought the depths of Hell;
For more than common villainy renown'd.
No fiercer savage haunts the moonlight wild*,
Nor owns a den with bloodier deeds defil'd,
As well Pistoia knows, my native ground.

XXI.

" Yet, ere we pass, illustrious Bard †, enquire
Why here below he feels the penal fire;
More fit to join the sanguinary band.
I spoke—the sinner heard my just request,
And turning round his faded face unbless'd,
Explain'd his title to the snaky strand.

XXII.

" No deadlier pang my parting spirit bore,
Since first she sunk to this disastrous shore,
Than the keen censure of thy judging eye.
'Twas sacrilege, and lust of hallow'd gold,
Among the spoiler troop my name enroll'd,
Still forc'd the fiery plague in vain to fly.

XXIII.

" But, lest my deadly plagues regale thy sight,
Know, if thou e'er should'st see the bounds of light,
(Unhappy Florentine! attend thy doom.)
The swarthy tribe ‡ on fair Pistoia's plain
Shall turn the day, and rally once again,
And colonise once more their native home.

XXIV.

" I see, by Mars exhal'd, an hostile cloud
The tented plain of Valdimagra shroud,
And sweep Piceno's field with whirlwind sway!
See! where the swarthy band obscures the field!
The foe inglorious drops the silver shield;
Go to thy friends, foretell the dreadful day."

The above, we need not add, is sufficiently close and spirited to give an adequate idea of the original; and the same we can justly say of the whole work. The stanza, it is observable, is not that of Dante, but much more easy, a liberty, we think, very allowable.—The notes are very useful, and indeed necessary, additions, as they illustrate

* " Surnamed Bestia, from his savage disposition. He was notorious for robbery and sacrilege," of which a remarkable instance is given.

† Virgil, Dante's guide.

‡ " He foretells the prevalency of the Black faction under Charles of Valois, and the banishment of Dante. See Life of Dante. Hist. Florent."

the facts and persons introduced in the poem. Had the translator been acquainted with some excellent verses by the late Mr. Yorke to his sister (Lady Anson), occasioned by her copying a picture of Dante by Clovio, he would certainly have mentioned them. (See vol. XL. p. 38.) And we are much surprised that the shocking story of Count Ugolino should not have extorted an elogium on the great painter who has drawn it.

To give the reader an opportunity of comparing the first part of Scott's *Christian Life*, chap. III, with the view of futurity given by Dante, a "Summary "View of the Platonic Doctrine, with "respect to a future State," is annexed, from that author. The "Specimen of "a new Translation of Ariosto" is the story of Zerbino and Isabella, Canto XXIV; but as the *Furioso* has been so admirably translated by Mr. Hoole, though not in stanzas, we shall only add, that "the entire translation," Mr. Boyd informs us, "has been finished "some years."

This version is in general correct and spirited, and frequently poetical; it will therefore please an English, more than an Italian, reader, who compares it with the original, as it is often diffuse, and the sense of the author is often amplified, and sometimes retrenched, with a freedom which few (we should think) will approve. Thus in Canto IV, which describes "the Limbo of "the ancients," and where the translator says, "he has taken the liberty of "adding some characteristic imagery to "the 'muster-roll of names' which "constitutes a great part of this Canto "in the original," among the Patriarchs, "David Re," we know not why, is omitted, and "Abraam Patriarcha," and

"Israel, con suo padre, et co' *suoi nati*,
"Et con Rachele, per cui tanto fe,"

(literally,

"Israel, with his father and *his sons*,
"And Rachel, earn'd by many a toilsome
"hour,")

are branched out into this stanza:

"Then he*, who with his small domestic
"band
"Follow'd the vision of the promis'd land
"Through many a smiling plain to Jor-
"dan's shore;
"He† that so dear the Syrian damsel
"bought,
"His *spouse*‡, and they§ that to their
"father brought
"The fraudful mantle, stain'd with savage
"gore."

Here, not to cavil at the vulgarity of the word "spouse," the "characteristic "imagery" is not only arbitrarily, but improperly, annexed to the "sons of "Israel," as it "stains" them with an imputation of fraud at least, which, however just, Dante, far from expressing, could never intend.

In like manner, these three lines,

"Quegli è Homero poeta sourano,
"L'altr' è Horatio satiro, che vene,
"Ovidio è 'l terzo, et l'ultimo Lucano,"

(literally,

"'Tis Homer, he who every bard sur-
"pass'd,
"Horace approaches next, for satire
"fam'd,
"The third is Ovid, Lucan is the last,")

are expanded into these nine:

"'Tis mighty Homer, first of bards, who
"sung
"How on the flying rear Achilles hung,
"And all the terrors of Scamander's
"field.
"Near him the master‖ of the Latian lyre,
"Who civilis'd the rude satyric choir,
"And bade them mingle with the po-
"lish'd throng;
"And mighty Lucan, stain'd with civil
"blood,
"With him**, who to the swans on Isis's
"flood
"In exile sung his sweetly plaintive
"song."

To us the names only, as in the original, are much more expressive than this circumlocution, by which, "like "expanded gold," to adopt a simile in Irene, they "exchange solid strength "for feeble lustre." Besides, to such a poet as Dante, the names alone were sufficient, as, when he heard who these poets were, he knew, as well as his informer, what and where they sung.

72. *An Essay on Punctuation.* 12mo.

THIS is an admirable treatise on punctuation, infinitely superior to any that has hitherto appeared; and though the subject is dry and unpromising, it is enlivened, by the author, with a great variety of appolite examples, pleasing sentiments, and ingenious remarks.

By an advertisement subjoined we are authorised to ascribe this tract to [the

* Abraham. † Jacob. ‡ Rachel. § The sons of Israel. ‖ Horace. ** Ovid.

Rev. Mr. Robertſon], the author of a ſmall volume, publiſhed in 1762, intituled, "An Introduction to the Study "of Polite Literature."

73. *Thoughts on the Slavery of the Negroes.* 8o.

MR. WESLEY publiſhed an excellent tract with this title twenty years ago. (See our vol. XXXV. p. 137.)—This is totally different, though it breathes the ſame ſpirit of humanity towards our oppreſſed fellow-creatures, which has lately dictated ſeveral other publications on the ſame ſubject, particularly thoſe of Mr. Ramſay and the Quakers. May they have the deſired effect!

74. *Verſes on the Death of Dr.* Samuel Johnſon. 4to.

THIS tribute, though late, for which the author apologiſes, is not unworthy the ſubject, as the reader may collect from the following ſpecimen:

"Ye youths, who, fir'd by bold Longinus' page,
Join critic chaſteneſs with inventive rage,
As on your claſſic brows ye wiſh to twine
The temperate olive with the glowing vine,
Fix'd on his precepts, as your footſteps rove
Through the clear Stagyrite's immortal grove,
Tell the wide world with what an eagle eye
He plann'd his progreſs through ſucceeding ſky,
Pierc'd the thick clouds of error in his flight,
On dazzling talents fix'd his ſtedfaſt ſight,
Equal the vapoury meteors to diſcern,
Or mark the radiant fires that pureſt burn,
Intenſive Science ſaw his ſteps invade
The deep receſſes of her awful ſhade.
Through the deep glade his penetrative eye
Pierc'd to thoſe truths which vulgar ken defy,
The oak majeſtic ſkilful to divide
From the wild ſcions ſpringing by its ſide."

"Theſe are good rhymes," as Peter's father ſaid of his juvenile productions; but in accenting the participle in the following line he differs from the great philologiſt, and from Pope:

"On each *enervate* ſtring they taught the
"note."

And ſome paſſages are rather obſcure.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

April 22. The Wonder—Roſina.
23. Tancred and Sigiſmunda—Comus.
25. The Double Gallant—Bon Ton.
26. The Mourning Bride—The Citizen.
27. The Earl of Eſſex—*The Humouriſt.*
28. The Tempeſt—Ditto.
29. Lymon—Ditto.
30. As You like It—Ditto.
May 2. School for Scandal—Ditto.
3. Recruiting Officer—Flitch of Bacon.
4. Grecian Daughter—The Humouriſt.
5. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Caldron.
6. The Gameſters—Comus.
7. As You like It—The Humouriſt.
8. Clandeſtine Marriage—Deaf Lover.
10. Macbeth—Bon Ton.
11. Way to keep Him—Who's the Dupe?
12. Double Dealer—Iriſh Widow.
13. School for Fathers—High Life below Stairs.
14. As You like It—The Humouriſt.
16. The Confederacy—The Deſerter.
17. New Way to pay Old Debts—Caldron.
18. As You like It—The Humouriſt.
19. The Weſt Indian—Roſina.
20. Provok'd Huſband—The Lyar.
21. The Beggar's Opera—Gentle Shepherd.
23. Love in a Village—Engliſhman in Paris.
24. Braganza—Comus.
25. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Comus.
26. The Committee—The Author.
27. Maid of the Mill—Deuce is in Him.
30. School for Scandal—The Critic.

COVENT-GARDEN.

April 23. Hamlet—Comus.
23. Othello—The Poor Soldier.
25. The Caſtle of Andaluſia—The Deſerter.
26. Faſhionable Levities—The Nunnery.
27. Fontainbleau—Barataria.
28. The Careleſs Huſband—Ditto.
29. Faſhionable Levities—The Nunnery.
30. Merry Wives of Windſor—Poor Soldier
May 2. The Fair Penitent—Barataria.
3. Macbeth—Ditto.
4. Alexander the Great—Lethe.
5. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
6. Love makes a Man—The Contrivances.
7. Winter's Tale—Devil upon Two Sticks.
9. Faſhionable Levities—Barataria.
10. Follies of a Day—Poor Soldier.
11. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Three Weeks after Marriage.
12. *The Campaign*—Retaliation.
13. Which is the Man?—Barnaby Brittle.
14. The Campaign—Barataria.
16. Othello—Midas.
17. The Duenna—Mock Doctor.
18. New Way to pay Old Debts—Deſerter.
19. The Campaign—Barataria.
20. Faſhionable Levities—Poor Soldier.
21. Caſtle of Andaluſia—Barnaby Brittle.
24. Merry Wives of Windſor—Barataria.
25. Fontainbleau—Ditto.
26. The Capricious Lady—Three Weeks after Marriage.
27. Follies of a Day—Poor Soldier.
28. Which is the Man?—Contrivances.

CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*(Those marked thus * have been, or will be, reviewed.)*

POLITICAL.

A Retrospective View of the Standing Army *Murray*
The Reporter, 1s 6d *Murray*
Original Papers relating to India, 2s *Debrett*
*Price on the American Revolution, 2s 6d *Cadell*
Lord Sheffield on Irish Affairs, boards, 7s *Debrett*
Lord Mountmorres on ditto, 2s *Almon*
Reports of the Commissioners of public Accounts, vol. I. 4to, boards, 1l 1s *Cadell*
Remarks on the Commutation Act, 2s 6d *Becket*
Plan for settling the Government of Ireland, 1s 6d *Stockdale*
*Stevenson's Address to B. Edwards, Esq; on the West Indian Trade, 8vo, 1s 6d *Nicoll*
D'Ivernois's View of the Revolutions of Geneva, 6s *Cadell*
Three Letters to the People of Great Britain, 2s *Debrett*
Remarks on the landed Policy of England, 2 vol. 6s. sewed *Brooks*
Essay on the Polity of England, 8vo, boards, 6s *Cadell*
*Manufactures improper Subjects of Taxation, 1s *Phillips*
A Gleam of Comfort to this distracted Empire
A Cloud of Facts against a Gleam of Comfort, 2s *Stockdale*
The Claims of the Public on the Member, 1s *Stockdale*
Thoughts on the Westminster Scrutiny, 1s 6d *Debrett*
The Claims of British Seamen, 1s *Moore*
*Renwick's Address to Parliament, 2s *Law*
Answer to the Reply to the Treasury Pamphlet, 2s *Stockdale*
Dean Tucker's Reflections on Irish Affairs, 1s *Cadell*
Williams's loose Thoughts on ditto, 1s 6d *Sutherland*
Every Man his own Law maker, 1s *Stockdale*
Tim Twisting to Dick Twining, on the Tea Act, 2s
Thirty-nine Articles on a Plan of Reform, 6d *Johnson*
Considerations on Finance, 1s 6d *Wilkie*
Stair's State of the public Revenue, 6d *Stockdale*
Political Psalm, 2s 6d *Ridgeway*
Thoughts on the commercial Regulations with Ireland, 1s 6d *Jarvis*
We have been all in the wrong, 2s *Debrett*
Remarks on the Report of the India Directors, 1s 6d *Cadell*
Answer to the second Report of the India Directors, 2s *Cadell*
*Thoughts on the Freedom of Elections, 1s 6d *Wilkie*
Short Essay on the Modes of Defence *ditto*
Answer to ditto *Almon*
Reply to the Answer to ditto *Wilkie*
Reports of the Lords of the Committee of Council, 2s *Stockdale*

HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Baron de Tott, vol. I. 6s. boards *Robinson*
Memoirs of Aristeus, 3s *Bew*
*Memoirs of the Baron de Tott, 2 vol. 10s 6d boards *Jarvis*
History and Antiquities of York, 3 vol. 10s. 6d. boards *Robinson*
Description of York Cathedral, boards, 5s *ditto*
Gillies's History of ancient Greece, 2 vol. 4to *Cadell*

LAW.

Appendix to Burn's Justice, 8vo. sewed, 3s *Lister*
Laws concerning Horses, 1s 6d *Whieldon*
Powell's Laws of Mortgages, 7s *Ditto*
Enquiry into the Extent of the Power of Juries, 1s 6d

PHYSIC.

*Douglas's Case of a ruptured Uterus, 1s 6d *Johnson*
Thoughts on Relaxation of human Bodies *Nicoll*
Fearon on Cancers, 1s 6d *Johnson*
Gardner's animal Œconomy, 8vo. 6s *ditto*
Day on infectious Air, 1s 6d *Wilkie*
Stack's medical Cases, 2s *Johnson*
Balfour's Influence of the Moon in Fevers, 1s 6d *Robinson*
Cerp on the Jaundice *Dilly*
Franklin on animal Magnetism, 2s 6d *Johnson*
Motherby's medical Dictionary, fol. bound, 2l 2s *Johnson*
Minors on trepanning the Scull, 2s 6d *Robinson*
Fowler on Tobacco, 2s *Johnson*
Wathen on the Cataract, 3s *Dilly*
Stevenson on Blood-letting, 3s *Bladon*
Reid on Consumptions, 8vo. 6s *Cadell*
Brand on Ruptures, 2s 6d *Rew*
Rigby on animal Heat, 5s *Johnson*
Sheldon's absorbent System, 4to. boards, 1l 1s *The Author*
Neale on the Venereal Disease 1s 6d. *Burnett*
Coley on the Ague, 1s *Murray*

DIVINITY.

Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1s *Baldwin*
*Watson's Collection of theological Tracts, 6 vol. sewed, 1l 11s 6d *Evans*
Three Discourses, at Maze Pond, Southwark, 1s *Dilly*
Richard's History of Antichrist, 1s 6d *Buckland*
Martin's Sermon on the Death of Mrs. Storgis, 6d *ditto*
Bishop Newcome's Version of the minor Prophets, 4to. 10s 6d *Johnson*

Binney's

Blaney's Tranſlation of Jeremiah and Lamentations, 4to. boards, 11 1s *Cadell*
Jeffe's Diſcourſe on Education, 8d *Baldwin*
Gretton's Diſcourſe on Religion and Morality, 6d *Whieldon*
*Berkeley's Sermon on the Reform, 6d. 1s. and 1s 6d *Johnſon*
Commentaries and Eſſays on Scripture, No. III. 1s 6d *Johnſon*

PHILOSOPHY, ARTS, and SCIENCES.

Paley's moral Philoſophy, 4to. boards, 1l 1s *Faulder*
The Theory of Harmonics, boards, 1l 1s *Walter*
Cavallo on Aeroſtation, 8vo. 7s *Dilly*
Enfield's natural Philoſophy, 4to. boards, 12s *Johnſon*
Atwood's Experiments on Motion, &c. 8vo. 10s 6d *Cadell*
Adams on Electricity, *new edit.* 7s 6d *Adams*
Dobſon on fixed Air, boards, 4s *Cadell*

POETRY.

Elegy to the Memory of Capt. James King, 1s *Kearſley*
The Patriot Soldier, 2s *Longman*
Criticiſms on the Rolliad, a poem, 1s *Ridgeway*
The Dog's Monitor, a ſatyrical poem, 2s *Kearſley*
The Stone Coffin, or a new Way of making Love, 1s *Cattermoul*
*Milton's Poems, by Warton, 8vo. boards, 8s *Cadell*
Garrick's poetical Works, 2 vol. boards, 7s *Debrett*
The Scrolliad, or Hudibraſtic Mirrour, 1s *Ridgeway*
Trifles in Verſe, 2 vol. 5s *Macklow*
An Invitation to Melancholy, 4to *Rivington*
An Ode to Landſdown Hill, 4to *Wilkie*
The new Roſciad, 2s 6d *Macklow*

MISCELLANIES.

The Obſerver, 8vo. boards, 6s *Dilly*
*Andrews's Letters to a young Gentleman on a Tour through France, boards, 6s *Walker*
The Beauties of Great-Britain, 2s 6d *Buckland*
*Hypercriticiſm on Miſs Seward's Louiſa, 1s *Dilly*
*Thickneſſe's Letter to the Earl of Coventry, 1s 6d *Debrett*
Proviſions for the better Maintenance of the Clergy, 6d *Wilkie*
Pinetti's laſt Legacy, 1s *Moore*
Aſylum for fugitive Pieces, 3s. ſewed, *Debrett*
Account of the Temple of Jackley, near Mylaſa, the 4th chapter of vol. I. 10s 6d *Robſon*
Advice to the Officers of the Navy, ſewed, 2s 6d *Flexney*
*Boyd's Inferno of Dante Alighieri, 2 vol. 10s. 6d. boards *Dilly*
Narrative of the Engliſh Priſoners at Bednore, 2s *Kearſley*
Atkinſon's Caſe *Almon*
Miſcellanies in Proſe and Verſe, boards, 3s 6d *J. Walter*
An Eſſay on Medals, 6s *Dodſley*
The Beauties of Cook's Voyages, 12mo. ſewed, 1s 6d *Lister*
Bob Short's Game of Whiſt, 3d *Willis*
Lucubrations by a Lady, 1s 6d *Johnſon*
The Gardener's beſt Companion, 3s *Scatchard*
Remarks on the Knight of the Ten Stars, 1s *Wilkie*
Planting and ornamental Gardening, boards, 8s *Dodſley*
The Reviewers corrected, 6d *Richardſon*
*The Life of John Gilpin, 2s *Bladon*
Willett's Letters to Mrs. Bellamy, 1s 6d *Rowan*
The Degeneracy of the Times, 1s 6d *Kearſley*
Brown's Reſtoration of all Things, 1s 6d *Cadell*
Abercrombie's botanical Arrangements, 2 vol. 7s *Debrett*
The Caſtle-keeper's Aſſiſtant, 1s 6d *Disnell*
Diary for keeping the Accounts of Laborers, 2s *ditto*
The Farmer, 2s 6d *ditto*
The Houſewife, 2s 6d *ditto*
Lord Dundonald on Salt, 2s *Wilkie*
——— on Tar, &c. 1s *ditto*
*Spilſbury's Thoughts on Taxes, 1s *Diſpenſary*
Oikidia, or Nutſhells, boards, 6s *Dilly*
Hey on Duelling, 1s 6d *Cadell*
Heraldry of Nature, 2s 6d *M. Smith*
Eſſay on the Life and Character of Petrarch, 1s 6d *Cadell*
Dornford's two Memorials on the City Police, 1s *Bew*
*Outlines of a Plan for protecting London, 1s *Richardſon*
Birth-day Converſation anticipated, 1s 6d *Smith*
The Words of the Muſic at the Commemoration of Handel, 6d *Lowndes*
The Child's firſt Book, 3d

DRAMATIC.

Barataria, or Sancho turn'd Governour, 1s *Almon*
Faſhionable Levities, 1s 6d
The Critic, or a Tragedy rehearſed, 1s 6d *Becket*
Songs, &c. in the Magic Cavern, 6d *Almon*
The Fair American, a Comic Opera, 1s 6d *ditto*
The Spaniſh Rivals, a Muſical Farce, 1s *ditto*

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

The Rival Brothers, 2 vol. 6s *Symonds*
Phillips's Sentimental Diary, 2 vol. 5s *Bew*
The Virtuous Villagers, 2 vol. 6s *Caſe*
Anna, or the Welch Heireſs, 4 vol. 12s *Lane*
*The Coalition, or Family Anecdotes, 2 vol. 6s. ſewed *Bew*
Camilla, or the Correſpondence of a deceaſed Friend, 3 vol. 9s *Caſe*
Memoirs of a Flea, 2 vol. 6s *Lane*

where they would find meet companions for themſelves.

It is alſo falſe and calumnious to aſſert that they are bound to Jeruſalem; and that rivers and ſeas were to be dried up before them in their paſſage. The Buchanites expect no ſuch thing, and are bound no where but to ſeek a reſidence for a ſhort while where they may be free from the inſults of rude people, as they aſſure themſelves no particular place is neceſſary for them, as their Lord and Maſter, Jeſus Chriſt, will aſſuredly find them ſoon at his ſecond coming, be they where they may at the time.

Some people call Mrs. Buchan a witch, which ſhe treats with contempt. Others declare ſhe calls herſelf the Virgin Mary, which ſhe alſo denies; declaring ſhe has more to boaſt of, viz. that the Virgin Mary was only Chriſt's mother after the fleſh, whereas ſhe aſſures herſelf to be Chriſt's daughter after the ſpirit.

Her huſband is ſtill in the Burgher Seceſſion communion; and when I aſked Mrs. Buchan, and others of the Buchanites who knew me, if they had any word to any of their acquaintances in Glaſgow, they all declared they minded not former things, and former connections, but that the whole of their attention was devoted to their fellow-ſaints, the living a holy life, and thereby haſtening the ſecond coming of their Lord Jeſus Chriſt.

I inſtanced to them that there had been Millennarians before them, who died as other men, and ſaw not in their life-time the ſecond coming of Chriſt. The Buchanites anſwered to this, that thoſe Millennarians, believing the certainty of Chriſt's ſecond coming, and his Millennarian kingdom, lived not the holy life enjoined them, but cared for to-morrow, laid up treaſures on earth, and in moſt things conformed to the world, which conduct of thoſe men haſtened not Chriſt's ſecond coming; but they, conforming ſtrictly to God's word, cannot be diſappointed, if God be true, which, they ſay, would be blaſphemy to doubt or call in queſtion.

I found the Buchanites a very temperate, civil, diſcreet, and ſenſible people, very free in declaring their principles when they were attended to; but moſt of their viſitants behaved in a rude, wicked, and abandoned way, which improper behaviour they met and bore with ſurpriſing patience and propriety. Though I was far from being a convert to their doctrines, I was ſorry to ſee them ſo much inſulted by men whoſe behaviour was barbarous, and unbecoming a civilized people; I adviſed them to follow induſtry, and enforced the ſame by all the arguments I was maſter of. I forewarned them of the diſgrace, poverty, and all their concomitant miſeries, ſuch principles, if perſevered in, would certainly bring upon them: but they were not affected by any thing I could ſay; telling me, they had God's word for their principles and conduct, and that the Bible, wherein they had his words, was the beſt book in the world. I anſwered, God never taught ſuch principles, nor commanded ſuch conduct; and that the Bible, which they applauded ſo much, had led them to folly, and that they would do better to pay more attention to their own judgment and common ſenſe, than to follow the unintelligible writings of other men, and manifeſt abſurdities.—*This account has been deferred from time to time for want of room.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Letter from a Gentleman at Teneriff, dated Dec. 18, 1784

BY a bark which arrived here on the 14th inſtant, from the iſland of Hierro (one of the Canary iſlands ſubject to Spain), we have the following moſt melancholy account. On the 6th, a veſſel diſplaying white colours landed 37 people, amongſt whom were five, or, as ſome ſay, ſeven women, ſome of them with infants in their arms. They came aſhore on a beach on the S. W. part of the iſland, ſurrounded on the land ſide by high inacceſſible rocks, which entirely prevented all ingreſs into the country, except at one particular part, where there is a ſteep and narrow defile, through which one perſon at a time may paſs. This inlet was immediately ſecured by ſome of the iſlanders who happened to be near, whilſt others went to the town, and gave an account of the coming of theſe people to the Governor, Don Juan Briz Calderon: this officer convened the Council, or, as it is called here, Caveldo. Unfortunately for theſe devoted people, very ſtrict orders had been iſſued (in conſequence of the plague raging in ſome parts of Europe) not to admit any veſſels whatever until, upon a due examination of their papers, it ſhould appear there was no danger of infection. The Governor, fearing, or pretending to fear, that the new-comers might poſſibly have the plague amongſt them, propoſed the horrid meaſure of cutting them all off. Some of the Caveldo, to their laſting honour, ſtrenuouſly oppoſed ſo ſhocking a ſtep, and pleaded the cauſe of the innocent victims, and of humanity itſelf. They argued, that theſe unhappy ſtrangers all appeared healthy; that ſome unavoidable diſtreſs might have compelled them to ſeek an aſylum on their ſhore; that it was cruel and unjuſt to inflict the ſevereſt of all puniſhments upon them, for tranſgreſſing a temporary law of the country, which they could not poſſibly be acquainted with; and that, though

An authentic Account of the BUCHANITES, *a new religious Sect in the West of* Scotland.

ELSPETH SIMPSON (alias Mrs. Buchan) is a daughter of John Simpson, innkeeper at Fitmy-Can, which is the halfway house between Banff and Portfoy, in the North of Scotland, at present living there; an old man of 90 years of age, and who has now a fourth wife.

Mrs. Buchan is about 46 years of age, and was married, about 24 years ago, to Robert Buchan, delft-workman, at Glasgow.

She came to Glasgow when she was about 22 years of age, and took service with Mr. Martin, one of the principal proprietors of the delft-work there, and soon after married the above-mentioned Robert Buchan, one of the workmen, and servant to the same Mr. Martin.

Robert Buchan and Elspeth Simpson have had many children, only three of whom are alive; one a boy about 14 years of age, now in Glasgow; the other, two daughters, about 19 and 21 years of age, now along with their mother, and professing the same principles.

When she was married, she was of the Episcopal persuasion, but her husband being a Burgher Seceder, she adopted his principles, and was in communion with that sect. About five years ago, she changed her opinion greatly, became the author of many new and extraordinary doctrines, and soon brought over to her opinions Mr. Hugh Whyte, who was the settled Relief minister at Irvine, and connected with Mr. Bell in Glasgow, and Mr. Bain in Edinburgh, who have, since Mr. Whyte's abdication of his charge, settled a Mr. Robertson in his place at Irvine.

She also brought over Mr. Hunter, a writer, and fiscal of that place, with his wife, Mrs. Whyte, Mrs. Marr, shop-keeper, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, and many others; and was gradually making new converts till April 1784, when the populace in Irvine rose, assembled round Mr. Whyte's house, and broke all the windows, when Mrs. Buchan and all her converts, of whom the above mentioned are a part, to the number of 46 persons, left Irvine.

The Buchanites (for so they are called) went through Mauchlin, Cumnock Old and New, halted three days at Kirconnel, passed through Sanquhar and Thornhill, and now are, if not lately driven out by the populace, at a farm-house, the offices-houses of which they have all along possessed, paying for the same, and every thing they demand; which farm-house lies two miles south of Thornhill, and about thirteen miles from Dumfries.

The author of this narrative being a merchant in Glasgow, and having occasion to go to that country, spent a great part of the 25th and 26th of August last in their company, conversing with most of them principally with Mrs. Buchan, Mr. Mrs. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Innes, &c.

The Buchanites pay great attention to the Bible, being always reading it, or having it in their pocket, or under their arm, proclaiming it the best book in the world.

They read, sing hymns, preach, and converse much about religion, declaring the last day to be at hand, and that no one of all their company shall ever die, or be buried in the earth, but soon shall hear the voice of the last trumpet, when all the wicked shall be struck dead, and remain so for one thousand years. At the same moment, they, the Buchanites, shall undergo an agreeable change, shall be caught up to meet the Lord in the air, from whence they shall return to this earth, in company with the Lord Jesus, with whom, as their King, they shall possess this earth one thousand years, the devil being bound with a chain in the interim. At the end of one thousand years the devil shall be loosed, the wicked quickened, both shall assail their camp, but shall be repulsed, with the devil at their head; while they shall fight valiantly under the Lord Jesus Christ, as their Captain General.

Since the Buchanites adopted their principles, they neither marry nor are given in marriage, nor consider themselves as bound to any conjugal duties, or mind or indulge themselves in any carnal enjoyments: but, having one common purse for their cash, they are all sisters and brothers, living a holy life as the angels of God, and beginning and continuing in the same holy life they shall live under the Lord Jesus Christ, their King, after his second coming.

The Buchanites follow no industry, being commanded to take no thought for the morrow; but, observing how the young ravens are fed, and how the lilies grow, they assure themselves God that will much more feed and clothe them.

They, indeed, sometimes work at masonry, carpentry, and husbandry work, for people in their neighbourhood, but refuse all wages, or any consideration, declaring that their whole object in working is to mix with the world, and inculcate those important truths they themselves are so much persuaded of.

Rude people, who visit them, impose much on the public by propagating falsehoods concerning them, such as I was told before I saw and spoke with them, viz. that fourteen of the young unmarried girls were with child. But when I was there, I could not see a woman in all the company, married or unmarried, that was with child; and they all declared to me, they valued not, nor sought after, any such enjoyments; and if any of their company were to do so, they would instantly turn them out to the world, where such practices were allowed, and where

shewing the Date of each Institution, in what Parish, and the Number of Scholars that have been erected in and about London since the Year 1688; extracted from the Alphabetical List of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Year.		N°of Schs.
	JAMES II.	
1688	St. Margt. Westm. being the first institution of this kind against Popery. —	1 B.
	WILLIAM and MARY.	
1691	Norton Falgate	1 B.
1697	St. James, Westm.	1 B.
1698	St. Anne, Westm.	2
——	St. Margt. Westm. clothed in Grey.	2
——	St. Steph. Walbrook	1
——	St. Giles, Cripplegate without. —	1
——	St. Botolph, Algate within —	1 B.
1699	St. Martin in the Fields. —	3
——	St. Andrew, Holb.	1
——	St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 B.
1700	St. Andrew, Holb.	1
——	St. Sepulchre withn.	1
——	St. James, Clerken.	2
——	Greenwich, Kent.	1
	Ditto clothed in Green.	½
	Ditto, ditto Grey	1
1701	St. Paul, Cov. Gar.	1 B.
——	Cordwainers, Bread Street. ——	1 B.
——	Mortlake, Surry.	2
	ANNE.	
1702	St. Clement Dane	2
——	St. Botolph, Aldersgate	2
——	St. Sepulchre within	1
——	Langborn Ward	1
1702	St. Botolph, Bpsgat.	2
1703	Sir Geo. Wheeler's Chapel, Spitalfields	1
——	Norton Falgate.	1 G.
1704	St. Thomas, Southwark. —	1
——	St. John, Wapping,	1 B.
1705	St. Giles in the Fields, and St. Geo. Bloomsbury. —	4
——	St. Mary, Whitech.	2
——	St. Anne, Blackfri.	2
——	Farringdon Ward within. —	2
——	St. Leonard, Shoreditch. —	1 B.
1706	East Smithfield, Aldgate. —	1 B.
——	St. Sepulchre witht.	1 B.
	Lambeth, Surry.	1 G.
1707	St. Kath. Tower.	2
——	Tower Ward	1 G.
——	Chelsea, Middlesex	2
——	Kensington, ditto.	2
1708	St. Mary, Strand.	1
——	St. Geo. the Martyr	2
——	St. Dunstan, West.	1 B.
——	Christ Ch. Spitalfi.	2
——	Lambeth, Surry.	1 B.
——	St. John, Wapping.	1 G.
1709	St. Anne, Aldersg.	2
——	Chelsea, Middlex. for Soldiers Girls.	1 G.
——	St. Giles, Cripplegate without. —	1
——	St. Leon. Shoredich	1 G.
——	Tower Ward.	1 B.
1710	Castle Baynard wd.	1 B.
——	Bridge, Candlewick, and Dowgate Ward. ——	1 B.
——	St. Luke, Middlex.	1 B.
——	Cornhill and Lime Street Ward —	2
——	Vintry Ward —	1
——	Radcliff Hamlet, Stepney. —	1 B.
——	St. Mary, Islington	2
——	Newington Butts, Surry. —	1
——	St. Botolph Aldgate within —	1 G.
——	East Smithfield, Aldgate. —	1 G.
——	St. Dunstan, West.	1 G.
1711	St. Bride's Parish.	2
——	St. Sepulchre witht.	1 G.
——	Poplar Chap. Step.	1
——	Christ Church, Sur.	1 B.
1712	St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey.	1 B.
——	Cripplegate withn.	1 B.
——	King Str. St. James, Westminster. —	1 B.
——	St. Paul, Shadwell.	1 G.
——	St. Paul Cov. Gard.	1 G.
1713	Richmond, Surry.	2
——	Cripplegate within.	1 G.
1714	Broad Street Ward,	2
——	St. Marg. Westm.	1 G.
——	Cordwainers Bread Street, Ward. —	1 G.
——	Billingsgate Ward.	1
	GEORGE I.	
1714	St. John, Hackney.	2
1715	St. Andrew, Holb. for Navigation.	1
——	St. George, Southw.	1 B.
——	Isleworth, Middlx	2
——	Christ Church, Sur.	1 G.
1716	St. George, Middx.	1 B.
1717	Aldgate within.	1
——	St. Barth. the Gt.	1 B.
——	St. Olave, Old Jury.	1
——	Queenhithe Ward, Bridge, Candlewick, and Dowgate.	1 G.
1718	British Char. Sch.	1
1719	St. Elthelburga. —	1
——	Castle Baynard wd.	1 G.
——	St. George, Middx.	1 G.
1721	Camberwell, Sur.	2
1722	Highgate, Middlx.	1 G.
——	St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey.	1 G.
1723	Mile-end Old town	1
——	Ditto, clothed blue.	1
——	Radcliff Ham. Step.	1 G.
1724	St. Clement Dane, a Hornbook School.	1 B. & G.
1725	St. James, Westm.	1
	GEORGE II.	
1727	St. Luke, Middlx.	1
——	St. Barth. the Great.	1 G.
1730	St. James, Clerken. for Children 5 years old, to qualify them for other Schools.	1
1735	St. Olave, Southw.	1
——	St John, South. separated from St. Ol.	1
1739	St. Mary, Rotherh.	1
1742	Ditto.	1 B.
1746	Ditto.	1 G.
1747	Westm. French Sc.	2
——	St. George, Southw.	1 G.
1755	St. Mary, Rotherh. not clothed.	1
1751	St. Alphage, Lond.	1 B.
1753	Ditto.	1 G.
	GEORGE III.	
1761	St. Luke, Middlx.	1 G.
1762	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. —	1 G.
1765	Ditto ——	1 B.
1767	St. John, Clerken.	1
The following have no Date.		
	French School, Spitalfields.	1 B. & G.
	Hammersm. Midx.	2
	Putney, Surry. —	1
	St. Saviour, Southw.	2
	Deptford, Kent.	2
	Wandsworth, Sur.	1
	Battersea, Surry.	1
	Mile-end, Blue.	1
	JAMES II. ——	1
	WM. and MARY	25
	ANNE —	78
	GEORGE I. —	27
	GEORGE II. —	14
	GEORGE III. —	4
	No Date —	11
	Total	60

This hour, perhaps, some newer swain make blest,
Or with an amorous smile approve his zeal.

Ah no! that angel form, that tender heart,
Can never false or ever treacherous prove;
The soul where goodness claims so large a part,
Is form'd alike for constancy and love.

Last night at eve, when wand'ring through the vale,
Where echo only could the message hear,
I whispering ask'd the sympathetic gale,
To sigh my sorrows in my Chloe's ear.

Tell her, I cried, as o'er her neck you play,
I live for love, and languish for her charms;
O tell her, how I pant, from day to day,
To clasp her yielding in these rapture'd arms.

When will the hour of bliss again return,
When heart may echo mutual sighs to heart?
When I no more in silent grief shall mourn,
Nor friends, nor fortune, dare to bid us part.

Let venal statesmen honour's calls attend,
And sordid misers heap up gold in store;
To me may heaven a safer blessing send!
Give me my Chloe, and I ask no more.

MACER.

SONNET.

DESIGNED FOR AN INSCRIPTION IN A GROVE NEAR WOODBRIDGE.

WHOE'ER you be, who stray these trees among,
Pause here awhile, and read a mournful tale;
If e'er with joy you heard the woodland song,
A little warbler's loss you must bewail.
Here, in this spot, with patient anxious care,
A lowly * wren had form'd her mossy nest,
Which matted grass o'er-arched from the bleak air,
And she, fond bird! hop'd nought could e'er molest.
Her brooding fondness now success had crown'd,
And all her young † had from their prisons broke;
When, lo! a steed approach'd with thundering sound,
And crush'd the roof; scarce she escap'd the stroke.
If thou hast children, go, her sorrows share!
Thy roof too Fate may crush:—yet doubt not heaven's just care.

Woodbridge. J. B.

ON THE DEATH OF A BELOVED WIFE.

ALAS! the bright dawn's overcast!
The loss of my love I deplore—
My happiness surely is past!
Since Juliet, dear Juliet's no more!

The honour that glow'd in her breast,
My heart will for ever hold dear!
The virtues my Juliet possess'd
Demand from affection a tear.

Could tears the sweet angel restore,
My eyes like a fountain should flow;
But O 'tis in vain to implore,
And my heart is o'erwhelmed with woe.

Heaven give me the strength to retain
The goodness that dwelt in her heart:
Then, when I shall cease to remain,
We shall meet again, never to part.

M****,

MR. URBAN,

THE incloted Ode was, during the latter part of the last year, pasted up on one of the college gates, in the University of Oxford. As very few copies were dispersed, it is not so generally known to the world as its real merit deserves. By inserting it therefore in your magazine, you will oblige your constant reader. T—— B——e.

GENIO LOCI.

O TU, tremendæ Religio domûs!
Tutela, si non gloria, narium
Defessa nullo quæ labore
Introitu vigilans nigrescis!

Torvè tuens quæ claustra per ærea
Presentior jam ferrea concutis
Vexilla, quàm si personante
Sæviat Orbilius flagello.

Numen cavernæ terrificum sacræ!
Numen verendum naribus æreis!
Ah! ne minaci te vocantem
Tunde supercilio Novellum!

Ah! si volentem vincula rumpere
Vetat togati sors fera carceris,
Nullius & votis mitescens
Vestibulum LICEAT tuetur,

Saltem severo ne peream loco!
Mulctâ diurnâ vel cruce pallidâ,
Ditisve durè consulentis
Fulminibus Senioritatis!

Saltem remoto membra cubiculo
O des levanti fessa doloribus
Audire tardos ah! per annos
Innocuæ rabiem procellæ!

A Table

* The Yellow Wren: called in Suffolk The Oven-bird, from the form of its nest.

† In number seven.

Where the rapt Seraphs join
With earth's redeeming throng,
To raise the wond'rous song
Of clemency divine:
To echo o'er th' etherial plains
How He who bow'd to death for ever reigns.

E'en now, while young Affection lays
This tribute on Fidelio's urn,
While mourning Friendship fondly says,
"He never shall return!"
The free'd Immortal roves
Through shades that far excel
All that the Heav'n-enraptur'd Bard could tell,
Or our first Father know—of Eden's happy groves;
Now with his Watts he tunes th' ecstatic song,
Or casts his crown before th' eternal throne.

And when the last loud trumpet's sound
Shall break the silence of the tomb,
Pervade the sea, and rend the ground,
And usher Nature's final doom:
When Fame's proud trophies all in ruin lie,
And Desolation mingles earth and sky:
Then shall the once-encumb'ring clay,
That check'd the Spirit's ardent fire,
Which would to sacred themes aspire,
And sunk in weakness and decay,
Arise, in Heaven's unfading beauties dress'd,
And soar and triumph with th' adoring blest.

K. T.

E L E G Y.

YES, Delia! long as beats this trembling heart
Those much-lov'd scenes shall sweet remembrance bring,
In which, as yet, had cold regret no part,
But chearful flow'd they as the hours of spring.

Those scenes, those hours, in pensive song shall live,
When our true hearts the purest offerings made,
When Confidence its inmost thoughts did give
To Friendship list'ning in the silent shade.

The flowery wreaths which then your fingers wove,
Do still their perfume, still their bloom retain;
The tender tales which then our breasts did move,
Now warm to pleasure, and now wake to pain.

Ah, Fancy! stop, and check thy wanton pride,
For thy gay moments shall return no more:
Hush'd are the winds, all calm the azure tide,
And, lo! the bark has reach'd its destin'd shore.

Yes, thou didst oft in wildest vision stray,
And oft didst pour a sweet delusive strain;
Soft passion listen'd to the fairy lay,
Nor could believe that all thy dreams were vain.

And whilst to distant climes and future hours
Young cred'lous Hope in flowery bands you led,
To his rapt eye exhausted all your powers,
His unsuspecting soul those powers obey'd.

And oft with thee he fascinated rov'd
Gay, flowery meads and myrtle groves among;
Delia can tell how much thy power he prov'd,
For she too listen'd to thy siren song.

But ah! soft passion must awake no more,
So reason bids, and thus does fate ordain;
Yet will the Muse that wayward fate deplore,
And yet lament that fancy's dreams were vain.

But Delia's charms and worth may yet inspire
A sacred flame, by Virtue's self approv'd,
Still wake to softest melody the lyre,
And in this heart shall reign rever'd and lov'd.

Bion.

E L E G Y.

WHERE now are fled those days of soft delight,
Dreams of fond bliss, and hours of sweet repose?
Ah! where has pleasure wing'd her rapid flight?
Why have these lids so long forgot to close?

Why, as I range the unfrequented mead,
Flows the big tear reluctant from mine eye?
And why in vain, stretch'd restless on my bed,
Court I the slumbers which my griefs deny.

Thou, in whose presence all around was gay,
Hast left these scenes to solitude and me;
Unheeded now, I linger through the day,
And every sigh I heave is full of thee.

For thou alone could'st sooth my frantic breast,
Correct and govern my disorder'd will,
With one soft glance bid every passion rest,
And every thought, but those of love, be still.

Those lips which oft in ecstacies I've prest,
When kisses spoke what words could ne'er reveal,

This

"In that ſad moment ſhall thy ſavage heart
Feel the keen anguiſh, deſperate, and wild,
Conſcience forlorn ſhall doubly point the ſmart,
And Juſtice whiſper, 'This is child for child!'

"Reft of their fire, my babes! alas, muſt ſigh;
For grief obſtructs the anxious widow's care;
This waſted form, this ever-weeping eye,
And the deep note of deſtitute deſpair;

"All load this boſom with a freight ſo ſore,
Scarce can I cater for their daily food;
Where'er I ſearch, my huſband ſearch'd before,
And ſoon my neſt will hold an orphan brood!

"For Eluſino, loſt, then pour the ſtrain,
Waſt the ſad note on ev'ry ev'ning gale;
And, as the lengthening ſhades uſurp the plain,
The ſilent moon ſhall liſten to the tale."

A
MONUMENTAL ODE
TO THE MEMORY
OF
The Reverend THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

OBIIT FEB. 22, 1785.

Nec pietas moram
Rugis et inſtanti ſenectæ
Afferet, indomitæque morti.
HOR.

AH! what avails the pall of crimſon dye,
The proud eſcutcheons wrought by empty fame!
Alas! in vain the Sculptor's art would try
To grace Ambition with a laſting name.

Lo! Darkneſs ſhrines the form that graſp'd at power,
And to Oblivion would his deeds conſign:
Tho' Vanity preſerve them for an hour,
Time's ruthleſs hand ſhall raſe each flattering line.

But ſacred Virtue aſks no Parian ſtone,
No long drawn Dirge—the mimickry of woe:
Her worth a race unborn ſhall fondly own,
For her the Muſes' ſorrowing numbers flow.

Yes! o'er the good Fidelio's urn
Sad Grief ſhall pious Friendſhip pay,
There ſoft Humanity ſhall mourn,
And pour a plaintive lay.
For ever clos'd his eye
That drop'd Compaſſion's tear;
Lifeleſs the hand, that ſtretch'd to each
Dejected worth's perſuaſive ſigh;
And e'en to guilt diſtreſs'd was ever near:
Silent the tongue, whoſe happy art
Now rais'd the ſoul abſorb'd in earth
To meditate her heav'nly birth,
Now brought ſweet comfort to the wounded heart:

From youth to age—of Virtue's train,
He taught her pureſt laws;
Nor ever to attain
A mortal's vain applauſe,
Would holy truth conceal:
Nor with a bigot's phraſe
Would meanly ſeek to raiſe
The flames of party-zeal;
But ſtill in Scripture ſtyle he trac'd the wond'rous plan
Of heaven's high glory and the bliſs of man.

And oft along the walks he'd rove
Where Science, ſweetly muſing fair,
Beguiles the load of human care,
And gives her vot'ry all her joys to prove:
Yet chief, Religion, radiant power!
With graces ſmiling and ſerene,
'Twas thine to mitigate th' afflicted hour,
T' adorn the ſocial and the private ſcene:
Ah! could thy charms the deadly dart aſſuage,
His years had ſtretch'd beyond a patriarch's age.

But ſince the mortal crime
That ravag'd Eden's favour'd land,
The good of ev'ry clime
Have felt the reſtleſs tyrant's hand;
The philoſophic ſage,
With all his ſtudious lore,
And they who could explore
The moralizing page;
E'en He has felt, for ſacred gifts admir'd,
Whoſe life and language taught what heav'n inſpir'd.

And there, alas! muſt holy virtue lie
Sunk in the Mortal's doom?
A ſoul, that oft would ſeek her native ſky,
Immur'd in yon impenetrable tomb?
Ah—hapleſs ignorance of Greece and Rome!
To Life's ſad vanity confin'd their view,
In ſweetly-plaintive notes they ſang
The frailty of the mortal man,
For duſt and ſhade * was all that Nature's Pupil knew.

The Chriſtian's fairer proſpects riſe
To radiant ſeats beyond the ſhores of time,
Where, beneath unchanged ſkies,
All-perfect pleaſures gild the peaceful clime

* *Pulvis et umbra ſumus.* HOR.

Where

The living bluſh, the conſcious dead
Themſelves appall'd, that truth is fled.
And can it be that worth like thine,
"Thou great High-prieſt of all the Nine*,"
Should moulder, undiſtinguiſh'd ſleep?
Ev'n at the thought the Muſes weep.
Forbid it, Gratitude and Love!
O for a flow like his, to prove
How much regretted!—Honeſt Bard,
Accept this ſhadow of regard.
T. UNDERWOOD, THE IMPARTIALIST.

Erected June, 1769,
At the Sole Expence
Of the above T. UNDERWOOD†.

E L E G Y
OF A NIGHTINGALE.
By Mr. PRATT‡.

"FOR Eluſino, loſt, renew the ſtrain,
Pour the ſad note upon the ev'ning gale,
And as the length'ning ſhades uſurp the plain,
The ſilent moon ſhall liſten to the tale.

"Sore was the time, ill fated was the hour,
The thicket ſhook with many an omen dire!
When from the topmoſt twig of yonder bower,
I ſaw my huſband flutter and expire.

"'Twas when the peaſant ſought his twilight reſt,
Beneath the brow of yonder breezy hill;
'Twas when the plumy nation ſought the neſt,
And all, but ſuch as lov'd the night, were ſtill;

"That, fondly ſitting with a lover's pride
(My tender cuſtom, while the ſun withdrew)
Dear Eluſino ſudden left my ſide,
And the curs'd form of man appear'd in view.

"For ſport, the tube he levell'd at our head,
And, curious to behold more near my race,
Low in the copſe the artful robber laid,
Explor'd our haunt, and thunder'd at the place.

"Ungrateful wretch! he was our ſhepherd's ſon,
The harmleſs good old tenant of yon cot!
That ſhepherd would not ſuch a deed have done;
'Twas love to him that fix'd us to this ſpot.

"Oft' as at eve his homeward ſteps he bent,
When the laborious taſk of day was o'er,
Our mellow'd warblings ſooth'd him as he went,
'Till the charm'd hind forgot that he was poor.

"Ah! could not this thy gratitude inſpire?
Could not our gentle viſitations pleaſe?
Could not the blameleſs leſſons of thy ſire
Thy barb'rous hand reſtrain from crimes like theſe?

"Oh cruel boy, thou tyrant of the plain!
Could'ſt thou but ſee the ſorrows thou haſt made,
Or didſt thou know the virtues thou haſt ſlain,
And view the gloomy horrors of the ſhade;

"Could'ſt thou behold my infant younglings lie.
In the moſs cradle by our bills prepar'd,
Babes as they were, unable yet to fly,
Their wings defenceleſs, and their boſoms bar'd;

"Surely the mighty malice of thy kind,
Thy pow'r to wrong, and readineſs to kill,
In common pity to the parent's mind,
Would ceaſe the new-made father's blood to ſpill.

"Haply, the time may come, when heav'n ſhall give
To thee the troubles thou haſt heap'd on me;
Haply, ere well THY babes begin to live,
Death ſhall preſent the dart of miſery.

"Juſt as the tender hope begins to riſe,
As the fond mother hugs her darling boy;
As the big rapture trembles in thine eyes,
And thy breaſt throbs with all a parent's joy;

"Then may ſome midnight robber, ſkill'd in guile,
Reſolv'd on plunder, and on deeds of death,
Thy fairy proſpects, tender tranſports, ſpoil,
And to the knife reſign THY children's breath!

"In

---

* A line from his Epiſtle to Hogarth.

† This miſerable rhymeſter Nemeſis ſurely ſtirred up to the deed for the avenging of the Scots, the players, and other unhappy wretches, whom Churchill had unmercifully laſhed at the cart's-tail of his ſatires.

Far from inſerting the above lines, Dr. Kippis has not informed us, in his life of this Satirift (Biograph. Britan. vol. III.) where he was buried. And though he has told us where he died, and that his diſorder was a "miliary fever," he has forgot to mention that exceſſive drinking was the cauſe.

‡ Who has written under the name of Courtney Melmoth.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TOMB OF WERTER.

By Mrs. HUGHES.

MIDST a sequester'd spot, for silence made,
Beneath the quivering poplar's lonely shade,
Friendship the marble urn officious rear'd,
Where sculptur'd forms in mimic life appear'd;
Sorrow, with streaming eye and heaving breast,
A white-rob'd queen in ardent prayer address'd.
Her soft engaging smile appear'd to charm
Stern Justice, and suspend his lifted arm;
One snowy hand his threat'ning steel repell'd,
Extended one a golden pencil held,
With which, in characters to man well known,
Mercy inscrib'd the monumental stone.

THE INSCRIPTION.

REST here, poor erring child of misery,
The only spot where rest was found for thee:
Thy virtues and thy pangs to me were known,
I wafted them before th' Almighty's throne.
Tho' rash the deed that bade thy sorrows cease,
Here he permits thee to repose in peace,
Till the bright dawn of an eternal day
Shall chase thy heavy slumbers far away;
When sudden starting from thy deep repose,
Thou trembling hear'st thy heavenly Judge disclose
That final sentence, which must fix the fate
Alike of all the mean and all the great,
I in that awful hour will plead thy cause,
Stern Justice may relax his rigid laws;
Man time be silent, Man! nor idly dare
To bound that goodness all must hope to share.

INSCRIPTION FOR THE (SUPPOSED) TOMB OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, REMOVED FROM THE CATHEDRAL OF PETERBOROUGH TO THE DEAN'S GARDEN.

To Miss * * *, now Mrs. TARRANT.

By Mrs. P——.

BENEATH this sculptur'd arch, with roses spread, [dead,
Where living MARY weeps for MARY dead,
Haply her grateful spirit, hov'ring near,
Shall check the sigh, and thus repay the tear:

"Forbear, sweet maid, thy fruitless sor-
"row heal,
"No more lament what I no more can feel!
"From my freed bosom every passion fled,
"When on the block I bow'd my regal
"head;
"For then ELIZABETH'S stern hatred died,
"DARNLEY'S neglect, and BOTHWELL'S
"stubborn pride.
"With kindred spirits now the task I
"share, [of care.
"From thy white life to chase the clouds
"No more in cloister'd walls for sorrow
"made, [shade,
"Through the lone isle I flit, a pensive
"But hov'ring near thee, 'mid the chear-
"ful sky, [phesy:
"Will constant guard thee, and thus pro-
"In happy time shak thou reward his cares,
"Who for thy brow the bridal wreath prepares,
"While by his hand, round this sepulchral
"stone, [strown.
"With annual roses shall thy path be
"No passion here (but what thy charms
"inspire) [dire,
"No star malignant, shall, with influence
"Frown o'er thy fate; nor will it e'er be
"thine
"In aught, save beauty, to resemble mine."

MR. URBAN, *Dover, May 2.*

NOT having seen the following Epitaphs in your miscellany, you will oblige several of your readers in this town, by inserting them with a few notes.

EPITAPH

ON A SMALL STONE IN THE OLD CHURCH-YARD AT DOVER, FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN.

1764.
Here lie the Remains
of the celebrated
C. CHURCHILL.
Life to the last enjoy'd *, here CHURCHILL lies.
Candidate.

INSCRIPTION ON A SMALL MARBLE MONUMENT IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH-YARD, DOVER.

In Memory
Of the late celebrated Poet,
Mr. CHARLES CHURCHILL,
Who died at at Boulogne, in France,
ÆTAT. 32, and was buried in this town
Nov. 1764.

The rich and great no sooner gone,
But lo! a monumental stone,
Inscrib'd with panegyrick lays
Such tuitome undeserved praise,

* There's a pretty fellow! This writer of posies would have us believe that death only prevented CHURCHILL's enjoyment of life. A simpleton, not to know, that CHURCHILL lost, and many a man has lost, his life before he died.

The

though they ſhould be infected, the ſpot of ground they occupied effectually ſecured the inhabitants from catching the infection, by only guarding the avenue—offering to maintain theſe unhappy ſtrangers until the Governor-general of the iſlands, reſiding at Teneriff, ſhould be informed of the caſe. Unhappily their humane ſentiments were not liſtened to by Briz and others, who adopted the ſcandalous and bloody reſolution of ſlaughtering them without mercy or delay: accordingly the militia armed, and officered, with the accurſed Briz at their head, marched to the place where the horrid deed was to be executed. They found the poor victims diſperſed along the beach; the men, ſome gathering ſhell-fiſh, and others walking together in ſimple ſociable parties; the women were, ſome fitting on the ſand, combing and dreſſing one another's hair, others waſhing ſome linen in the ſea-water, and others fondling their infants. Thus ſituated, they were found by their infernal butchers, who, in order to gather them together to perpetrate with more eaſe their diabolical purpoſes, threw down an empty caſk upon the beach. The unhappy people, thinking it was ſome kind relief intended for them, immediately flocked together where the caſk ſtood; and there the bloody maſſacre began. Humanity revolts at the ſhocking idea!—Suffice it to ſay, that in a few minutes an end was put to all their exiſtence, except of one of the women, who took ſhelter with her child between two rocks, and of a man, who, after having a ball lodged in his arm, took to the ſea, where he kept ſwimming upwards of two hours, but, being obliged to cling to a rock to eſcape drowning, was there cut to pieces with a ſabre; the woman was alſo ſoon followed into her retreat, and ſtabbed to death with a knife, as was the infant on her breaſt.

That mercileſs miſcreant the Governor was the firſt who fired his piece; and, obſerving a viſible backwardneſs in many of the militia in following his example, he threatened them with inſtant death if they heſitated in the leaſt; and, to ſhew he was in earneſt, knocked down the neareſt man to him with the butt-end of his muſket, for appearing reluctant to the ſlaughter.

The news of this ſavage act of barbarity has been received at Teneriff by all ranks of people with the deepeſt concern and regret, and by none more than the Governor-general, who deplores it extremely. He could not at firſt give credit to it; but was at length convinced of the fatal truth by letters from the infernal wretch, Briz himſelf. Exaſperated to the higheſt pitch, he has given a commiſſion to an officer of rank to go over to Hierro, to take cognizance of this tragical affair.

GENT. MAG. *May* 1785.

The advices in the foreign prints reſpecting the negociations between the Emperor and the Dutch are ſtill various and contradictory. Diſpatches from Holland are ſaid to contain the terms on which the diſpute was actually to be terminated, which, if authentic, are humiliating to their High Mightineſſes, and ſuch as they were not accuſtomed to accede to in the days of their proſperity: 1. An indemnification for the damage done by inundating a part of the country; 2. A ſum of twelve millions of florins, in lieu of Maeſtricht; 3. The ceſſion of the two lordſhips beyond the Maeſe to the Houſe of Auſtria; 4. The unlimited right of navigating the Scheldt as far as Saftingent, and from thence to the ſea, for Auſtrian veſſels only; and theſe paying a ſmall duty. Theſe conditions agreed to, the treaty will ſoon be completed.

Theſe advices have, however, been flatly contradicted by others from Germany, while thoſe from France confirm the ſame; the former announces a diſpoſition for war, the latter, that every thing will amicably be ſettled by an arrangement. If we truſt in words, the latter appears moſt probable; if in actions, the former.—Certain advices from Oſtend leave no room to doubt, that a body of Auſtrian troops has already entered that city, which is to be followed by another body, now in full march; and all accounts agree, that the Dutch are inceſſant in their preparations; Gen. Monſteir, Gov. of Grave, a city in Dutch Brabant, has laid the environs of that city under water, to prevent an attack, though the inundation has extended over ſeven villages. Add to this, that the ſettlement of the limits between the Auſtrians and the Turks ſeems entirely at a ſtand; this, therefore, is not the immediate object of the Emperor's preparations. Another circumſtance unfavourable to peace, is, that a body of 30,000 Ruſſians, is juſt arrived on the confines of Poland, ſuppoſed to be in march towards his Pruſſian majeſty's dominions.

The report of the Bavarian treaty (ſee p. 228) is again revived; and a letter from Utrecht, dated May 9, has this remarkable intelligence: "The Emperor is moſt probably, at this moment, maſter of Bavaria; an army of 40,000 Auſtrians has entered this electorate, where, ſo far from meeting any oppoſition, they were joined by 6,000 Bavarians, who are proud to march under the ſtandard of Joſeph II, and to be ranked among the ſubjects of that great Sovereign.

The warlike preparations of Spain intended againſt Algiers, of which we have already ſpoken (ſee p. 311), ſeem to be proſecuted with a zeal as if Spain actually deſigned to exterminate that regency. At the ſame time, their Governor in the W. Ind. Don Galvez, ſeems no leſs in earneſt to expel the

Engliſh

Engliſh from their ſettlement in the bay of Honduras, who, in league with the Muſquito Indians, are preparing to repell force by force. Of this the Spaniſh ambaſſador is ſaid to have complained to our court; but it is more than probable, that, before any meaſure can be concluded on in Europe, the conteſt will be decided by arms in America.

From the horrors of a threatening war, if we turn our eyes to the calamities and diſtreſſes of the inhabitants of the Continent, owing to various other cauſes that have deſtroyed and depopulated many rich and flouriſhing diſtricts, we cannot help looking upon the country in which we live as favoured by Providence in a moſt eminent degree. Free from plagues, ſubject to no foreign wars, under no apprehenſions from the dreadful effects of earthquakes, nor liable to be ſwept away by inundations pouring down upon us unexpectedly and unapprized, every man enjoys on this happy ſpot ſecurity from evils to which our neighbours are daily expoſed, and of which we can have no conception, becauſe we are ſtrangers to their effects.

At Conſtantinople, on the 9th of April, it was eſteemed a bleſſing that no ſymptoms of the plague had appeared in that city, or its neighbourhood, for *forty* days only.

On the 18th of April, the miſerable inhabitants of Calabria Ultra, and Meſſina, were again (ſee Vol. LIII. p. 257, 350, &c.) alarmed by the ſhock of an earthquake, which in Calabria was ſo violent, as to throw down ſome of the barracks. On the 10th of March, the town of Patraſſe, in the Morea, was utterly ſwallowed up by an earthquake.

The effects of the inundations in Germany this ſeaſon have been unuſually dreadful. The Elbe, the Oder, the Havel, and the Warta, have all overflowed their banks; and the dykes being broken down, the whole of the neighbouring country is laid under water.

From Breſlau, that the ſudden melting of the ſnow on the mountains, and of the thick ice on the rivers, has cauſed ſo great an inundation, that almoſt all the Lower Sileſia is under water. The rivers Kolbach, Bober, Oder, and others, have ſo rapidly overflowed their banks, that all the roads are rendered impaſſable, and all communication is cut off.

From Magdeburgh, in Saxony, it is written, that the dykes of the Elbe have been unable to reſiſt the force of the waters, and that an immenſe tract of country is inundated. If the inhabitants have ſaved their lives, 'tis well, the cattle muſt have periſhed: all the winter grain is deſtroyed.

From Prague, dated the 10th of March, that ſnow had fallen inceſſantly from the 5th till that day; that there was not a ſpot to be found in the mountains that was not ſix feet deep; and that the birds were flying about, not knowing where to reſt, ſo that they were eaſily caught by the hand. All Bohemia was in the ſame ſituation, though in lat. 32.

But what is remarkable, at Conſtantinople, in lat. 46, the winter has been uncommonly mild, with ſoft rain, and the air ſo warm, that their windows were kept open the beſt part of the day. On the 22d. day of Feb. however, a dreadful ſtorm aroſe, by which near 40 veſſels were overſet, and 500 perſons loſt their lives.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has lately eſtabliſhed an Oriental company, of the intended plan of which we formerly gave ſome account (ſee Vol. LIII. p.); a difference, however, which has lately happened between her imperial majeſty's ſubjects, and thoſe of China, may poſſibly for a while retard its progreſs. Be this as it may, three ſhips are already in great forwardneſs at St. Peterſburgh, deſtined for that trade, the Czarowitz, Anna, and Kitſchayſter; the command of the firſt is given to capt. Leake, a native of Scotland, as are moſt of the officers, the Ruſſians not caring to engage in ſuch long and hazardous voyages.

At the ſame time the French are reviving their Eaſt India company, under the patronage of the king, who has ſent his commiſſion for its re-eſtabliſhment to L'Orient, appointing 16 directors for regulating their affairs. The ſtock is limited to 20 millions, ſix of which to be furniſhed by the directors. The whole ſtock to be divided into ſhares of 1000 livres each; the dividends to be made from the neat profits. No proprietor to have a vote for leſs than 500 ſhares. The Company is to be entirely mercantile.

Beſides this freſh attempt to renew their trade in the Eaſt Indies, the French have another project in view to enlarge their commerce. We have already noticed (ſee p. 311) a commercial voyage pointed out by the late capt. King. This plan has appeared ſo promiſing, that the French ſeem to have adopted it upon an improved ſcale, under the patronage of his Moſt Chriſtian majeſty; and the count de Peyrouſe is to be entruſted with the conduct of the voyage. It is to be partly on diſcovery, and partly commercial. The ſhips are to be armed en flute, and to retrace the Weſtern and North Weſtern coaſts of America, which capt. Cook has already explored; and if a convenient ſpot is found, on which to make a ſettlement, they have a number of extra men, who are intended to eſtabliſh factories, and to take wives from among the natives, by whom they will ſoon be inſtructed in the language of the country, and taught the arts by which the inhabitants are ſupported; at the ſame time that they will introduce the European arts, and the European cultivation. The moſt ſanguine expectations are formed from this new ſource of commercial intercourſe, which cannot fail of ſucceſs, if the natives can be brought peaceably to favour it.

While

While the Aſiatic Company is renewing in France, that of Oſtend and Trieſte is ſaid to have failed for 20 millions of livres tournois, 900,000 of which are due to an eminent houſe at Amſterdam, and nearly an equal ſum to a houſe at Leghorn; the reſt fall upon individuals, leſs able, perhaps, to bear the loſs. It ſeems the Dutch have haſtened the failure, to diſtreſs the Emperor.

During the courſe of the laſt year, the number of veſſels that entered the Tagus was 357 Portugueſe; 11 Spaniſh; 89 French; 35 Engliſh; 77 Dutch; 80 Swediſh; 30 Daniſh; 3 Pruſſian, 10 Auſtrian, 23 American; 18 Venetian; 12 Raguſian; 6 Pruſſian; 11 Hamburghers; 2 from Bremen; 1 from Genoa; 1 from Danzic; 1 from Lubec; 1 from Naples; and 1 from the Morea.

Scotland.

At the late circuit court held at Glaſgow, David Steven was indicted for the murder of Thomas Morton, by ſhooting him through a window, while ſitting at his ſtockingloom, in the work-ſhop of John Black (ſee Vol. LIV. p.), was found guilty, and is to be executed on the 8th of June, and his body given to profeſſor Hamilton, to be diſſected. At the former circuit court, this David Steven, with his father William, and his elder brother William, were to have been tried for a forgery on the Aberdeen bank; but the deceaſed, Thomas Morton, a principal evidence, being then in Ireland, the trial was deferred; and, in the mean time, Morton returned, and was ſhot by the convict in the manner above deſcribed.

East India Intelligence.

The following extracts from a letter, written by Gov. Haſtings, and dated Benares, Oct. 1, 1784, will ſhew the critical ſituation of the E. I. Company's affairs in India, and how much they depend on the conduct of their ſervants for their ſucceſs, if not for their exiſtence, in that part of the world.

The Governor begins his letter with the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the ſteady ſupport of the Nabob Vizier to the arrangement which had been form'd under his (the governors) immediate inſpection, and of his confidence in thoſe who were placed about him: "My only remaining fear is, that the members of the council, ſeeing affairs through a different medium from that through which I view them, may be diſpoſed, if not to counteract the ſyſtem which I have formed, to withhold from it their countenance and active ſupport. While I myſelf remain, it will be ſufficient if they permit it to operate without interruption; and I almoſt hope that in the event of a new adminiſtration of your affairs, which ſhall confine itſelf to the ſame forbearance, and manifeſt no ſymptoms of intended interference, the objects of my arrangements will be effectually attained: but if a different policy ſhall be adopted, if new agents are ſent into the country, and armed with authority for the *purpoſes of vengeance or corruption (for to no other will they be applied)*; if new demands are raiſed on the Nabob Vizier, and accounts overcharged on one ſide, with a wide latitude taken on the other, to ſwell his debt beyond the means of payment; if political dangers are portended, to ground on them the pleas of burthening his country with unneceſſary defences and enormous ſubſidies; or if even, abſtaining from direct encroachment on the Nabob's rights, your Government ſhall ſhew but a degree of perſonal kindneſs to the partizans of the late uſurpation, or, by any conſtructive indication of partiality and diſaffection, furniſh grounds for the expectation of an approaching change of ſyſtem; I am ſorry to ſay that all my labours will prove abortive; for the ſlighteſt cauſes will be ſufficient to deject minds ſore with the remembrance of paſt conflicts, and to elevate thoſe whoſe only dependence is placed in the renewal of the confuſion which I have laboured with zeal to eradicate, and will of courſe debilitate the authority which can alone enſure future ſucceſs. I almoſt fear that this denunciation of effects will be deemed overcharged, or, perhaps, void of foundation; yet it is my duty to apprize you of what I apprehend, on grounds which I deem of abſolute certainty may come to paſs: and I rely on your candour for a fair interpretation of my intention."

The intelligent reader will judge how precarious that property muſt be which depends on the vindictive ſpirit of a party.

Our people in India, who judge by appearances only, think the peace with Tippoo Saib very unlikely to be of long duration. The number of French troops brought to Pondicherry in almoſt every Eaſt India ſhip that leaves Old France, added to the pains taken by Tippoo Saib to attach to his intereſt the neighbouring princes, who formerly were jealous of the riſing greatneſs of Hyder Aly, ſufficiently declare the hoſtile intentions of our enemies in that part of the world; nor are the Dutch inattentive, in caſe of a rupture, to provide for their own ſecurity.

The arrival of Sir Edward Hughes will probably point out a new ſyſtem of politics for that part of the world.

West India Intelligence.

Advices from this quarter ſtill continue to be intereſting. The Spaniards appear to be in earneſt to expel our ſettlers in the Bay of Honduras, and to exterminate the Muſquito Indians, who are in friendſhip with them.

The lateſt advices from Kingſton in Jamaica are to the following effect:

Kingſton, Feb. 19. An advice boat is arrived here from Maj. Lowrie, on the Muſquito coaſt, with diſpatches to his honour the Lieut. Gov. containing the moſt preſſing ſolici-

tation

licitations for immediate ſuccour, as the Major had received undoubted intelligence that the Spaniards were every where in motion for a vigorous attack.

Feb. 26. Every account we receive from the country of the Muſquito Indians confirm the repeated reports of the determined ſpirit of the Muſquito Indians to reſiſt to the laſt extremity the attempts of the Spaniards to reduce them to obedience. Their determination is, rather than be ſlaves, to deſtroy their wives and families, and ruſh upon their ſwords.

March 5. By a brig from Hiſpaniola an account has been received, that the Spaniards have met with a repulſe from the Samblas Indians; who obliged them to retreat with the loſs of 400 of their beſt troops.

March 23. By the Aërial ſloop of war intelligence has been received here, that the Spaniards, in full force, actually intend to make their long premeditated attack, both by ſea and land, on the 29th inſtant. They are particularly incenſed againſt the Muſquito Indians, on whom they will have no mercy, ſhould they ſucceed in their enterpriſe.

A private letter from Jamaica remarks that a more ſubtile deſign to extirpate our ſettlers on the Muſquito ſhore never was concerted before; notwithſtanding which, it ſeems to have been diſcovered in time, and, as we learn our admiral's inſtructions are to ſupport our people with his whole force, there is but little doubt of its being defeated.

ADVICES FROM AMERICA.

We hare that a new loan of two millions of guilders has been negociated in Holland by the hon. John Adams, miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to the States General of the United Netherlands, with Meſſ. Welhern, and Jan Willink, Nicholas Van Staphurſt, and de Land and Fynje. This contract has been ratified, and declared obligatory on the State by Congreſs.

The Houſe of Aſſembly for the province of Pentylvania have voted the ſum of 150,000l, in paper money to be ſtruck, in lieu of hard caſh. It is a very unpopular ſtep; but, as the public creditors were clamorous, it was neceſſary.

The legiſlature of Virginia have given his excellency Gen. Waſhington fifty proprietary ſhares in the new navigation up the river Potowmack, and one hundred in that on James River; the former at 100l. ſterling each, and the latter at 200 dollars each; making in all 42,500 dollars. A donation worthy the commonwealth of Virginia, ſays the letter-writer.

From Hartford there is an account of a murder too ſhocking to relate, committed by a man out of his ſenſes on his wife, whom he ſuſpected to hold an intercourſe with a familiar ſpirit. As ſoon as he had killed her, he took the children, three in number, one of them from the mother's breaſt, and carried them to a neighbour's houſe, where he confeſſed what he had done, and expected to be commended for it. He was committed to gaol.

Were we to give credit to private letters written by intereſted partizans, America is at this time the moſt miſerable country in the world. "The heavy taxes laid upon the revolted provinces (ſay they) have drawn multitudes from the ſea-coaſts, to explore new regions beyond the weſtern mountains, who are now ſettling in great numbers on the banks of the Ohio. [*The fineſt country confeſſedly in the whole world.*] It is computed that 19,000 ſouls emigrated to that country in the courſe of laſt year. At Philadelphia the ſcarcity of money has raiſed the intereſt to five *per cent. per* month. Good bills 8 *per cent.* above par; profits on imported goods low; houſe-rent dear; goods daily ſold from 10 to 25 *per cent.* loſs, to make partial remittances. A broker has already realized 30,000l. ſterling, by the advantage he has taken of the neceſſities of the Americans," &c. &c. Though all this appears much exaggerated, we could not help laying it before our readers, to ſhew how far prejudice will lead very ſenſible men.

By other advices from Halifax, the new ſettlements at Port Roſeaway are ſaid to be in a moſt flouriſhing ſituation, and want only a few female ſettlers to people the colony. Moſt of the new ſeulers being ſoldiers of fortune, few were encumbered with wives, who now would be uſeful to them. The number of Europeans who wintered there were near 400.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

On the 12th of this inſt. May, *Mr.* Croſbie, who had conſtructed a balloon upon principles of his own invention, mounted his car in the Palatine-ſquare, Dublin, amidſt an innumerable crowd of ſpectators, and aſcended as high as the roofs of the houſes; but deſcended again with a velocity that alarmed all the ſpectators for his ſafety. It was found that his weight was ſo great as to overcome the power of aſcenſion in the machine; but in an inſtant Mr. M'Guire, a college youth, ſprung into the car, and aſcended with majeſtic grandeur to the aſtoniſhment of all who beheld him. It was about half after two when Mr. M'Guire mounted, with ſeemingly the wind at eaſt. When the balloon had reached a certain height, it appeared for a few moments ſtationary; but preſently it was carried with incredible violence towards the Channel, in the direction of Holyhead. This being obſerved, a crowd of horſemen purſued full ſpeed the courſe it ſeemed to take, and could plainly

plainly perceive it deſcending into the ſea. Lord H. Fitzgerald, who was among the foremoſt, inſtantly diſpatched a ſwift-ſailing veſſel mounted with oars, with all the boats that could be got, to the relief of the gallant youth, whom they found almoſt ſpent with ſwimming, juſt time enough to ſave his life. He was ſtript, cloathed afreſh, and brought aſhore, to the unſpeakable joy of the ſpectators. He was received by their Graces the duke and dutcheſs of Rutland, and conveyed to town in good ſpirits a little after eight o'clock.

Letters patent are preparing to be paſſed the great ſeal of this kingdom, for appointing lieut. gen. William Auguſtus Pitt, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in this kingdom (held by commiſſion) in the room of Tho. St. George, eſq. deceaſed.

On the 27th of April Mr. O'Hara, in the Iriſh parliament roſe, he ſaid, to bring back to the public revenue no leſs a ſum than 10,500l. a year, which, as now applied, neither tends to promote the benefit of the ſtate, nor to maintain the dignity of government; but is ſhared among three perſons not reſident in this country, the humble followers of the Engliſh miniſter, which he thought a ſhameful miſapplication of public money. He then moved, that the office of vice-treaſurer of Ireland ought to be aboliſhed. Negatived, 91 againſt 6.

On the 28th of April, Mr. Flood made his promiſed motion for a Parliamentary Reform; and, after delivering the outlines of his plan, moved, that the better to promote population in contracted or decayed boroughs, no borough in the province of Connaught, having leſs than 40, or in other provinces leſs than 70 voters, ſhall return more than one member to parliament. Negatived without a diviſion. A bill is, however, ordered to be brought in, for a reform in the repreſentation in parliament, though the above, to ſtand as a clauſe, was rejected.

On Tueſday, May 10, the Houſe of Lords in Ireland gave judgement in the cauſe of Hume againſt Loftus, in favour of the latter; who by this final deciſion becomes intitled, as repreſentative to the late earl of Ely, to the Hume eſtate, woth 14,000l. a year.

Port and Country News.

About the latter end of laſt month, the ſailors employed in the coal trade entered into a combination to have their wages advanced; and at Shields, the diſturbance occaſioned thereby began to wear a very ſerious aſpect. The ſailors roſe, and paraded the ſtreets in bodies, ſuffering no ſhip to ſtir out of port, and threatening the maſters if they did not agree to their terms. In conſequence of this mutinous behaviour, the ſhip-owners advertiſed a meeting at the Star and Garter at North Shields, on the 7th inſtant, where they were met by a deputation of ſix ſailors, from the main body, to whom they offered 50s. a month for a London voyage, and 40s. a month when out of the coal trade. This offer was rejected; and an expreſs ſent to York for a party of the Iniſkilling dragoons to be in readineſs to put an end to the diſturbances, if the ſailors ſhould proceed to extremities; at the ſame time another expreſs was ſent to Leith for the Myrmidon cutter and Shark ſloop of war to weigh anchor inſtantly, for the ſame purpoſe. On the 12th, in the morning, the town of Newcaſtle was greatly alarmed by the 12th regiment quartered there beating to arms, and marching immediately. On their entering Shields the Riot act was read; and little attention being paid to it, the ſoldiers, under the direction of the civil magiſtrates, proceeded to action, when it is ſaid more than 60 of the rioters were killed. [*This has been ſince contradicted.*] Next day the ſhip-owners conſented to the augmentation demanded, and it was thought the ſailors would have quickly returned to their reſpective ſhips; but, inſtead of that, they preſented a bond, ready drawn up by an attorney, for their maſters to ſign, which ſome refuſed, and others accepted. In this ſituation things remained till the 17th inſtant, when the ſhips began to ſail out of port, the maſters having generally agreed to advance their wages, and to ſign the bond. A more circumſtantial account of this combination ſhall be given in our next.

At Hatfield, in Yorkſhire, between the hours of twelve and one at noon, five houſes are ſaid to have been ſet on fire at one inſtant, as ſuppoſed, by a ball of elementary fire; only one houſe and barn were wholly conſumed; but ſeveral others greatly damaged.——At South Molton, Devonſhire, four houſes were lately conſumed by fire.—At Tiverton between 60 and 70 were burnt. At Eaſt Hampſtead, on the 3d inſtant, ſome perſons ſet fire to the heath growing upon Windſor foreſt, which by the dryneſs of the ſeaſon ſpread in a ſurprizing manner, conſuming a valley of heath ſeveral miles in length, and damaged the trees in a neighbouring park. It continued burning on the 14th inſtant.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The creation of the ninth Elector is now the ſubject of general converſation throughout the German empire; and the Archduke Francis of Tuſcany, it is thought, will be put in nomination for King of the Romans.

There appears to be a rooted hatred between the Spaniards and Algerines; a corſair belonging to the latter, of 18 guns, having chaced a ſhip from Bourdeaux into the very road of Cadiz; a King's frigate of 32 guns ſlipt her cable and came up with the corſair, when a bloody engagement enſued, which laſted two hours before a ſloop of war came

up to the assistance of the Spaniard. This rendered the conflict so unequal, that the Commander of the corsair, seeing no means to escape, endeavoured to grapple with the frigate; but failing in his attempt, he took the desperate resolution to blow up his vessel rather than strike, by which the whole crew perished.

In our LIIId volume, p. 967, we gave an account of an affront offered by M. Louis le Fevre, at that time secretary to the Prussian embassy at the court of Spain, to the Compte de Gersdorff, then minister plenipotentiary from the Elector of Saxony at the same court, which till now has remained unnoticed; but the Compte, having lately received letters of recall, has caused a public challenge to be circulated through Europe, demanding an explanation of M. Le Fevre; which, however, he does not seem in haste to answer.

About the middle of January last, a large Guineaman belonging to Bristol, being on the windward coast of Africa, where at Old Calabar she took in a number of slaves, the crew mutined, confined their officers, and put to sea; but while they were debating how they should dispose of them, a strong S. W. wind drove them near the coast of Morocco, where they were taken by two piratical corsairs, and carried into Marmora. These wretches have paid dear for their perfidy, being sent slaves up the country where they probably must remain till death puts an end to their misery. The captain and officers have been released at the instance of M. Debillenouve the French consul, who accepted bills on their owners, and advanced money to procure them a passage home.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

A gentleman of fortune, at the west end of the town a few nights ago, had a frolic rather of the serious kind. Having a numerous company assembled at his house, and having drunk pretty freely, he walked out of the room seemingly in high spirits, and in a few minutes the family were alarmed with the report of a pistol. Directed by the sound, some of the gentlemen went to a closet where an attempt had been made some time before to break into the house, and where a bed had been placed for a servant to lie by way of guard. Here they found the gentleman lying upon the bed with a pistol close to his ear, which had been left charged by the servant, but fortunately without any wadden, so that in the act of placing the pistol the bullets had drop out, which were afterwards found, three in number, among the blankets, and the gentleman, one examination, had received no other hurt than his hair slightly singed about the eye-brows, and a small contusion near the temple. Nobody can otherwise account for this frolic (the gentleman being happy in his family, affluent in his fortune, and universally respected by his friend,) than a sudden impulse of phrenzy owing to the effects of the wine.

Saturday, April 2.

Was argued in the Court of K. B. upon a special verdict, the case of Sarah Hazel, who was tried at Norwich at the last assizes before Lord Loughborough, for murder. The facts found by the jury were; that the prisoner being angry with the deceased, a child of ten years old, for something she had done wrong, threw a stool at her, which wounded her in her head, of which wound she died. The jury also found, that the prisoner had no intention of killing the deceased. The court, having considerable doubts upon the facts found in the verdict, postponed giving judgment till after the opinion of the twelve judges should be taken. Lord Mansfield said, the intention of the prisoner was not a matter for the jury to have found. It was an inference of law, and not always necessary to conviction. If a man, in endeavouring to kill a person with a malicious intent, kills another against whom no malice could be implied, it would notwithstanding be murder, and the jury must find it so.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

About six in the morning a young man, genteely dressed, was found hanging on a tree in the Park. He proves to be a youth of genteel education, whose friends insisted on his going prentice to a hatter. *A Caution.*

Wednesday 4.

The society of Free and Accepted Masons held their anniversary grand feast at their hall in Great Queen street, when his R. H. the D. of Cumberland was unanimously re-elected Grand Master; his Grace the Duke of Manchester, past Grand Master; and as proxy of his R. H. being installed with the usual solemnities, was pleased to appoint the following brethren to be the grand officers for the year ensuing: Rt. Hon. E. Effingham acting Grand Master; Rowland Hill, Esq; Deputy Grand Master; James Haselton, Esq; sen. Grand Warden; M. J. Levy, Esq; jun. Grand Warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq; Grand Treasurer; Mr. William White, Gr. Secretary; Rev. Mr. Eccles, Grand Chap. Thomas Sanby, Esq; Grand Architect; and Mr. John Paiba, Grand Sword-bearer.

Friday 6.

In the Court of King's Bench, the late master of a parish workhouse, and a surgeon, his son in law, were brought up to receive judgement for a conspiracy in bargaining for the dead bodies of the paupers, who were deprived of burial, and delivered to the Surgeon for dissection. The prosecution was carried on by the parish, who had discharged the master; and the man having lost his character by that infamous traffic, the court fined him only 10l. and sentenced him to three months imprisonment. The Surgeon, pleading his profession, was fined 10l. and discharged.

Saturday 7.

Mr. Blanchard made another aerial trip with his balloon, from Langhorn's Repos-

tory

tory. The wind was westerly, and carried him in an easterly course, in which situation he worked with his oars to change his direction. The machine went right before the wind, and landed him near Hornchurch in Essex.

This morning a most dreadful fire broke out in a warehouse near the end of Stoney-lane, Horsley-down, Southwark, which destroyed property to a vast amount.

The buildings that were destroyed were extensive turpentine, pitch and tar warehouses nearly adjoining together with all their inflammable contents to a large amount. The turpentine, pitch and tar being melted ran amongst, and being thrown by the engines with the water upon the fire, the flames, instead of being appeased, raged with tenfold fury. Including the tea in the East India hoys that were burnt, an immense quantity of that article is consumed; the reports on this head are various and contradictory; some say that three, some seven, and others that fifteen thousand chests of tea are consumed. The fine and very extensive range of warehouses belonging to Mess. Davis's are quite destroyed, with their contents, to a vast amount. The ruins occasioned by this shocking conflagration cover several acres of ground, several hundreds of edifices, including dwellings, warehouses, stores, and outbuildings being destroyed. The loss cannot be ascertained.

Monday 9.

This day the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened what is commonly called the budget. He stated without any formal preface the national expenditure for the current year, under the following heads:

Naval disbursements -	£2,550,307
Army - -	2,286,263
Ordnance - -	392,855
Deficiencies -	1,612,908
Exchequer bills unfunded	2,500,000
Somerset House -	25,000
British Museum -	3,000
Miscellaneous Services -	35,695
Arrears of duty of the Leward Islands -	359,836

All these together, he calculated to amount to the sum of 9,737,868l.; of this, he observed, there was already provided 6,184,117l. so that there remained 3,553,751l.

He then adverted to the situation of the Navy debt, and stated the amount of our naval bills to be 9,505,808l. as calculated with interest up to the 5th of July 1785; and the ordnance debt to Midsummer next at 504,349; in all 1,010,157l. which he proposed to fund; and to prefer the 5 per. cent. stock rather than the 3 per. cent. for that purpose, although he admitted there would be an additional interest of about 30,000l. to pay annually. He stated, that the whole interest to be provided would amount to 413,000l. for the payment of which he proposed, 1. an augmentation of the tax on male servants; 2dly, a tax on female servants; 3dly, a tax on retale shops; [as a compensation for this tax, he proposed, he said, to move for the repeal of licences granted to hawkers;] 4thly, a tax on gloves; 5thly, a 5l. licence on pawnbrokers; 6thly, an additional half-penny per mile on post horses; and lastly, a regulation on the conveyance of salt coast-wise. All these together he calculated to amount to 422,000l. which, he said, was about 9000l. more than wanted in order to make good deficiencies. He then made a recapitulation of his taxes thus:

Men servants -	£35,000
Women ditto -	140,000
Retail Shops -	120,000
Gloves - -	50,000
Pawn-brokers - -	15,000
Post Horses - -	50,000
Salt - -	12,000
Total,	422,000

With this increase of revenue, together with the old, he would be able to pay the interest of the loan of a million from the Bank; to make good the deficiency that would be occasioned by the repeal of some of the taxes; to provide for the funding of the navy bills; and for raising a sinking fund of a million, which should annually be applied to the gradual diminution of the national debt. In conclusion, he moved first the loan of a million from the Bank.

Tuesday 10.

The Report of the Budget from the committee of ways and means was brought up, and read. The debate that ensued was rather witty and sarcastical, than solid and argumentative.

Wednesday 11.

A fire broke out in a store adjoining to the Crown Inn, at Chesterford, near Cambridge, which destroyed the stables and offices, with all the harness; but fortunately the horses and the inn were saved. It was occasioned by the throwing out ashes not sufficiently cooled; the too common cause of fires in the country, which we are sorry to see are becoming frequent. A waggoner assisting had his poney stolen, for which two guineas reward was offered in the next Cambridge paper.

Thursday 12.

Mr. Pitt opened the business so long expected, as the ultimate intention of Ministry on the Irish Resolutions. Great indeed, he said, had been the outcry in respect to trade; it was to be ruined, our commerce totally destroyed, and our opulence diminished by the participation of a part of the profits with Ireland; but those he looked upon as idle speculations; and he trusted, on a fair representation, to that justice toward our sister kingdom, which was to be expected from the wisdom, patriotism, and liberality of parliament; and that no

party

party views, no fabricated outcries, would prevent them from cementing together in one indiſſoluble bond of union the two great diviſions of the empire. He beſought gentlemen to recollect the diſmemberment of America from this country, what a fatal blow it was! and how great a neceſſity now exiſted for conſolidating into one mutual maſs of intereſt the reſources of what were left. Having enlarged generally on the advantages that would accrue to both countries, he then proceeded to ſtate his propoſitions, which he did in ſo clear and collected a manner as attracted the attention of the whole houſe; and when he ſat down,

Lord *North* roſe. He ſaid the matter that had been ſubmitted to the committee was ſo various and new, that it was impoſſible for gentlemen to be prepared to vote upon it; the only proper mode therefore, would be for the chairman to report progreſs, and to aſk leave to ſit again. Though much debate enſued, this idea ran generally through the houſe, and

Mr. *Vyner*, upon motion, divided the houſe upon it; when the numbers were, Ayes 135, Noes 281. Majority 126. The buſineſs was then reſumed, and

Mr. *Pitt* moved ſpecifically his firſt reſolution.

Right hon. *Th. Pelham* moved to have it divided, to which Mr. Pitt agreed. And at eight o'clock in the morning both motions were carried by a majority of 124 in favour of miniſtry; and the houſe adjourned.

Saturday 14.

The grand jury for Middleſex found a bill of indictment againſt John Lockrell and a conſtable his accomplice for perjury, having ſworn againſt two men Peter Newberry and William Iveſon (both capitally convicted and included in the dead warrant) but ſince found innocent on the fulleſt enquiry, and ſworn againſt only to obtain the reward. What puniſhment can be adequate to ſuch an offence?

Sunday 15.

At 8 in the morning a fire broke out in the houſe of Mrs. Ayton, milliner, in Turnſtile. It was occaſioned by a lad, her ſon, ſetting his hair on fire by lighting the parlour fire; or, as ſome ſay, curling his hair; and endeavouring to extinguiſh it, by covering it with the firſt linen he laid his hands on, communicated the fire to more linen, and ſoon ſet the houſe in a blaze. Mrs. French, and her two daughters, lodgers, with difficulty eſcaped out of the windows, and one of them was much bruiſed. The roofs of the houſes on each ſide were much damaged, and one of the party walls.

Monday 16.

A fire broke out in the ſtables of the Green Man at Barnet, occaſioned by a ſtone-horſe kicking down the candle, which burnt eight horſes belonging to a waggon.

The ſeſſions, which began at the Old Bailey on Wedneſday the 11th, ended, when eleven convicts received ſentence of death.—Seventeen convicts at the former ſeſſions were ordered to be tranſported to Africa.

Wedneſday 18.

The Houſe met according to adjournment, and a great deal of private buſineſs was diſpatched without debate.

Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes was introduced to his Majeſty, and had the honour of a long conference of near two hours.

Thurſday 19.

The queſtion for reading a firſt time the bill for impoſing a tax upon retail ſhopkeepers was put by the Speaker,

Mr. Ald. *Sawbridge* objected to it, as partial and oppreſſive.

Lord *Surrey* thought, if properly regulated, it would prove a good tax.

The bill was then read, and on a motion ordered to be read a ſecond time.

Mr. *Pitt* moved his third Reſolution on the Iriſh buſineſs, which was violently oppoſed. And at half after five in the morning

Mr. *Sheridan* moved, that the chairman do now leave the chair, and the Houſe divided: Noes 195; Ayes 90; majority in favour of miniſtry 105.

Mr. *Pitt* then moved the fourth Reſolution, but on the oppoſite ſide pointing out an amendment, the ſame was deferred till Monday.

A court was held at Chriſt's Hoſpital, when the Lord Mayor was choſen Preſident in the room of Alderman Alſop, who has reſigned.

This evening Vaux-hall Gardens opened for the ſeaſon.

Mr. Sadler mounted his ſhow car at Manchester, and rambled through the air till he dropped down near Pontefract. A voyage of no great uſe to the public.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant his free pardon to Peter Newbury and Thomas Iveſon, the two men falſely ſworn to have robbed John Lockell on the highway.

Friday 20.

His R. H. Prince Edward embarked on board the Auguſta yacht, Capt. Elphinſtone from Greenwich for Stadt, in his way for Germany.

Thurſday 26.

This morning, at five o'clock, as the mail cart was coming over Blackeath, the driver obſerved a lady ſtruggling for life; he went to her aſſiſtance, and found her with a rope tied round her neck, naked to her ſhift, which had the marks cut out, as likewiſe out of her ſilk ſtockings. She had on ſattin ſhoes with ſilver buckles; appeared about 27 years of age, and was ſo far exhauſted, that nothing could be learned from her ſtory but the name of Dunmore, and ſomething relative to a poſt-chaiſe. She was taken to the Woolpack at Deptford; and as ſoon as ſhe was able to ſpeak, ſhe related as follows: her name is Bridget Bonner, ſhe believes

believes she was born in Briſtol, continued there till five years old, where she had the ſmall-pox; her parents died in her infancy; and she was left under the care of her uncle, whoſe name was Charles Ruſſel, a captain formerly in the Guinea trade, and ſailed from Briſtol, at which place he occaſionally reſided, but died about ſix years ago at Edinburgh, and was buried there. At the age of five years ſhe was placed with Mrs. Patterſon, who lodged at Dunbar, with whom ſhe reſided, and was inſtructed in the neceſſary part of female education, and with whom ſhe lived till nine years of age. When ſhe left Mrs. Patterſon, ſhe went to live with her uncle Ruſſel, who ſoon after put her to ſchool at Miſs Brown's, on the college green in Briſtol, with whom ſhe remained till fifteen years of age; her uncle about that time married a lady of the name of Brown, and ſhe reſided with her uncle in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, till his death, which was about three or four months after his marriage; that in her uncle's laſt illneſs, when his wife and Mr. Thomas Dunmore, who was a particular acquaintance, were in the room, he took an opportunity to recommend her particularly to their care, and ſaid he had left her five hundred guineas, which was as much as he could afford; that Mrs. Ruſſel, about three months after Mr. Ruſſel's deceaſe, married Mr. Thomas Dunmore before-mentioned, and ſhe continued to reſide with Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore in lodgings in the Cannongate for a year and half; after which they removed to other lodgings near the Leith Wind, where they continued to reſide till they all quitted Scotland about a month ago; that Mrs. Dunmore was executrix to her late huſband's will, as ſhe believes, and that the female ſervant who lived with them at the Cannongate, was named Peggy Duncan; that after her uncle Ruſſel's death ſhe was kept very much confined, and never ſuffered to go out alone, and, whenever ſhe aſked queſtions reſpecting any perſons or places, received from Mrs. Dunmore always evaſive anſwers, and that ſhe was kept in as much ignorance as poſſible: that Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore kept no company at their own houſe, and ſhe remembers hearing him often mention the name of Mr. Birch, who lived ſomewhere in that neighbourhood, and of a Mr. Irvine, near Dunfries; that Mr. Dunmore made frequent excurſions from home to York, Dunfries, and other places, and was generally abſent about two or three months at a time, and once in particular for ſix months; that Mr. Dunmore did not follow any profeſſion or buſineſs as ſhe knew of; that being of age laſt Chriſtmas, ſhe aſked Mr. Dunmore for her legacy, who paid it her all in gold about a fortnight before they quitted Edinburgh, and with profeſſions of great kindneſs; that Mrs. Dunmore in general treated her with harſhneſs, for which Mr. Dunmore often checked her; that on Thurſday the 5th inſtant Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore and herſelf quitted the Cannongate, Edinburgh, the furniture of the houſe being previouſly ſold to a roupingwoman, as ſhe called it; that the phaeton was marked with the initials T. D. and they all arrived in London on Sunday laſt about ſeven in the evening, and paſſing through ſeveral ſtreets, they ſtopped at a houſe. A tall young lady came to the door much marked with the ſmall-pox, and very red hair, whom they called Miſs Brown, and an elderly lady; that Mr. Dunmore went away with the phaeton, and herſelf, Mrs. Dunmore, Miſs Brown, and the other lady, in doors: after a few minutes, Mrs. Dunmore and Miſs Brown retired from the room, and ſoon coming in again, Mrs. Dunmore ſaid Miſs Brown had received a letter from Dover, informing her, that Mrs. Dunmore's brother was very ill there, and that if Mrs. Dunmore did not make haſte to ſee him, ſhe would not ſee him alive. Mrs. Dunmore ſaid ſhe would ſet off that evening, but Mr. Dunmore then coming into the room, he adviſed Mrs. Dunmore not to go till the morning, which was agreed to. Mrs. D. aſked her to go, as it would be only a few days, when they would return to London together, and ſhe might ſee the town; to which ſhe agreed; and Mr. Dunmore alſo aſked her what ſhe intended to do with her box of cloaths and money: ſhe anſwered, it would be better to take them with her, as it was all together in the trunk, than leave it there, as ſhe knew nobody in the houſe. Accordingly, at three o'clock in the morning Mr. Dunmore's phaeton came to the door with freſh horſes, and a boy riding on one of them. Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore, and Miſs Brown, got into the phaeton, and ſhe rode a ſaddle horſe; the phaeton horſes were dark brown, and the horſe ſhe rode a bay; the boy who rode one of the horſes had a light-coloured drab jacket on and a narrow gold lace round his hat, ſeemingly all much worn; herſelf dreſſed in a ligh-brown cloth habit, white cape turned down, black beaver hat and ribband. In this manner they proceeded till they came on Blackheath, where Mr. Dunmore ſtopt the phaeton, and called to her that Mrs. Dunmore was fainting, and deſired ſhe would come and aſſiſt her, and give her the ſmelling bottle. She rode up to the ſide of the phaeton, got off her horſe, ſtood on the ſtep, and held the ſmelling bottle to Mrs. Dunmore; at this inſtant Mrs. Dunmore ſeized her by the collar of her riding-habit, and puſhing her very forcibly backwards, Miſs Brown and Mrs. Dunmore got out of the phaeton, and Miſs Brown attempting to lay hold of her, ſhe ſtruck Miſs Brown twice or thrice: Mrs. Dunmore got behind her, and pulled her backwards, and both of them fell on her, ſo that ſhe fainted away, and was inſenſible of what was afterwards

co-heireſs of Sir John C of Connington, co. Hunt. and Stretton, co. Bedf. bart. the laſt male heir of Sir Robert Cotton, of Connington, knt. and bart. the illuſtrious founder of the Cottonian library, and repreſentative of the ancient family of Bruce of Exten and Connington: by this lady Mr. B. had 2 ſons and 3 daughters, John, Thomas, Jane, Frances, and Henrietta.

3. At Pollock, Sir James Maxwell, bart.

Of a deep decline, Mr. Haddick Hill, merchant, in Broad-ſtr.

4. Dropped down dead in Cheney-walk, Chelſea, Mr. John Robert le Cointe, merchant. He had ſaid, not many days before, that he ſhould not live long.

5. In Ruſſel-ſtr. Covent Garden, in his 75th year, Mr. Thomas Davies, bookſeller; a man of uncommon ſtrength of mind, and who prided himſelf in being through life "a companion of his ſuperiors." In 1728 and 1729 he was at the univerſity of Edinburgh, completing his education; and in 1736 we find him among the Dramatis Perſonæ of Lillo's celebrated tragedy of "Fatal Curioſity," at the theatre in the Haymarket, where he was the original repreſentator of Young Wilmot, under the management of Henry Fielding. He afterwards commenced bookſeller in Duke's court, but met with misfortunes which induced him to return to the theatre. For ſeveral years he belonged to various companies at York, Dublin, and other places, at the firſt of which he married his wife, Miſs Yarrow, daughter of a performer there, whoſe beauty was not more remarkable than her private character has ever been unſullied and irreproachable. About 1752 he returned to London, and with Mrs. Davies was engaged at Drury-lane, where they remained for ſeveral years in good eſtimation with the town, and played many characters, if not with great excellence, at leaſt with propriety and decency. Churchill's indiſcriminate ſatire has endeavoured to fix ſome degree of ridicule on Mr. Davies's performance; but the pen of a ſatiriſt is not entitled to implicit credit. Mr. D. exchanged the theatre for a ſhop in Ruſſel-ſtreet about 1762; and we ſhould have been happy could we have recorded that his efforts in trade had been crowned with the ſucceſs which his abilities in his profeſſion merited. In 1778 he became a bankrupt; when, ſuch was the regard entertained for him by his friends, that they readily conſented to his re-eſtabliſhment; and "none of them," as he ſays himſelf, "were more active to ſerve him than thoſe who had ſuffered moſt by his misfortunes. But all their efforts might poſſibly have been fruitleſs, if his great and good friend Dr. Johnſon had not exerted all his power on his behalf." He called upon all over whom he had any influence to aſſiſt Tom Davies; and "prevailed on Mr. Sheridan, patentee of Drury-lane theatre, to let him have a benefit, which he granted on the moſt liberal terms." In 1780, by a well-timed publication, "The Life of Mr. Garrick," which has paſſed through four editions, (ſee vol. L. p. 330,) Mr. Davies acquired much fame, and ſome money. He has ſince publiſhed (ſee vol. LIV. pp. 281, 360,) "Dramatic Miſcellanies." in 3 vols. of which a ſecond edition appeared a few days only before the author's death, with the addition of a peeviſh P. S. which we could have wiſhed had been totally ſuppreſſed. His other works are, "Some Memoirs of Mr. Henderſon," "A Review of Lord Cheſterfield's Characters," "A Life of Maſſinger," "Lives of Dr. John Eachard, Sir John Davies, and Mr. Lillo," and fugitive pieces without number, in proſe and verſe, in the St James's Chronicle, and almoſt all the public newſpapers. The compiler of this article (who is not aſhamed to ſay that he has been indebted for a great part of it to the European Mag. for March 1784) knew him well; and has paſſed many convivial hours in his company at a ſocial meeting, where his lively ſallies of pleaſantry have been uſed to ſet the table in a roar of harmleſs merriment. The laſt time he viſited them he wore the appearance of a ſpectre; and, ſenſible of his approaching end, took a ſolemn valediction. Poor ghoſt! how would it comfort thee to know, that at a ſubſequent meeting of thy ſincere friends, the impreſſion of thy laſt appearance was not eradicated; and that every breaſt heaved a ſympathetic ſigh, lamenting the loſs of ſo excellent an aſſociate! Mr. Davies was buried, by his own deſire, in the vault of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, cloſe by the ſide of his next-door neighbour the late Mr. Grignion, watch-maker. The following lines have been given in the newſpapers as contributing to mark the man:

"Here lies the author, actor, Thomas Davies:
Living he ſhone a very *rara avis*.
The ſcenes he play'd, life's audience muſt commend:
He honour'd Garrick—Johnſon was his friend.

At Newmarket, on her way to Norwich, lady of W. Towers, eſq. of Q. Anne-ſtr. Weſt.

6. In child-bed, Mrs. Wh ſh, wife of Mark W. eſq; one of the commiſſioners of exciſe, and dau. of the late rev. Dr. Saunders, vicar of St. Martin's.

7. In the Circus, Bath, John Hawkins, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Cæſar H. ſerjeant ſurgeon to his Majeſty.

8. At Oakley, otherwiſe Ugley, near Quendon, co. Eſſex, Paul Wright, D.D. F.S.A. vicar of that place, and rector of Snoreham, in the ſame county. A remarkable peculiarity appertains to the latter place; there is no church belonging to the pariſh, but, once a year, ſervice is performed under a tree. This living is in the gift of John Strutt, eſq. M.P. for Maiden. Dr. Wright was educated at Chriſt's Hoſpital in London, and at Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge, and was preſented by the governors of the city hoſpitals to the vicarage of Oakley, with the parochial chapel of

of Burden, in Essex, in 1739. He was also for some time curate and lecturer of All Saints, Hertford. In 1773 he gave the public a much improved edition of "Heylin's Help to English History," with the arms on copper-plates, and copious additions, particularly, "The Prætorian Banner displayed," being the arms of all the lord mayors of London, accurately engraven, and explained by true blazonry. In the same year he published proposals for printing by subscription, in one vol. 4to. price one guinea, Sir H. Chauncy's History of St. Albans and its Archdeaconry, continued to the present time, with the Antiquities of Verulam, including, among other MS. Collections, the [illegible] Mr. Webster, many years surgeon there [illegible] Drawings of various Antiquities in the neighbourhood were to be engraved. In May, 1775, the work was promised to be put to press as soon as the editor should meet with sufficient encouragement; and a specimen of it was exhibited in our last vol. p. 745. In 1781 his name appeared to the "Complete British Family Bible," in 80 folio numbers; a literary manœuvre on which the old adage, *de mortuis*, &c. forbids us to enlarge.

At Kensington, in her 40th year, Mrs. Disney, wife of the rev. Samuel Disney, vicar of Halsted, Essex, and eldest daughter of the right rev. Dr. Chr. Wilson, bp. of Bristol.

9. Mr. Richard Hett, a printer, of great reputation and amiable manners, in Wildcourt, Lincoln's-inn-fields. His father was many years treasurer to the stationers company; and his only brother is now a master in chancery.

At Lambeth, Robert Maw, esq. late commander of the Asia East Indiaman.

Universally regretted, in Orchard-street, Portman square, Richard Timms, esq. late second lieut. and lieut. col. of the second troop of horse-guards, which commission he had sold a very few days previous to his death. He has left one son, a youth, at Eton school. Had his life been prolonged, he would have succeeded to a very considerable estate, as the nephew and heir of John Elwes, esq. late member for the county of Berks. His loss is the more to be deplored, as he had a heart susceptible of others sufferings, and a hand liberal to bestow, whereever he might have met with objects deserving his generosity. His acquaintance regret in him the accomplished gentleman and the sincere friend. He was well versed in classical learning, in which he greatly delighted. He never discovered a disposition in any one to oblige him, but he contemplated the happiness he should enjoy, when in a situation to shew his sense of it. As an officer, he was brave; as a man, noble and benevolent. He was a great encourager of theatrical merit, and had convinced the world of great abilities in that line at Sir William East's theatre, where, whilst he amused himself, he excited every tender every generous feeling in his audience. He is said to have caught a cold by attending his duty, in escorting their majesties to the oratorio, which threw him into a hasty decline. Friendship yields this tribute to his memory. Many may arrive at as great a portion of riches as he would have done had he survived; but no one will ever be capable of doing more good with it.

At Shoreham, Kent, rev. Vincent Perronet, M.A. upwards of 90 years of age, and 57 years vicar of that parish. He succeeded Dr. Wall in 1728, who had been vicar 52 years —(two vicars only in 109 years). See vol. LIV. p. 435.

9. At Paris, in his 67th year, the Duke de Choiseul, whose death is an infinite loss to France. Fully satisfied that his country might give the law to Europe, if she should be able to acquire the dominion of the sea, he thought that every thing ought to be risqued to destroy the marine power of England, which was alone able to withstand the aspiring ambition of Bourbon: he accordingly directed all his thoughts to that one object. Though not filling any ostensible office, he was, notwithstanding, the soul of the French cabinet during the whole of the American war; and it was he who not only prevented the powers most attached to England from declaring in her favour, but also set on foot the armed neutrality; and through the medium of his friend the Duke de la Vaugnyon, induced Holland to renounce her treaties of friendship with the best and oldest of her allies, and declare against her. Since he quitted his ostensible situation of minister he took only one *public* step, and that was in concert with his relation the Duke de Praslin, to contradict, in the newspapers, a report which seemed to be credited—that France had bound herself to England, during his administration, not to keep up, or build more, than a certain, fixed number of men of war. This the two dukes declared under their hands to be a groundless report.—Two days before the Duke de Choiseul died, the rector of the parish attended him, to prepare him for eternity: after having made his last confession to him, his Grace declared, in the preseace of several noblemen who attended him on the melancholy occasion, that though he had made it a point of duty to consult the personal satisfaction of his sovereign (Louis XV.) while he was in office, he was not conscious of having, in any one instance, sacrificed to the prince the interests of the state, or his own honour as a gentleman. He constantly opposed the extravagance of Madame de Barré, scorned to pay his court to the king by flattering his mistress, and therefore refused to give an order that she should have the *honour* of being attended by a guard whenever she went out. The countess, however, had influence enough with Louis to obtain the order in spite of the duke; and she did not fail to let him feel, on a particular occasion, that her influence was greater than his. At a party

party of whist one evening with the king, she had the Duke de Choiseul for her partner: she had already got eight of the game, and held three honours in her own hand, and might consequently have laid down the game if it had so pleased her; but she wished to mortify the duke for his refusal to let her have the guards to attend her: she therefore asked him if he could give her an *honour*; he answered in the negative; upon which she replied, "Well then, monsieur le duc, you see (said she, throwing down three) that I can get *honours* without *your* assistance."

10. As he was returning from Leeds to York, Lionel Place, esq. barrister at law, recorder of Richmond, and commissary to the dean and chapter of York.

12. In East Harding-street, Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. T. K. merchant.

At Lee, near Canterbury, Mrs. Barrett, relict of Thomas B. esq. and daughter and coheiress of Humphry Pudner, esq. of that city.

13. John Bates, esq. one of the sheriffs of the city of London, and alderman of Queenhithe ward, possessed of an affluent fortune, acquired with high reputation at the Queen's Arms Tavern, in St. Paul's Churchyard. He dined on Wednesday at the feast of the sons of the clergy, and appeared in better health than he had for some time past. He afterwards spent the evening with some select friends, whom he left at a prudent hour, with his usual abstemiousness, and went home to bed seemingly without any complaint. At four in the morning he was waked by a violent pain in his head, and, having rung the bell for his attendants, complained that he was very ill: soon after which he expired.—And on the morning of the 21st, about ten o'clock, his remains were removed from his house in St. Paul's church-yard, in order to be interred in the family vault, at Beaconsfield, co. Bucks. The hearse was preceded by two marshal's-men, on foot, with ten men on horseback, and followed by three mourning coaches and six, the sheriff's state-chariot, and three private carriages, empty, the servants all in deep mourning.

Mr. Payne, master of Spring Gardens coffee-house.

At Tockington, co. Glouc. Sam. Peach, esq. father-in-law of H. Cruger, esq. M.P. for Bristol.

14. At Fulham, ——— Thornhill, esq. a gentleman of extensive property in Massachusets government before the revolution in America.

Mr. Thomas Shairp, secretary to the Royal Bank of Scotland.

15. At Bath, the right hon. Lady Lucy Stanhope, daughter of James late Earl Stanhope, and twin-sister of Philip the present Earl.

At Whitehall, the lady of John Sinclair, of Ulbster, esq. (M.P. for Lostwithiel, and author of several curious pieces on the finances and revenue of this kingdom,) only dau. and heiress of the late Alexander Maitland, esq. of Stoke Newington. She was carried, on the 21st, in great funeral pomp, to the burial-ground in Bunhill-fields.

At Leicester, Mr. Edmund Johnson, aged 85. He has bequeathed a considerable fortune to his relation, Mr. Ald. J. of the same place.

16. Suddenly, at Kineton, co. Warwick, Mr. John Harm[illegible] vicar of that parish, formerly of Sevenoak, Kent.

17. At Kentish Town, Solomon Hargrave, esq. formerly an a[illegible]y at law.

John Pratt, esq. [illegible]krigg, co. York. He had been near 40 [illegible] upon the turf, and was particularly em[illegible] a breeder.

The only son of [illegible] Mr. Baynes, master of a boarding-sch[illegible] Upton on Severn, in Worcestershire, a [illegible] of —— Knight, esq. of Woverley, [illegible]ordshire, drowned in bathing in the Severn.

18. At Walthamstow, Mr. Imbleton, carpenter.

19. At Bath, aged 67, Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Rich, bart. of 4th reg. of foot. He lost one of his hands in the battle of Culloden.

20. At Edinburgh, rev. Dr. Miles Cowper, one of the ministers of the episcopal chapel there, and formerly president of the college of New-York. He was rector of Sulhampsted, co. Berks. and of Cowley, co. Gloc. the former living in the patronage of Queen's coll. Oxf. the latter of the Lord Chancellor.

In Whitechapel, aged 99, Maria Anna Moses, a rich Jewess. She has left 1000l. among the poor of her own persuasion.

21. Mr. Rich. Heaviside, an eminent sadler, in Bishopsgate-street.

George Mertins, esq. of Bedford-row.

At his house on Enfield-chace, Mrs. James, wife of Mr. Hugh J. many years an eminent grocer at the corner of Chancery-lane, Fleet-street.

At Broughton on Furness, Lancashire, Joseph Harrison, esq. formerly lieut. col. of the 57th reg. after serving 30 years in the army.

22. Lady Bowyer, aged 76, relict of the late and mother of the present Sir William B. bart.

In the queen's palace, Mrs. Eliz. Stainsforth, house-keeper to her majesty.

23. In Upper Brook-str. Rathbone-place, Mr. William Woollett, engraver to his Majesty. He was born at Maidstone, Aug. 27, 1735, and instructed in engraving under the late Mr. Timney, at the same time with Mr. Anthony Walker and Mr. Brown. He has left behind him many plates nearly finished.

24. In Great Marlborough-street, greatly advanced in years, Robert Alsop, esq. alderman of Bridge-ward Without, and father of the city. He had been exactly forty years a member of the court of aldermen, having been chosen in the month of May, 1745, during the rebellion in Scotland. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1733, and on the death of Thomas Winterbottom, esq. in the year 1752, was elected mayor for the remaining part of the year.

At Reading, Mr. Prince, many years coroner of the county of Berks.

28.

28. At Brighthelmſtone, Richard Atkinſon, eſq. M.P. for New Romney, alderman of London, and a director of the E. I. C.

29. In his 72d year, at his houſe at South Lambeth (after having returned only three days from a fortnight's journey into Kent, where he held a viſitation for himſelf, and three different ones for his friend Archdeacon Backhouſe) Andrew Coltée Ducarel, eſq. LL.D. F.R. and A.SS. *Soc. Antiq. Caſſel. Sod. Honorar.* commiſſary and official of Canterbury, commiſſary of the Royal Peculiar of St. Catherine's, and of the Sub-deanries of South-Malling, Pagham, and Terring, in Suſſex; one of the three gentlemen appointed to ſuperintend the paper office, and keeper of the archiepiſcopal library at Lambeth. He was born at Greenwich (where his father, deſcended from an ancient family in Normandy, reſided) in 1714; and went from Eton ſchool to St. John's college, in Oxford, as a gentleman commoner, in 1731. In 1729 he was three months under the care of Sir Hans Sloane, on account of an accident which deprived him of the ſight of one eye. He has frequently ſaid, that he never ate meat till he was 14, nor drank wine till he was 18. He became a member of the college of Doctors Commons in Nov. 1743; and married in 1749 the lady who ſurvives to lament the loſs of a moſt affectionate huſband. Adrian Coltée Ducarel, a conſiderable merchant, and a S. Sea Director, who was the Doctor's younger brother, died July 1, 1745, leaving a widow, ſtill living, and a ſon, not long ſince returned from the Eaſt Indies with unblemiſhed reputation. Another brother of the Doctor's, James Coltée Ducarel, (who lived 16 years at Laurence St. Ayott, Herts, and was a member of the famous Royſton Club) is now living in Normandy; and a ſiſter, Mrs. Blannerhaſſett, at Bath. The Doctor had the pleaſure of enjoying the eſteem of five ſucceſſive primates, and was the oldeſt officer remaining in the palace of Lambeth. His official attendance to the duties of Doctors Commons was uncommonly remarkable; and his attachment to the ſtudy of Engliſh antiquities afforded his principal amuſement. His collection of books and MSS. in that particular line was valuable; and his indexes and catalogues ſo exact, as to render them particularly convenient to himſelf and the friends he was deſirous to oblige. He had alſo a good collection of coins and medals. All theſe he has given to his nephew Mr. Ducarel.

For many years it was his cuſtom to travel *incognito*, in Auguſt, with his friend Sam. Gale, eſq. attended only by Dr. D.'s coachman and Mr. G.'s footman George Monk. Twenty miles was their uſual ſtage on the firſt day, and every other day about fifteen. It was a rule, not to go out of their road to ſee any of their acquaintance. The coachman was directed to ſay, "it was *a job*; and that he did not know their names, but that they were civil gentlemen;" and the footman, "that he was a friend of the coachman's, who *gave him a caſt*." They uſually took up their quarters at an inn; and penetrated into the country for three or four miles round. After dinner, Mr. Gale ſmoked his pipe, whilſt Dr. D. took notes, which are ſtill among his MSS. They conſtantly took with them Camden's Britannia, and a ſet of maps. In Vertue's plates of London bridge chapel, the figure meaſuring is Dr. D. that ſtanding is S. Gale. (The houſe belonged to Mr. Baldwin, haberdaſher, who was born there; and when, at 71, he was ordered to go to Chiſlehurſt for a change of air, could not ſleep in the country for want of the noiſe he had been always uſed to hear. (Dr. D.'s appointment of Lambeth librarian took place under Abp. Hutton, May 3, 1757; and the catalogues of that valuable collection are not a little benefited by his diligence and abilities. The catalogue begun by Bp. Gibſon, and continued by Dr. Wilkins, has been by him perfected to the preſent time; a diſtinct one made of the books of Abp. Secker; and another, in three volumes folio, of the pamphlets and tracts bound up by the direction of Abp. Cornwallis. And in the library of MSS. the catalogue begun by Dr. Wilkins, and continued by ſucceeding librarians to No. 888, he extended to No. 1147. Of all the honours he enjoyed, none gave him greater ſatisfaction than the commiſſariate of St. Catherine's, a place to which he has done due honour in an elaborate Hiſtory adorned with beautiful engravings, and where he has long pointed out to his friends a reſting-place for his aſhes. Of Croydon palace, and of that of Lambeth (the laſt remaining teſtimony of epiſcopal grandeur) he has given particular hiſtories; and had drawn up an account of Doctors Commons, and of the different Chancellors of this kingdom, which he intended for publication in the courſe of the preſent year. In the latter part of life he was too much immerſed in profeſſional engagements to enter into new attachments of friendſhip; but with thoſe who were admitted to an intimacy he aſſociated on the moſt liberal terms. It was a maxim which he religiouſly obſerved, that "he was an old Oxonian, and therefore never knew a man till he had drunk a bottle of wine with him;" his entertainments were in the true ſtyle of the old Engliſh hoſpitality; and he was remarkably happy in affording the company he not unfrequently invited to his table. The writer of this haſty ſketch, drawn up literally *currente calamo*, gives his tributary tear to the memory of a friend whom he truly eſteemed, with whom he has paſſed many convivial hours, not unmindful of the ſolemn change by him now experienced. An account of his various publications, with ſuch corrections and additional particulars as recollection or the favour of our correſpondents may ſuggeſt, ſhall be given in our next. His executors are his good friends M. C. Tuter, eſq, F.S.A. and Michael Fountaine, eſq.

EACH

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1785.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	New 1777	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds. 2 s. dif.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	5 per Ct Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct Scrip.	Excheq B.Ils.	Lottery Tickets.
29																					
30		56⅝	57½ a ⅝	73		17⅞		12¼			1						91½				
1	Sunday																				
2		5 ⅞	57⅞ a ⅝	73⅞		17⅞		12¼			1					10	91				
3	115¾	5 ⅞	57½ a ⅝	73½		17½		12¼			1					9¼	91⅛				
4		57½	58¼ a ⅜	73⅜		17½		12½									91⅜				
5																					
6	117½	58¼	59⅛ a 59	74½		18		12⅝			2					9⅛	93				
7		58⅛	58¼ a 59	73½		17⅞		12⅝			2					9	92½				
8	Sunday																				
9		5 ⅞	58⅞ a 59	74⅛		17⅞		12⅝									92⅞				
10	116¾	57½	58½ a 57¾	73⅞		17⅝		12⅝									91½				
11	116	56¾	57½ ⅞	73⅜		17⅝		12⅝									91				
12	117	57⅛	58¼ a 58	73⅛		17⅝		12⅝			1						91⅛				
13	117¼	57⅛	58 a 57½	73⅜		17⅝		12⅝			1					7⅞	91⅛				
14		57⅛	58	73⅛		17⅝										7⅞	91½				
15	Sunday																				
16																					
17																					
18																					
19	117¼	57⅝	58⅛ a 58	73⅜		17⅜		12⅛	133¼							7	91⅜				
20	117½	57⅝	58⅛	73⅛		17⅛		12⅛			2						91⅜				
21		57⅛	58 a 57⅞	73½		17⅞					1						91⅜				
22	Sun																				
23		57⅛	58 a 57⅞	73⅝		17⅛		12⅛									91⅜				
24	117⅝	57⅛	57⅞ a ⅞	73⅛		17⅛			133¼		3						91⅛				
25	117⅝	57⅛	57⅞ a ⅞	73⅛		17⅛		12⅛			5						91⅛				
26		5 ⅛	57⅞ a ⅞	73⅛		17⅛		12⅛			5						91⅛				
27	117¾	5 ⅛	57⅞ a ⅞	73⅛		17⅛		12⅛			4					7⅞	91½				
28																					

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Poſt
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiſer
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Engliſh Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Briſtol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Cheſter 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Glouceſter 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewſbury
Winchester
Ipſwich
Saliſbury
Leiceſter
Worceſter
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glaſgow

For JUNE, 1785.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Meteorological Diary for May, 1784	410	Curious Epitaph on Lady Paſton	42
Average Prices of Corn and Grain	*ib.*	Origin of Ventilators—Peculiarities in Seeds	42
Dr. Prieſtley's Addreſs to recover a loſt MS.	411	Of Warton's Explanation in Lycidas.	43
Epitaph for Dr Johnſon's intended Monum.	412	Culture of Volhameria Inermis recommended	43
Letter from Dr. Johnſon to Gov. Haſtings	*ibid.*	Of the Weapons of the Patriarchs—Fibula	43
Ephraim Chambers's Letter to Mr. M'Bean	*ibid.*	Orig. Letter from Penn—Ducarel's Notes	43
Strictures on the Learned Pig, &c.	413	New Notes on Bp. Berkeley—Il Penſeroſo	43
Burn's Juſtice (laſt Edition) cenſured	414	On Warton—Lady Egerton—Lawes, &c.	43
Curious Caves on Elephanta Iſland, Bombay.	415	Milton's Sonnet to Cromwell—Shall. Edwards	43
On Warton's Edition of Milton's Juvenilia	416	Epitaph at Amwell compared	*ibi*
Pathetic Lines copied from a Window	*ibid.*	Seabury's Conſecration approved and defended	43
Farther Illuſtration of an antient Barrow	417	Summary of Proceedings in Parliament	44
Illuſtrations of the Plate of Antiquities	418	Miſs Farren's Addreſs for Mrs. Bellamy	44
Elogium on the Rev. Mr. Cunningham	419	Miſcellaneous Queries and Anſwers	45
Liſt of Pariſhes with Incumbents in Middleſ.	420	Doctrine of Chances, not a Teſt of Truth	45
Anecdote of the late Lord Tyrawley	423	The Natural Hiſtory of the Elm	45
Epitaph on Mr. Newlin in Beeding Church	424	Plan for ſhortening Judicial Proceedings	45
A Peculiarity in an old Deed	425	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 457—	47
Remarks on Wykham and Liſle	*ibid.*	Variety of ORIGINAL POETRY 473—	47
Extract of a Letter from Gov. Boon	*ibid.*	Foreign Affairs—Eaſt and Weſt India, Iriſ	
Aſtronomical Phænomenon	426	Scotch, and Domeſtic News, &c. 473—	48
Anecdote and Epitaph on Mr. Somner	*ibid.*	Liſts of Births, Marriages, &c. &c. 487—	49
Short Notes relative to Weſley and King	427	Prices of Stocks	4

Embelliſhed with a beautiful Perſpective View in the Neighbourhood of LICHFIELD, includi a ſingularly large WILLOW TREE, drawn purpoſely for this Work by Mr. STRINGER and with a curious MISCELLANEOUS PLATE of *Abſurdities*, &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN's GATE.

June. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29	14		E	243	rain.
2	30	1	65	E		bright, brisk wind.
3	30	2	50	NE		cool air, overcast.
4	30		65	E		hot air, brisk wind.
5	29	17	68	E		sultry, brisk wind.
6	29	15	61	E	23	rain.
7	29	17	58	E		overcast, mild and still [1].
8	29	18	60	S	22	mild, still, louring, rain.
9	29	14	61	SW		clouds and sun.
10	29	10	61	SW		clouds and wind.
11	29	6	62	W		strong wind, heavy clouds.
12	29	14	65	SW		cloudy, brisk wind, warm.
13	29	11	66	W	12	brisk wind, clouds, showers.
14	29	16	64	W	24	cloudy and mild, rain.
15	29	29	65	W		overcast and lowering, mild.
16	29	28	66	W		clouds and sun.
17	29	14	63	W		clouds and sun.
18	29	14	61	W	9	clouds and sun, rain [2].
19	29	18	65	W		clouds and sun.
20	29	14	65	SW		clouds and sun [3].
21	29	10	62	SW		clouds and sun, rain.
22	29	6	58	SW	69	rain.
23	29	8	60	SW	14	brisk wind, clouds and sun, rain.
24	29	8	55	NW		blustering and lowering, cold
25	29	12	56	W		overcast. night.
26	29	12	64	SW		lowering and mild, slight showers
27	29	8	61	W	29	showers.
28	29	14	60	W	10	clouds and sun, mild rain.
29	29	16	61	W		sun and clouds, soft and mild.
30	29	16	59	E		overcast.

OBSERVATIONS.

[1] Plants thrive. [2] Hasty electric showers. [3] Cherries begin to ripen.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 13, to June 18, 1785.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	4	10	2	10	2	6	2	0	3	2
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	8	0	0	2	7	2	4	3	8
Surry	5	3	0	0	0	2	4	4	3	7
Hertford	5	6	0	0	2	7	2	4	3	10
Bedford	4	10	3	0	2	7	2	3	3	5
Cambridge	4	6	2	6	2	5	2	1	3	0
Huntingdon	4	6	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	2
Northampton	4	9	2	4	2	4	2	0	3	1
Rutland	5	0	3	0	2	5	2	3	3	7
Leicester	4	11	2	6	2	6	1	10	3	7
Nottingham	4	11	2	11	2	6	2	0	3	2
Derby	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	6
Stafford	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	10	3	4
Salop	5	6	3	7	2	7	1	10	4	2
Hereford	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	5	6	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	7
Warwick	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	6
Gloucester	5	5	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	5
Wilts	5	1	0	0	2	7	2	1	4	2
Berks	5	3	0	0	2	6	2	5	3	7
Oxford	5	0	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	5
Bucks	5	11	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	5

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	9	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	2
Suffolk	4	5	2	9	2	3	2	0	3	1
Norfolk	5	2	2	10	2	3	2	1	0	0
Lincoln	4	9	2	10	2	5	2	11	2	10
York	5	3	3	1	2	10	1	10	3	3
Durham	5	4	3	8	0	0	2	11	3	4
Northumberland	4	7	3	2	0	4	1	8	3	0
Cumberland	5	8	3	7	2	9	1	8	3	10
Westmorland	6	0	4	0	2	9	1	8	3	6
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	11
Cheshire	5	10	0	0	2	10	1	10	0	0
Monmouth	5	5	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	0
Somerset	5	5	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	6
Devon	5	11	0	0	2	8	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	6	0	0	2	8	1	6	0	0
Dorset	4	11	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	10
Hampshire	4	10	0	0	2	4	2	2	4	0
Suffex	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	0
Kent	4	7	0	0	2	7	2	5	3	6

WALES, June 6, to June 11, 1785.

North Wales	5	7	4	1	2	10	1	6	3	10
South Wales	5	7	4	0	3	0	1	6	3	7

THE Gentleman's Magazine;

For JUNE, 1785.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

†‡† *The friendly Communication of an inestimable Dissolvent for the human Calculi, by being misdirected, did not come to Hand till too late to be inserted; but shall certainly have Preference in our next. Direct to* J. NICHOLS, *Fleet-Street.*

MR. URBAN, *Birmingham, June* 16.

MR. Badcock having in your last Mag. p. 365, mentioned the loss of a curious MS. which he formerly gave me, I shall be obliged to you if you will give me leave to make another attempt to recover it, by means of the more extensive circulation of your publication than that of the *Theological Repository*.

The MS. contains a copy of old Mr. Wesley's diary, and letters written by his daughters to the distant members of the family, relating to some *strange noises* heard in the house, all in the hand-writing of Mr. Sam. Wesley. Not long before my removal from Calne, I lent it to some person who visited me at my own house; and being about to remove, and in a very bad state of health, I neglected to take an account of the person to whom I delivered it. If he, or his executors, should meet with this letter, I hope they will not hesitate to return it.

If by this means the MS. should be recovered, I promise you, Mr. Urban, that (if you chuse it) the substance, or the whole of it, shall be at your service; and I do not know a more proper repository for it than your useful miscellany. This MS. though extremely curious, is, however, the least valuable part of the collection of papers with which Mr. Badcock favoured me. The letters I am now in possession of will supply the most authentic materials for the history of Mr. John and Charles Wesley, about the time that they took their religious turn; and the publication of them will be, of great use at a proper time, I am,

Sir, your very humble servant,

J. PRIESTLEY.

†‡† An old correspondent, who has frequently answered the queries of others, would be happy to learn some particulars of Richard Mason, M. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, whence he was ejected in 1644; and, on the Restoration, became M. D. Q. Where did he reside, and did he follow any profession in the mean time? He had a son, *John*, supposed to have been of Jesus Coll. and a non-juror. Q. Was *he* in orders? They were related to WELSTEAD the poet, of whom also any unnoticed particulars would be acceptable.

EUGENIO.

Edgeware Road,

MR. URBAN, *June* 16, 1785.

THE part which the late Dr. Johnson was known to have taken in the introduction * and establishment of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, makes me particularly desirous of a place for the inclosed in that learned and useful publication. His humility, respecting the inscription he ordered for his grave, is no reason why the admirers of his genius and virtues should not endeavour to do them justice. This I have attempted in the Epitaph I now send you: By inserting it in your next Number you will oblige, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JAMES FORDYCE.

* Mr. Samuel Johnson was not a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine till it was *introduced*, and fully *established*, by Mr. Cave.

EDIT.

" Under

'nder this ſtone are depoſited,
›oets, philoſophers, orators, and heroes,
ains of Dr. Samuel Johnson,
Who united in himſelf
Their beſt qualities.
nation was bold, rich, and ſublime;
gement clear and comprehenſive,
Penetrating and profound,
: power of adreſſing at once,
', the underſtanding, and the heart,
oſſeſſed in an eminent degree.
Of invincible reſolution,
he cauſe of truth and virtue,
exhibited conſpicuous marks.
The vices and follies
hionable or the affluent, the learned or the great,
He diſdained to flatter.
favour of an unprincipled age,
He never courted,
ying his talents to ſubvert religion or morals,
;ate infidelity, or encourage licentiouſneſs.
ier he ſtrenuouſly vindicated, and conſtantly enforced:
r he firmly and openly condemned and expoſed;
nding forth on all occaſions
undaunted cenſor of the public,
majeſtic teacher of mankind.
If in his converſation
ſtudied the graces of polite addreſs,
was no ſtranger to the feelings
f friendſhip or benevolence.
If in his writings
imes neglected the ſofter arts of compoſition,
le often pleaſed by its harmony,
always impreſſed by its vigour.
ſubjects he thought for himſelf:
none did he write or ſpeak,
advancing ſomething new or uncommon.
as brilliant, ready, and unborrowed,
The vivid energy of ſenſe,
; of words, or the glitter of vivacity.
t he was perfectly acquainted
derivation and extent, the elevation and force,
Of the Engliſh tongue,
eſt behind him an illuſtrious proof,
ebrated Dictionary of that language.
ther he was more diſtinguiſhed
th of memory, or univerſality of learning,
critical or biographical ſkill,
Were difficult to determine.
nowledge of nature and of life
Was chiefly intuitive;
l his repreſentations of either
only fail to affect and delight
: ignorant, or the prejudiced.
at which crowns the character
f this extraordinary man,
e length of years he devoted,
To the improvement of his fellow-creatures,
From a principle of piety to his Creator.
He was born Sept. 7, 1709.
He died Dec. 13, 1784.

As the ſmalleſt remains of the late Dr. Johnſon are ſought after with avidity by the literary world, we are happy to lay before the public an original letter from that great man to Gov. Haſtings, and we are happy alſo to find that the letter had the effect deſired.

To the Hon. Warren Haſtings, *Eſq. Governor-General in* Bengal.

SIR, *Jan.* 9, 1781.

AMIDST the importance and multiplicity of affairs in which your great office engages you, I take the liberty of recalling your attention for a moment to literature, and will not prolong the interruption by an apology, which your character makes needleſs.

Mr. Hoole, a gentleman long known and long eſteemed in the India-Houſe, after having tranſlated Taſſo, has undertaken Arioſto. How well he is qualified for his undertaking he has already ſhewn. He is deſirous, Sir, of your favour in promoting his propoſals, and flatters me by ſuppoſing that my teſtimony may advance his intereſt.

It is a new thing for a clerk of the India-Houſe to tranſlate poets—it is new for a governor of Bengal to patronize learning. That he may find his ingenuity rewarded, and that learning may flouriſh under your protection, is the wiſh of, Sir,

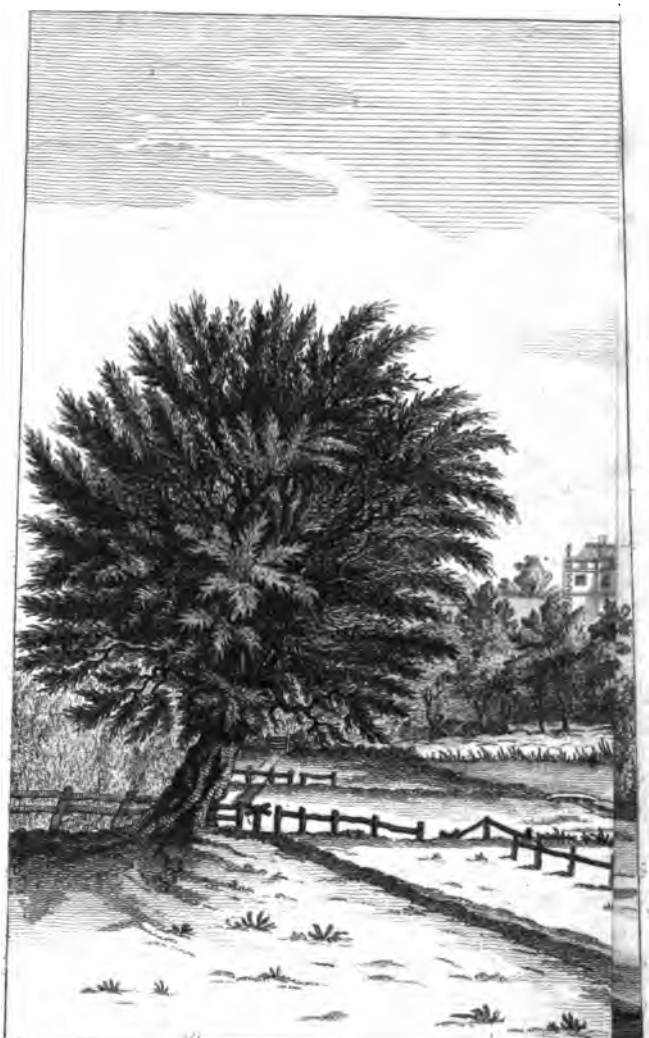
Your moſt humble ſervant,

Samuel Johnson.

*** *We are much obliged to the valuable correſpondent who has furniſhed us with Mr.* Stringer's *fine drawing of Dr.* Johnſon's "*favourite willow*," *and the picturesque ſcenery which ſurrounds it; and are ſorry to inform him, that the admeaſurements and deſcription are not yet come to hand.*

Mr. Urban,

DR. JOHNSON, in one of his letters to Mr. Cave, inſerted in your Magazine for January laſt, recommends a Mr. Macbean to his notice, as a perſon well qualified to carry into execution a plan then in agitation for compiling a Military Dictionary. "Mr. Macbean," ſays the Doctor, "was with Mr. Chambers"—he certainly was, and I believe in the capacity of an amanuenſis.



E. Stringer del. 1785.

View near Lichfield.

" Under this ſtone are depoſited,
Among poets, philoſophers, orators, and heroes,
The remains of Dr. Samuel Johnson,
Who united in himſelf
Their beſt qualities.
His imagination was bold, rich, and ſublime;
His judgement clear and comprehenſive,
Penetrating and profound,
The power of adreſſing at once,
The fancy, the underſtanding, and the heart,
He poſſeſſed in an eminent degree.
Of invincible reſolution,
in the cauſe of truth and virtue,
He exhibited conſpicuous marks.
The vices and follies
Of the faſhionable or the affluent, the learned or the great,
He diſdained to flatter.
The favour of an unprincipled age,
He never courted,
By employing his talents to ſubvert religion or morals,
To propagate infidelity, or encourage licentiouſneſs.
The former he ſtrenuouſly vindicated, and conſtantly enforced:
The latter he firmly and openly condemned and expoſed;
Standing forth on all occaſions
The undaunted cenſor of the public,
The majeſtic teacher of mankind.
If in his converſation
He little ſtudied the graces of polite addreſs,
He was no ſtranger to the feelings
Of friendſhip or benevolence.
If in his writings
He ſometimes neglected the ſofter arts of compoſition,
His ſtyle often pleaſed by its harmony,
And always impreſſed by its vigour.
On moſt ſubjects he thought for himſelf:
On none did he write or ſpeak,
Without advancing ſomething new or uncommon.
His wit was brilliant, ready, and unborrowed;
The vivid energy of ſenſe,
Not a play of words, or the glitter of vivacity.
That he was perfectly acquainted
With the derivation and extent, the elevation and force,
Of the Engliſh tongue,
He hath left behind him an illuſtrious proof,
In his celebrated Dictionary of that language.
Whether he was more diſtinguiſhed
By ſtrength of memory, or univerſality of learning,
By critical or biographical ſkill,
Were difficult to determine.
His knowledge of nature and of life
Was chiefly intuitive;
And his repreſentations of either
can only fail to affect and delight
The ignorant, or the prejudiced.
But that which crowns the character
Of this extraordinary man,
Is the length of years he devoted,
To the improvement of his fellow-creatures,
From a principle of piety to his Creator.
He was born Sept. 7, 1709.
He died Dec. 13, 1784."

As the ſmalleſt remains of the late Dr. Johnſon *are ſought after with avidity by the literary world, we are happy to lay before the public an original letter from that great man to* Gov. Haſtings, *and we are happy alſo to find that the letter had the effect deſired.*

To the Hon. Warren Haſtings, *Eſq. Governor-General in* Bengal.

SIR, *Jan.* 9, 1781.

AMIDST the importance and multiplicity of affairs in which your great office engages you, I take the liberty of recalling your attention for a moment to literature, and will not prolong the interruption by an apology, which your character makes needleſs.

Mr. Hoole, a gentleman long known and long eſteemed in the India-Houſe, after having tranſlated Taſſo, has undertaken Arioſto. How well he is qualified for his undertaking he has already ſhewn. He is deſirous, Sir, of your favour in promoting his propoſals, and flatters me by ſuppoſing that my teſtimony may advance his intereſt.

It is a new thing for a clerk of the India-Houſe to tranſlate poets—it is new for a governor of Bengal to patronize learning. That he may find his ingenuity rewarded, and that learning may flouriſh under your protection, is the wiſh of, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

*** *We are much obliged to the valuable correſpondent who has furniſhed us with Mr.* Stringer's *fine drawing of* Dr. Johnſon's " *favourite willow*," *and the picturesque ſcenery which ſurrounds it; and are ſorry to inform him, that the admeaſurements and deſcription are not yet come to hand.*

MR. URBAN,

DR. JOHNSON, in one of his letters to Mr. Cave, inſerted in your Magazine for January laſt, recommends a Mr. Macbean to his notice, as a perſon well qualified to carry into execution a plan then in agitation for compiling a Military Dictionary. " Mr. Macbean," ſays the Doctor, " was with Mr. Chambers"—he certainly was, and I believe in the capacity of an amanuenſis.

E. Stringer del. 1785.

View near Lichfield.

enfis. As you, Mr. Urban, ſeem deſirous to preſerve every "drop" of a man of genius, I have ſent you a copy of a letter from Mr. Chambers to Macbean, which I have in Mr. Chambers's own hand-writing; perhaps it may be the means of bringing to light ſome particulars of both or one of theſe gentlemen. I have ſeveral more of Mr. Chambers's letters to different people in my cuſtody, which indicate him to have been a man of great vivacity, acute obſervation, ſtrong judgement, exquiſite feelings, and a good heart; ſome of theſe I will tranſmit to you at a future opportunity, together with a few biographical anecdotes reſpecting him*. In the mean time I am,

Yours, &c. M——.

"Mr. Macbean,

"I want all the apparatus that I uſed in correcting the new edition of my book, to be brought to Cambury-houſe. I fancy you can gueſs pretty nearly what it is. The principal thing is the caſe with ſhelves and papers on them: on the top of this I left, I think, almoſt every thing elſe wanted, particularly a number of books, I believe ten or twelve, and an index wrapped in thick brown paper; the firſt volume of the Dictionary too, I was at work upon, ſhould be ſent: it is cut in two, the letter A by itſelf.

"I am ſorry to give you this trouble, but know not how to get the things without you. I am your aſſured friend and ſervant, E. CHAMBERS."

Cambury-houſe, Monday morning.

MR. URBAN, *May 16.*

I MUCH wonder you have ſo long been inattentive to the literary department of your excellent work, as to have ſuffered a fellow-labourer in the field of criticiſm †, and at this late period too, to have got the ſtart of you in his animadverſions upon that phenomenon of learning, that formidable rival to other productions of genius, the moſt wonderful Cheſhire Pig. To be ſerious—It is no unfrequent practice among the graver part of ſociety, to ridicule the numerous faſhionable abſurdities which ſo remarkably characteriſe the preſent age. Perhaps no ſubject has ſo well deſerved this cenſure, as the many efforts to humanize the different ſpecies of brutes which at preſent ſerve to amuſe the town; but whoever has paid a due obſervance to the nature and diſpoſition of mankind in all ages, muſt have remarked, that they have undergone very little change from the lapſe of time; and, if the follies of the preſent be fairly contraſted with thoſe of former times, I truſt it will appear, that we are neither leſs wiſe, nor more extravagantly ridiculous than our anceſtors. If the preſent age has exhibited its learned horſes and its learned pigs, its dancing dogs and its drumming hares, it may be ſhewn that former ones have not been leſs diligent in degrading the human ſpecies, by ſimilar endeavours to exalt the capacity of the brute creation. I ſhall collect a few examples in ſupport of my aſſertion, and for the amuſement of your readers.

Among the moſt remarkable inſtances of animal ſagacity may be placed Banks's famous horſe, whoſe renown is alluded to by Shakſpeare in "Love's Labour loſt," act I. ſcene iii.; and by Dekkar in his "Untruſſing of the humorous poet*." It is related of this horſe, that he would reſtore a glove to its owner after his maſter had whiſpered the man's name in his ear; that he would tell the number of pence in any ſilver coin, and even perform the groſſer offices of nature whenever his maſter bade him†. He danced likewiſe to the ſound of a pipe, and told money with his feet‡. Sir Walter Raleigh ſays, "that had Banks lived in elder times, he would have ſhamed all the inchanters in the world by the wonderful inſtructions which he had given to his horſe §."

Of the ſagacity of a hare, Dr. Swift ‖ has given a ſtrange inſtance, which may be well put in competition with the feats of this animal at Sadler's Wells. This hare, which was a native of Briſtol, would ſtand upon her hind legs, bow to the company, and beat ſeveral marches on a drum. Sir Kenelm Digby ſpeaks of a baboon that played on the guitar **; and we are informed of an ape that played at cheſs in the preſence of the king of Portugal ††. Various are the ſcientific performances of elephants. Biſhop Burnet ſays, he "ſaw one at Milan that

played

* They will be highly acceptable. EDIT.

† See Maty's Review for April.

* Hawkins's Old Plays, vol. III. 108.

† Digby on bodies, 393.

‡ Gayton's Notes on Don Quixote, 289.

§ Hiſt. of the World, iſt part, p. 178.

‖ Intelligencer, No. 13.

** Digby on Bodies, 394.

†† Caſtiglioni's Courtier, b. ii. p. 190.

played at ball *. This animal is said to poſſeſs the paſſion of jealouſy †; and Ælian relates two ſtories of an elephant's falling in love with a woman ‡. Jealouſy is ſaid likewiſe to exiſt in many other animals, as ſwans, camels, doves, &c. Of the ſwan, Chaucer ſays,

"The jealous fwanne againſt his deeth that ſingeth."

CHAUC. Aſſembly of Fowls.

There is hardly an end to collecting examples of the great ſagacity of brutes, of their docility in receiving the inſtructions of man; and of the fooliſh application of the latter to ſo trifling a ſubject. Thoſe already mentioned are ſufficient for my purpoſe; and I conclude with a wiſh, that the time and talents of my countrymen may in future be directed to better or more laudable purpoſes, than can be poſſibly acquired by ſo ridiculous and uſeleſs a purſuit, as an endeavour to exalt brutes to a ſituation for which Providence moſt certainly never deſigned them. S. E.

MR. URBAN, *June* 9.

I MUST beg the favour of you to obviate a miſtake of yours in your account of Mr. Warton's book, p. 292, in which you repreſent me as the tranſlator of Don Quixote. This is an undertaking for which I own myſelf abſolutely unqualified. To adopt an expreſſion of Milton's on Shakſpeare, I have *too much conceiving* of the merit of the original of *Cervantes*, ever to think of appearing in that character. I own my incapacity of clothing my own ideas in proper language. The difficulties of a tranſlator muſt ariſe in proportion to his knowledge of the original: this he may comprehend as fully and ſatisfactorily as he may his maternal tongue, and yet find it impoſſible to diſcover adequate expreſſions in that for his own conceptions. An obvious reaſon preſents itſelf; languages are not tautologous. *Induſtry*, *Induſtrie*, *Induſtria*, give very different ideas to an Engliſhman, a Frenchman, an Italian, and Spaniard. I am, Sir,

Yours, J. B.

MR. URBAN,

AMONG other ſlovenly omiſſions in the laſt edition of *Burn's Juſtice*, of which the public have reaſon to complain, give me leave to notice two.

"VIII. HOUSES *and* WINDOWS." In this, not only the table and explanation were falſe, as your Reviewer remarked (vol. L. p. 327), and, in conſequence the leaf cancelled; but every new clauſe, ſome of which are extraordinary, and affect numbers, is omitted. I will inſtance one, § XVII. by which the covenants of many leaſes are expreſsly abrogated, and tenants, not landlords, are charged with this tax: "any covenant "or agreement made or entered into pre-"vious to the paſſing of this act, relative "to the payment of any duties impoſed, "or to be impoſed, &c. to the contrary "notwithſtanding."

"XI. PAWNING." The new ſtatute, 24 Geo. III. c. 42, like the above, and all other new ſtatutes, is imperfectly mentioned in the Appendix, with this remarkable addition:

"And there are ſeveral regulations "concerning duplicates of goods, and "other matters; but as the act is only of "force for one year, the parliament, at "their next ſeſſions, may perhaps give "it a re-conſideration." In the mean time, the juſtices of the peace, who were to enforce this act, and the poor brokers, who were bound to obey, though they had purchaſed, *perhaps*, this new and expenſive edition, were left totally in the dark, and were obliged to refer to the ſtatute book, if they could buy or borrow it, or elſe wait for what the parliament might, *perhaps*, do on re-conſideration. Of what uſe is a book, ſo defective in theſe and many other inſtances, to thoſe who are to enforce, and to thoſe who are to obey, the laws; many of whom, ſo eſtabliſhed is its character, have no other guide? But this is like the blind leading the blind, of which we all know the conſequence. Yours,

A Juſtice of the Peace.

Some ſhort Account of the Caves on the Elephanta Iſland, *near* Bombay, *by Lieutenant-Colonel* Barry.

IN ſeveral parts of the coaſt about Bombay are found caves of ſuch remote antiquity, that neither tradition nor records can reach their origin; in many of them are inſcriptions, written in a language and characters now totally unknown; but of theſe diſuſed, or dead languages, beſides the Shanſcrit, or ſacred one, there are, in India, many remains. I am told the Jews at Cochin have yet the grant of their ſynagogue, at preſent

* Travels, p. 134, edit. 1686.

† Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 594, edit. 1660.

‡ Ælian de Animal. l. i. c. 39, and l. vii. c. 38.

public unintelligible; this, I once conjectured, might be in the primitive Hebrew, as these people are supposed to be of the missing tribes; but I am assured, the country powers never admitted their public deeds to be drawn in the language of foreigners.

That these caves were formed for religious purposes cannot even be doubted, as well from their construction, as the sculptured representations of Gentoo mythology, which all of them contain: perhaps a description of one might be introduced, with good effect, as an episode to some eastern heroic poem.

It is not unpleasant to trace, as men grow refined, the temples of their worship, from the darkness of caves and forests, through the gloom of Gothic structures, to the airy elegance of Grecian architecture.

As I visited the Elephanta, the principal, I would call it, cathedral, of these caves, I shall attempt some account of it.

This extraordinary offspring of human industry is on Elephanta Island, so called from the statue of an elephant, of natural size, tolerably cut out of a solid rock, on its west coast, which is nearly six miles from the castle of Bombay: the caves are about the middle of this islet; the approach to them being through a deep ravine, so that one is struck with surprize at coming suddenly on their openings, and seeing an abrupt precipice, of more than 60 feet perpendicular, rising from the roofs of these excavations, and covered at the summit with shrubs and trees, that hang over the rock, which is of hard stone, more so than that usually employed in our home edifices; but as many quarries are known to indurate when exposed to the air, it may not be unreasonable to infer, that its present density is partly original and partly acquired; but of this, however, I neither made experiment, nor sought information.

Of these caves there are three; the principal being in the centre, and the lesser ones on either hand, though not placed in similar directions; one having a common front, the other being at right angles with it: in each of the inferior ones is a small chapel with baths at the end.

To the grand cave, or temple, there are three entrances by porticoes of four pillars each, of the same order with those within. Its elevation is very disproportionate to its area, which last is nearly a square of 40 yards, whilst its height is not more than half as many feet; but the eye is not only offended at first by the lowness, but also by the flatness of the roof; which certainly would have acquired more of grandeur by being arched, the effect of which we observe in our own churches. This roof is supported, by 36 columns, placed at equal distances, though some of them have been broken down by the intemperate zeal of the Portuguese to exterminate idolatry; which, as well as the tasteless curiosity of latter visitants, has likewise impaired many of the figures.

Each column is divided into three equal parts, the pedestal being one, the shaft another, and the capital, including the entablature, the third; the pedestals are square; the shafts rudely grooved, and not, as usual, cylindrical, but gradually bulbing outwards to the centre, their greatest diameter being more than half their height. The capitals are, as their shafts, grooved, and appear, to use the miner's phrase, like globes flattened by the pressure of country on them. The entablatures are simple, and without distinct divisions of members. These proportions and forms, so different from Grecian rules, are not pleasing to a corrected taste; but as they have in themselves the strictest uniformity of common principle, undoubtedly prove the arts to have been far advanced at the early period of their construction.

To the right, and within the large cave, extending the square of four pillars, which form its angles, is a small temple or chapel, having on the ground a large altar, oblong, somewhat raised, and coarsely cut; on the top of which is a cone, resembling the pivots of the rocking stones in Cornwall, or at Stone-Henge, the tops of the uprights for receiving their transems, and, perhaps, in its design, for some such purpose. In each of the lesser caves, there are several chapels.

On the sides of the porticoes, and in compartments at the further end, are, in basso relievo, pieces of sculpture, most of their figures being Colossian, and all representing parts of the Gentoo mythology; the centre is an image of the quadruple-faced Brimha, the god of the Bedas. These statues, such as we see them, grotesque and fanciful, are to us the objects of eastern adoration, and in their present mutilated state, prove the artist neither unskilful, or unacquainted with animal proportions, which are well preserved, even in those which extend the height of the excavation, or

which the hieroglyphic doctrines of the bramins repreſent moſt whimſically; for, indeed, the acquaintance with nature and ſymmetry may as well be diſplayed in the ſtatues of a Silenus or Medea, as in thoſe of an Apollo or Venus.

I have had the greater pleaſure in ſketching this account, as it brings to remembrance one of the moſt agreeable parties I was ever on. This was given to General MacLeod, a man of public merits and private virtues, by Mr. Hull, the charms and manners of whoſe lady added elegance to the hoſpitable repaſt of friendſhip. To me it will be now a full recompence for theſe minutes, if they but recal to her mind half the ſatisfactions ſhe then imparted to thoſe whoſe fortune it was to be of her company; and to her, therefore, I take the liberty of addreſſing them, and the following occaſional Sonnet.

TO MRS. HULL.

To thee, bright lamp, that lum'd Elephanta's cave,
And lent mild luſtre to its duſky ſcene,
To thee is due that light thy beauties gave,
When ſoft they roſe as night's chaſte, peerleſs queen.

If the fine forms which nature gives to pleaſe,
When by her mimic ſons with ardour caught,
Draw, by reſiſtleſs charm, the raptured gaze,
And deeply ſtamp the inſpired artiſt's thought;

Happy the pupil who at once ſurveys
The archetype of ſymmetry and grace;
Then ſees the types correcteſt taſte diſplays,
And thence is learn'd ſymmetric rules to trace.

The leſſon taught is to the teacher due,
And what belongs of right, the muſe devotes to you.

MR. URBAN,

WITH all due deference to the poetical abilities of Mr. Warton, to the laurel lately conferred on him by his Majeſty, and to the elogiums ſo liberally beſtowed on his edition of Milton's *Juvenilia* by you and ſome of your correſpondents, I cannot help thinking ſeveral of his notes the *farrago* of a tatteleſs, inſipid antiquary, rather than comments worthy of ſuch a poet as the divine Milton: *e. g.* his bluntly affirming that his author (the ſweeteſt harmoniſt in the world) had "a very bad ear" (p. 207), his ſaying, that Sir Henry Wooton's common expreſſion of "a friendſhip interrupted in the cradle," means, "when you was a child," in the very teeth of ſenſe and common ſenſe, and the words of Wootton's letter* (p. 1163), after paſſing over difficulties of real importance, *paſſim*, and beauties the moſt brilliant, without explanation or notice; his ſtopping to ſay, that "ſtories" mean "hiſtories," and filling pages with quotations from Shakeſpeare, &c. of no conſequence, nor relevant to the ſenſe of his author, "holding his farthing candle to the ſun;" and then again rendering "confuſion worſe confounded" (p. 88, note on l. 14) by attempting an expoſition. I could add more; but—*ſat ſuperque*. Yours, &c. N.

MR. URBAN,

THE following pathetic lines I found a few days ago in one of my country rambles, written upon a window at a houſe on Mount Pleaſant, near Sydenham. My reaſon for requeſting your inſertion of them, is, merely to learn from any correſpondent, whether they are to be met with in any author.

In a female hand, the following:

Alas! I have lov'd too long, too well,
The man who owns no merit in ſincerity,
And treats my faithful heart with proud contempt,
And an unfeeling coldneſs.

Cloſe under the above the following, in a man's hand-writing:

This woman has a ſoul of god-like mould,
Intrepid, and commanding;
To that ſhe's fair, few more can boaſt
Of perſonal charms;
And, in ſpite of me, challenges my beſt eſteem;
But oh! ſhe has paſſions that outſtrip the winds,
And tear her virtues up
As tempeſts meet the ſea!

There are names ſigned under each, that appear to be of the ſame hand-writing as the lines; which, though not in rhyme, yet are written in the above irregular diviſions. I ſhould apologize for taking room for ſuch an accidental trifle, but I hope the pathos it contains will make my excuſe. H.

* "You lately beſtowed upon me here the *firſt* taſte of your acquaintance." "They were *not* children together," ſays Mr. Warton, "Wootton being ſent from Wincheſter to Oxford in 1584, twenty years before Milton was born."—"Interrupted in the cradle," is evidently ſynonymous to "ſtrangled in the birth." In this ſame letter of Wootton, dated 1638, Mr. Warton ſays of Mr. H. "perhaps Milton's friend, S. Hartlib;" though he afterwards tells us, that "he came into England about the year 1640."

MR. URBAN, *Settle, May* 25.

PERMIT me to return thanks to the Barrowiſt, p. 252 (miſpaged 192) for his ſeaſonable advice with reſpect to accuracy in deſcriptions of antiques, which would be of much greater utility to the world were they more generally attended to. I cannot but acknowledge that the computation of the dimenſions of the barrow was in ſome degree inaccurate, as it mentioned 9 or 10 feet inſtead of 9 or 10 yards, which was certainly erroneous, though a miſtake eaſily committed. The circumference of the baſe is 210 feet; and the diameter of the top of the preſent wall or coating, or what he pleaſes to call it, 45 feet. But as the ſummit of the coating is much broken and very irregular, and great part diſlodged by the workmen, the preſent actual altitude is only 7 yards. The ſtones which compoſe the coffer are 6 feet 9 inches long, and 3 feet broad, ſome more and ſome leſs, according to their ſituation in compoſing the cell. The meaning of "ſtones piled in ſuch a manner as to reſt upon each other's baſis" is very evident, that they are to each other a ſolid prop, foundation, or ſupport, as the barrow is formed in an inclined poſition, or conic ſhape. The barrow is delineated as accurately as poſſible with reſpect to the appearance before its late inveſtigation, except with regard to the oval form, which was certainly too circular for its extent; but this was my fault, not the engraver's, who has, much to his credit, made an excellent and true copy of the original ſketch. After allowing myſelf to blame in thoſe two overſights, which are rather the effect of chance than inaccuracy, let me put a few reaſonable queries to the Barrowiſt, and anſwer ſome of his objections, which are equally faulty in their turn. Mr. Collinſon, it is true, in his "Beauties of Britiſh Antiquities," gives the world a pleaſing account of ſeveral monumental reliques in the barrow line; but there is an innumerable quantity of barrows in Britain, and in thoſe quantities different ſpecies, which have, in a general ſenſe, their various peculiarities, of which this may be one. The judicious and accurate Captain Groſe, in the ſecond edition of his "Antiquities," in his treatiſe upon the ſubject, coincides in this point; as well as Camden, Weever, and many other authors who have written upon this head. Mr. Collinſon, no doubt, deſcribed with accuracy many different ſpecies; but let me aſk the Barrowiſt, if he could reaſonably expect to find every barrow minutely deſcribed, with its peculiar appendages, either opened or unopened? In different ſituations, conſiderable variations may be diſcovered in inveſtigating tumuli: where ſtones were moſt convenient to form the whole, they were uſed; and many barrows are almoſt entirely compoſed of earth, where earth was rich, and ſtones few. I would recommend to the Barrowiſt, to ſatisfy himſelf with perſonal obſervation, and then he will find this argument indiſputably true, as deſcription and expreſſion will not convince his delicate ſenſibility. I have a ſhrewd ſuſpicion that this gentleman diſputes the validity of my correſpondence, or, at leaſt, has an idea of a glaring extenſion, magnified beyond the bounds of truth or reaſon, by comparing it injudiciouſly with Dr Chandler's curious deſcription of Herodotus's mauſoleum of King Gyges. I have a hope, at leaſt, that the preſent account of the dimenſions will ſatisfy his incredulity. I ſhould deem it the higheſt ingratitude to tranſmit to ſo valuable a publication accounts of things unexiſting, or at leaſt ſuppoſed to be ſtretched beyond the line of probability. The Barrowiſt muſt be a perſon of extraordinary diſcernment, if he can judge, from the engraving, of what ſort of internal materials the barrow is formed. The internal materials are compoſed of ſtones, ſome much larger than the external coating; and, as the barrow is ſituated near a conſiderable quantity of ſtones, rocks, &c. they have undoubtedly been more convenient to collect than the earth from a barren rocky moor. The ſummit of the barrow was certainly originally above the coffer: is it ſaid in the deſcription that it was not? Though this barrow is much expoſed, yet the weather could not diſcompoſe the internal parts, as it required the force of ſeveral men, with iron handſpikes, to remove them: and it would be a work of many days to explore this *vaſt maſs*. I am of opinion, that it has been a general burial-place for the Danes or Pagan-Saxons, ſo large a quantity of bones having been found, that, were they collected together, they would

would form ſeveral bodies. Had the Barrowiſt a proper knowledge of ancient cuſtoms, he would have found, that it was our ancient forefathers (not the moderns) who, out of a ſuperſtitious veneration, increaſed the ſepulchral tumuli. I am ſorry he diſputes the opinion of the great Maſon, one of the firſt hiſtorians of the age, who ſupports this juſt idea. But how comes he to compare the barrow with the Tower of London? He muſt have ſeen neither of thoſe places, or his ideas muſt be very capacious indeed; and I ſhould be afraid of drawing upon myſelf the ridicule of all the cooks in England, were I to introduce the extraordinary ſcheme of poaching an egg with the ſhell on. I ſhould have been glad of hearing the Barrowiſt's opinion reſpecting the origin of this tumulus. His ſentences are ſo copious in ſtrictures, that I expected ſomething extraordinary to be the reſult of his letter; but I was greatly diſappointed in not finding one ſingle opinion in favour of my requeſt, except the old repetition, want of hiſtorical information, which cannot withhold opinion. I am afraid he runs into the ſame error himſelf as the gentleman who deſcribed the tapeſtry. The tapeſtry was deſcribed minutely; but without pretending to know the hiſtory repreſented. Was this the caſe with me? I cannot take the hint, as my deſcription was only faulty in two trifling miſtakes. An opinion was formed, every circumſtance was deſcribed, and only a civil requeſt for the opinion of others, in conjunction with my own. I ſhould have contemplated his remarks with a contemptuous ſilence; but I was rouſed, and uncommonly ſtruck, with his erroneous ideas, which could have originated from nothing ſhort of a fire-ſide obſervation, and not from an experienced perſonal inveſtigation of barrows. Haſty opinions are not always juſt. And, as an apology for my egregious inaccuracies, permit me to plead myſelf a juvenile antiquary; in ſhort, I ſhould not have replied, but, with regard to the words of the poet, let me tell the Barrowiſt, he forces

"as it were in ſpite
"Of nature and my ſtars to write."

At the ſame time let me return thanks to E. p. 249, (189) for his obſervation reſpecting K. John, which is juſt. Capt. Groſe, under the article Hants, vol. II. p. 202, ſpeaking of K. John's houſe at Warnford, tells us, that "it is an appellation common to many ancient ſtructures in which that King had no concern, King John and the Devil being founders to whom many of the vulgar impute moſt of the ancient buildings," &c. I rather apprehend, this building muſt be King Henry VIII's palace, mentioned by Mr. Gough in his "Britiſh Topography," for the ſingularity of its architecture.

In compenſation for the trouble which I have given in reciting a long narration of ſentiment, &c. I ſend Mr. Urban [*ſee the plate, fig.* 1, 2, 3], the ſpoon, glove, and boot of Henry VI. which I delineated from the real ones, as preſerved in a cheſt at Bolton-hall, near Sawley, in Bolland, Yorkſhire, where that prince was ſome time ſcreened from the unhappy troubles of his reign.

Fig. 4, a large image dug up in the nave of the Great Church at Furneſs Abbey-lane.

Fig. 5, one ditto, which was gilt; and, upon being expoſed to the air, the gold diſappeared.

Fig. 6, the effigy of W. de Lancaſter, firſt Baron of Kendal, almoſt defaced, and covered with moſs, found in the above-mentioned place.

Fig. 7, a Roman altar.

Fig. 8, Silenus, at Waternook, near Kendal. W. F.

MR. URBAN,

SEEING, in your Magazine, pp. 169, and 212, very juſt and honourable mention made of *the Rev. Mr. Cunningham*, of Eyam, both in verſe and proſe, by the Muſe of Lichfield and the Minſtrel of Wardlow, I hope his excellent rector will excuſe the following extract of a manuſcript ſermon, which lately fell into my hands, as I think it will give as much pleaſure to others as it has to me.

"*Concluſion of a Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr.* SEWARD, *Canon Reſidentiary of Lichfield, at his rectory of Eyam, in Derbyſhire, on Sunday, Nov.* 19, 1775, *from St. Matthew,* vii. 7. ASK, AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN YOU, &c.

"LET us "therefore remember our Creator" both in youth and age, in ſickneſs and in health, in proſperity and adverſity. This is the beſt and propereſt admonition which I can impreſs on your minds now that I am going to leave

Fig. 1. p. 418.

Fig. 2. p. 418.

Fig. 3. p. 418.

Fig. 4. p. 418.

Fig. 5. p. 418.

Fig. 6. p. 418.

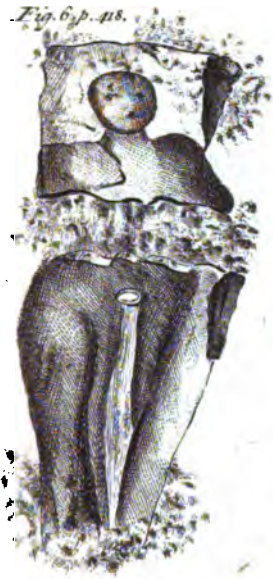


Fig. 7. p. 418.

Fig. 8. p. 418.

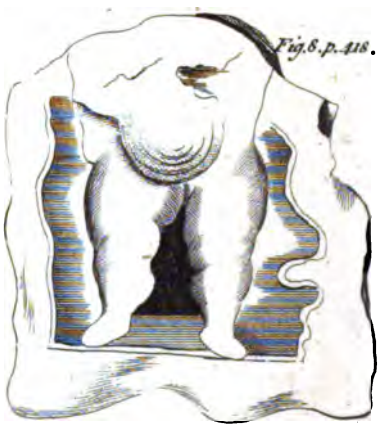


Fig. 9. p. 426.

leave you for a ſeaſon; and it is the beſt legacy I could wiſh to bequeath to my friends whenever I take my laſt leave of them in this world. I hope and truſt that I ſhall return to you, and frequently addreſs you from this pulpit; but, in the mean time, I have the greateſt conſolation and joy that I leave you under the care of ſo excellent a preacher, whoſe piety to God, whoſe delight in the performance of the duties of his office, whoſe amiable, engaging, courteous, and affectionate behaviour to the richer, and condeſcending, affable, and charitable treatment of his poorer neighbours, is a continued living ſermon to us all, and has ſo endeared him to us already, that he is become our general friend, our delight, and our joy. Like holy Job, "when the ear "heareth him, then it bleſſeth him; "and when the eye ſeeth him, it giveth "witneſs to him." One hearer "telleth another" how rational and clear he is in his arguments, how affecting and convincing he is in his perſuaſions, and how zealous and devout in his prayers; and one neighbour "certifieth another" how chearful and engaging he is in his common converſation, how candid and charitable in his opinions and characters of others, and how ready in ſhewing pity to all who are in the leaſt diſtreſs.—Think not that I have put ſo much of the pulpit duty upon him, ſince we have been here together, through idleneſs and indolence: no; it was that I would not diſappoint ſo many longing ears that wiſhed to hear him; it was that I rejoiced at the occaſion of really preferring his ſermons to my own, and of giving ſo eminent and worthy, though ſo young, a man, "the right "hand of fellowſhip." Grey hairs may receive inſtruction from *his lips*, and the aged bow down to him; and that, becauſe he keepeth the commandments of the Lord, and delighteth in the law of his God. O may he long continue amongſt us our happineſs and our crown! may his moving inſtructions ſink deep into all your hearts, and ſpring up into a harveſt of virtue, piety, and goodneſs! and may the fruits of it be a plentiful treaſure of happineſs to himſelf! may his eye ſee it, and rejoice in the ſucceſs of his pious and zealous labours! There is one thing indeed that I have reaſon to fear, which is, that his health and ſtrength may not enable him to perform, ſo diligently as he wiſhes, the more laborious part of his office, the frequent viſitation of the ſick, or private baptiſm of infants, particularly in the more diſtant parts of the pariſh, during ſtorms of violent winds, rain, and ſnow. His conſtitution is tender and delicate, and has been weakened by too ſedentary an application to his ſtudies. Let me therefore intreat you all not to preſs him to this without real neceſſity, but to be cautious of endangering his health and life, as he is deſirous of continuing to do you all the good offices in his power, and of promoting at all times your eternal, external, and internal happineſs. May long-continued health, proſperity, and, above all, the bleſſings of a good conſcience, attend both him and you! may I find my pariſh, at my return, if it pleaſe God to grant me a return to it, a ſeminary of piety, ſobriety, charity, and every moral and chriſtian virtue! and may the good ſeed which he ſows amongſt you with ſo diligent, ſo judicious, and ſo bountiful a hand, ſpring up to eternal life in all your hearts!"

Mr. Seward obtained, I have been told, this living of Eyam, by the curate of his predeceſſor being a very different character from the young gentleman above deſcribed. Eyam was offered to a clergyman whoſe name I forget. He wrote to the curate, to deſire ſome account of it, and what was its real value. The curate's anſwer repreſented it as no very deſirable ſituation, and the yearly income about 200l. And he made it appear to the gentleman, that he ſhould be hardly a gainer by giving up his own preferment. It was then offered to Mr. S. who, on going down to take a ſurvey, found it to produce an income of more than 700l. per annum. The tempter of our firſt parents had led this wretched curate to tranſmit a falſe account, hoping thereby to obtain this noble living for himſelf. CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

I TAKE the liberty to explain two of the queries of your correſpondent in p. 328. If he conſults the parallel paſſage of John, chap. xxi. ver. 15, he will find that the Simon Barjona of Matthew means Simon ſon of Jonas.

As to "Claudite jam rivos, pueri, ſat "prata biberunt," I anſwer, that it is an allegorical expreſſion, elegantly taken from a river's refreſhing the meadows, and very naturally applied to muſic and poetry, delighting the ears, the fancy, and the judgment. A. P. P.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a List of all the Parishes in the County of Middlesex, ranged according to their several Hundreds, together with the Chapels of Ease in each Parish, and the Names of the present Patrons and Incumbents, so far as I was able to discover them.

I am not certain whether all the Parishes here allotted to Holbourn and Kensington Divisions are rightly placed; or whether any of them ought to be transposed—nor whether all the Chapels in Town are allotted to their proper Parishes. As to those with this Mark ¶, the Churches stand within the Liberties of London, but a Part of the Parishes is in Middlesex. With respect to the Patrons, I have followed Mr. Browne Willis where I have no later Information. E.

Parish.	*Patron.*	*Incumbent.*
	1. EDMONTON HUNDRED.	
Edmonton V.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	Henry Owen, M.D. Prebendary of Wells, R. of St. Olave, Hart-str. F.R.S.
Southgate Chap.		
Enfield V.	Trin. Coll. Cambridge	Mr. Richard Newbon.
Hadley C.	Lord of the Manor	John Burrows, LL.B.R. of St. Clement Danes.
South Mims V.	Mr. Marsh	Mr. John Heathfield, V. of Northaw, Herts.
Tottenham V.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	Mr. Thomas Comyn, Chaplain of Chelsea Hospital.
	2. ELTHORNE HUNDRED.	
Arlington	Earl of Tankerville	
Cowley R.	Mr. Baker	
Cranford R.	Earl of Berkeley	Richard Dodd, M.A.
West Drayton V.	Earl of Uxbridge	
Greenford magna R.	Prov. & Fel. of K's Coll. Ca.	Geo. Henry Glasse, M.A.
Hanwell R.	Bishop of London	
Brentford Chap.	Idem	
Harefield C.	Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart.	
Harmansworth V.	Earl of Uxbridge	
Hayes R. and V.	Mr. Hawtrey & Mr. Cratford	
Norwood Chap.		
Great Hillingdon V. with Uxbridge Chap.	Bishop of London	
Ickenham R.	Michael Shorediche, Esq.	Mr. Thomas Clarke.
Northolt R.	Bishop of London	
Perrivale R.	John Schreiber, Esq.	R. B. Shury, B.A.
Riselip V.	Dean and Chap. of Windsor	
	3. GOARE HUNDRED.	
Edgware C.	Earl of Coventry	
Harrow on the Hill V. with Pinner Chap.	Sir John Rushout, Bart.	
Hendon V.	Late David Garrick, Esq.	Mr. Carrington Garrick.
Kingsbury C.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
Staunore magna R.	Mr. Carpenter	
Whitchurch C.	Mr. Hallett Qu.	
	4. ISLEWORTH HUNDRED.	
Heston V.	Bishop of London	
Hounslow C.	Mr. Bulstrode	
Isleworth V.	Dean and Chap. of Windsor	Mr. Drake.
Twickenham V.	Idem	
	5. OSSULSTON HUNDRED—(1.) *Finsbury Division.*	
Friern Barnet, or Colney Hatch C.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
St. Botolph Aldersgate R. ¶ (Glass house-yard Liberty)	Dean and Chap. of Westm.	Mr. Edmund Garden.
	Bishop of London	Samuel Carr, D.D. R. of St. Andrew Undershaft.
Finchley R.		
Hornsey R.	Bishop of London	Mr. William Edo.
Highgate Chap.		

St.

Parish.	*Patron.*	*Incumbent.*
St. James Clerkenwell C.	Parishioners	William Sellon, M.A.
St. John Clerkenwell R.	Lord Chancellor	—— Whitaker, M.A. R. of All Saints and St. Mildred's, Canterbury.
Islington V.	Mr. Stonehouse	Geo. Strahan, M.A. R. of Thorrock Parva, Essex.
St. Luke Middlesex R.	Dean and Chap of St. Paul's	Henry Waring, M.A. Minor Canon of St. Paul's.
Stoke Newington R.	Prebendary of Newington	William Cooke, D.D. Dean of Ely, Prov. of King's Coll. Camb. and R. of Denham, Bucks.
St. Sepulchre Without V. ¶	St. John's Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Shackleford.
	(2.) *Holbourn Division.*	
St. Andrew above Bars R. ¶	Duke of Montagu	Philip Barton, E.D.
St. John Evangelist Chap. Bedford-row		Richard Cecil, M.A. R. of Cliffe, Suffex.
St. Dunstan in the West V. ¶ (Liberty of the Rolls)	Executors of Jos. Taylor, Esq.	Mr. Joseph Williamson.
Rol's Chap.	Master of the Rolls	Mr. Sewell.
St. George Bloomsbury R.	Lord Chancellor	Cha. Tarrant, D.D. Dean of Peterboro', Preb. of Rochester, R. of Wrotham, Kent.
Charlotte Chap. Bloomsb.		William Parry, D.D. R. of Stoke, Kent, and Lecturer of St. Giles, Cripplegate.
St. George Queen's-square R.	Duke of Montagu	Stephen Eaton, M.A. Archdeacon of Middlesex, R. of St. Anne, Westm.
St. Giles in the Fields V.	Lord Chancellor	Dr. Smyth, Preb. of Norwich
Hampstead St. John R.		Mr. Warren.
Cap.		
St. Mary-le-bone C.	Duke of Portland	Hon. John Harley, D.D. Dean of Windsor, and R. of Presteigne, Radnorsh.
Portland Chap.		
Portman Chap.		
Paddington	Bishop of London	
Bentinck Chap.		
St. Pancras C.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	Ben. Mence, M.A. R. of Allhallows, London-Wall.
Kentish Town Chap.		
	(3.) *Kensington Division.*	
Acton R.	Bishop of London	Philip Cocks, M.A. Preb. of Lincoln.
St. Anne Westminster R.	Idem	Step. Eaton, M.A. (see above.)
Chelsea R.	Lord Cadogan	Hon. W. B. Cadogan, M.A. V. of St. Giles, Reading.
Chap. in Five Fields		
Chelsea V.	Preb. of Chelsea	
St. Clement Danes R.	Earl of Exeter	John Burrows, LL.B. Curate of Hadley and R. of Christ Church, Southwark.
Eling V.	Bishop of London	
Fulham R. and V.	Idem, and Rector of the Sine-cure	Dr. J. Smyth, q. of St. Giles's.
Hammersmith Chap.	R. of Fulham	
St. George Hanover-square R.	Bishop of London	H. Reginald Courtenay, LL.D. Chaplain to the King, Preb. of Roch. R. of Lee, Kent.
Audley Chap.		
May Fair Chap.		Dr. Baker.
Trinity Chap. Conduit-str.	Mr. Robson	Isaac Gosset, D.D.
Berkeley Chap John-street, Berkeley-square		
St. James Westminster R.	Bishop of London	William Parker, D.D. Chaplain to the King, F.R.S.
St. John Evang. Westm. R.	Dean and Chap. of Westm.	Rob. Poole Finch, DD. Preb. of Westminster.

St.

Parish.	*Patron.*	*Incumbent.*
Kenſington V.	Biſhop of London	James Waller, D.D. Archdeacon of Eſſex, and R. of St. Martin Ludgate.
Brompton Chap.		Mr. Richard Harriſon.
St. Margaret Weſtminſter C.	Dean and Chap. of Weſtm.	John Taylor, LL.D. Preb. of Weſtminſter
Tothill-fields Chap.		
St. Martin in the Fields V.	Biſhop of London	Anth. Hamilton, D.D. Chaplain to the King, Archdeacon of Colcheſter, Precentor of St. Paul's, R. of Great and Little Hadham, Herts, FRS
Chap. in Spring Garden		Mr. Heald, Lecturer of Watford, Herts.
Long Acre Chap.		
Oxenden Chap.		
Knightſbridge Chap.	Dean and Chap. of Weſtm.	
St. Mary le Savoy C.	Lord Chancellor	
St. Mary le Strand R.	Idem	
St. Paul Covent Garden R.	Duke of Bedford	Richard Bullock, M.A.
Taviſtock Chap.		Colin Milne, LL.D. R. of North Chapel, Suſſex, and Lecturer of Deptford, Kent.
Chap. to Twyford	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
Willeſden R.	Idem	
	(4.) *Tower Diviſion.*	
St. Anne Limehouſe R.	Brazen Noſe Coll. Oxon.	
St. Botolph Aldgate R. ¶ (Eaſt Smithfield Liberty)	Rev. Mr. Kynaſton	Dr. Jackſon.
Stratford by Bow R.	Brazen Noſe Coll. Oxon.	Allan Harriſon Eccles, M.A.
Bromley by Bow C.	Heirs of Sir John Roberts	
Chriſt's Ch. Spital Fields R.	Brazen Noſe Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Foley.
St. George in the Eaſt R.	Idem	Herbert Mayo, D.D.
Hackney R. & V.	Late Fr. John Tyſon, Eſq.	Mr. Cornthwaite.
Kingſland Chap.	Inhabitants elect, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital confirms	
Upper Clapton Chap.	Vicar of Hackney	
St. John Wapping R.	Brazen Noſe Coll. Ox.	
St. Catherine near the Tower	The Queen	Edm. Waller, Eſq. Maſter. Mr. Ste. Waller, G. Baxter, M.A. } Brethren. Mr. Ant. Hinton,
St. Leonard Shoreditch R.	Archdeacon of London	Mr. Blake.
St. Mary Matfellon, al. Whitechapel R.	Brazen Noſe Coll. Oxon.	Robert Markham, D.D. Chaplain to the King.
St. Matth. Bethnal Green R.	Idem	
St. Paul Shadwell R.	Dean of St. Paul's	
St. Peter ad Vincula in Tower	Lord Chancellor	Mr. Thomas Cowper.
Stepney R. [R.	Brazen Noſe Coll. Oxon.	Giles Fairclough Haddon, D.D.
Poplar R.	Idem	
	6. Spelthorne Hundred.	
Bedfont V.	Biſhop of London	
Feltham V.	Lord Vere	
Hampton upon Thames V.	Lord Chancellor	John Hewit, M.A. Vicar of [Royſton, Herts.
Hanworth R.	Lord Vere	R. B. Gabriel, B.D.
Laleham V.	E. of Lonſdale	
Littleton R.	Thomas Wood, Eſq.	
Shepperton R.	Mr. Hawley	
Stanes V.	Lord Chancellor	Dr. Cromleholme.
Aſhford Chap.		
Stanwell V.	Idem	Thomas Cotes, M.A.
Sunbury V.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
Teddington C.	Daughters of late Ld Feverſh.	

¶ We have taken the liberty to correct ſome of the above from Eſton, and other information, and to add R. V. and C. for rectory, vicarage, and perpetual curacy. The three in Italics are not in Eſton. EDIT.

ANEC-

Anecdote of Lord Tyrawley.

(From Mrs. Bellamy's Apology.)

FROM his Lordship's residing many years at the Courts of Spain and Portugal, he had acquired a strong attachment to the natives of both those kingdoms; and, as he was happy in every opportunity that offered of shewing his regard for them, they entertained the highest respect for his Lordship. During his residence as ambassador at the Court of Russia, he observed a Spaniard to walk frequently, for several days together, before the court-yard of his hotel. Excited by the national attachment just mentioned, his Lordship ordered one of his domestics to invite the Don to dine at the second table. The Spaniard accepted the invitation with the greatest readiness, and seemed glad to have an opportunity of laying by his long spado for some hours every day. This continued for several months; so that the stranger was at length considered as one of the family. One evening he came late, and requested the domestic in waiting to inform his Excellency that he wished to have the honour to speak to him. The servant, supposing his business was not of a nature to require seeing his Lordship that night, desired he would call in the morning. But on the man saying, "The "morning will not do, it must be im- "mediately," his Lordship was informed of his request, and the Spaniard ordered to be admitted. Upon his being introduced, he thus accosted his Lordship in Spanish: "I am come, my Lord, to "repay all your civilities;—but, before "I explain myself, order your berlin to "be got ready." The mysterious air which the Spaniard assumed upon this occasion, soon convinced his Lordship of what he had suspected for some time, that his new dependent belonged to that fraternity, so necessary to every power, termed Spies. He therefore ordered his carriage to be got ready. When this was done, the stranger thus continued: "I have for some time, my Lord, formed a very strict intimacy with a Russ "in the suite of the Marquis de Che- "tardie*. After leaving your Excellency's "hotel, I generally go to spend some "hours with him. Staying at the Mar- "quis's, a few evenings ago, later than "usual, I saw a person come in, who "endeavoured to hide himself from ob- "servation, as if desirous to remain un- "known. This, your Lordship may be "assured, awakened my suspicions; and, "as from the glimpse I had of him, I "could only guess who he was, I re- "solved, if possible, to arrive at some "certainty about it. For this purpose, "when my friend returned, I asked him, "with a careless air, 'Whether the 'Count ——— usually walked at that 'inclement season of the year?' I took "no further notice at that time, but "went, as usual, to visit my friend the "following evening. I did not, how- "ever, ring at the gate till I saw the "Count go in, who I guessed would be "there about the same time. Having "gained admittance soon after him, in- "stead of going to my friend's apart- "ment, being well acquainted with every "part of the house, I gained, unobserv- "ed, the back stairs, and placed myself "near the closet in which his Excel- "lency, the Marquis, and the Count "were in close conversation. There I "heard the latter say, among other "things, *I think the sooner you go the "better; the credentials will be ready by "eleven o'clock.* As soon as I heard "this, I stole from my hiding-place, and "went immediately to my friend, who "chid me for being so late, as he could "not now profit by my company, hav- "ing much to do. I asked him what he "had to do at this time more than an- "other; to which he replied, "that he "would not betray his master's secrets; "though he merited it, as he had broke "his promise in not taking him with "him." I did not make any further en- "quiry, lest what he imparted to me "should be under the seal of secrecy; "and a Spaniard, your Excellency knows, "is too tenacious of his honour to betray "any thing that is divulged to him in "confidence."—'And what do you sup- 'pose,' said his Lordship, 'are the mo- 'tives, and will be the consequences, of 'the Marquis's going away?' "A Re- "volution," replied the Spaniard; "and if your Lordship does not make "haste to the Empress, and acquaint "her with what I tell you, it will be "too late to prevent it. I am acquaint- "ed with the whole circumstances, but "am not at liberty to mention more. "Your Lordship, however, may take "my life, if the intelligence I give you "proves false." His Lordship, having been already convinced, from his own observations, and the information he had received from other quarters, that there was something portentous to the welfare of the Russian empire in agitation, after having tried the Spaniard to the utmost, he gave credit to what he said, and was now

* Misspelt 'Chattardy' in the original.

now ſatisfied that his informant had received ſome intelligence under the ſeal of ſecrecy, as he termed it, the particulars of which he made a point of honour not to diſcloſe, although he thought it no breach of honour to repeat the ſubſtance of it. The carriage being by this time ready, Lord Tyrawley and the Spaniard ſet out together for the Empreſs's palace. Notwithſtanding the lateneſs of the hour, and the inclemency of the weather, the Engliſh ambaſſador procured admittance to her Majeſty immediately; but the Empreſs ſeemed to doubt the poſſibility of his information, till the Spaniard was called in, who gave ſuch convincing proofs of what was intended, that ſhe could no longer doubt the truth of his aſſertions. Her Majeſty then propoſed ſending ſuch a particular troop to prevent the deſigns ſhe had juſt been informed of from being carried into execution; but the Spaniard exclaimed, "No, "no, you muſt ſecure them, as they are "actually under arms againſt you." The light at this time ſhone full upon them, as they were part of her body guard, and her favourite Wall colonel of them. Some troops were ſent to prevent the eſcape of the Marquis de Chetardie, but he was already fled, and, though purſued, found means to make his eſcape. He had not, however, time to deſtroy his papers. They were ſecured, and brought to the palace. The regiment ſuſpected was found under arms, which created a certainty of their intended treaſon. The treachery of her favourite the Count was fully proved, but through ſome remains of that regard which ſhe once entertained for him, his life was ſpared, and he was baniſhed to Siberia; whilſt all thoſe whom he had prevailed upon to join in his treacherous views were immediately executed. Her Majeſty took the Spaniard into her ſervice, and nobly rewarded him; and the preſents ſhe made Lord Tyrawley for the ſervices he had rendered her on this occaſion, though of immenſe value, were not, in his eſtimation, of ſo much worth as the friendſhip with which ſhe honoured him to the day of his death.

MR. URBAN,

IN Beeding * church, Suſſ, not far from Steyning, is the following Epitaph on the late Rev. Thomas Newlin, B. D. vicar of that church, and author of two volumes of Sermons, &c. moſt of them preached before the Univerſity, one of them ſo early as but a few weeks after he had taken his maſter of arts degree, and was but juſt qualified to preach before that learned body. They are now become very ſcarce, and, it is ſaid, are about to be reprinted. He was an excellent textuariſt; eloquent, and mighty in the ſcriptures, as appears from his often beautifully introducing paſſages from them into his diſcourſes. If ſome are applied in a *new* ſenſe, they are *juſtly* applied, and cannot but be pleaſing and agreeably ſurpriſing to an ingenious reader.

"In a vault, on the other ſide of this wall,
Are interred the remains of
The Rev. THOMAS NEWLIN, B. D.
Late fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford,
And vicar of this pariſh.
His works are a laſting monument
Of his great worth, and ſhining abilities;
Nor was he more admired by the judicious
For his compoſitions,
Than he was eſteemed by the good
For his ſimplicity of manners,
And integrity of life.
He was a prudent and zealous defender
Of the Conſtitution and Liturgy
Of the Engliſh Church;
An able and diſcreet paſtor,
And a truly Chriſtian Divine.
In his converſation
He was polite, lively, and improving,
And as ſingularly modeſt and humble
As he was learned and knowing.
He was an indulgent huſband,
An affectionate brother,
A generous and charitable neighbour,
And a ſincere friend.
He died Feb. 24, Ann. Dom. 1743,
Ætat. 56."

MR. URBAN,

I LOOK upon the emendation of your friend Y. Z. (p. 36) in ſubſtituting *ihimicis* for *mimicis*, to be ſo certain and indubitable as to want no confirmation. For the ſatisfaction, however, or rather the gratification, of your correſpondent, I ſhall briefly obſerve, 1ſt, that, though we currently uſe the word *mimic*, the Gloſſaries do not acknowledge the Latin *mimicus*.

2dly. That there is no reaſon why *Nicola* ſhould be debarred from marrying her daughter to a mimic, as Maud, the daughter, was a great heireſs, and the mother neither likely to think of diſpoſing of her ſo meanly, nor the king to trouble himſelf about any ſuch diſpoſal of his ward, ſhould the mother think proper to adopt it.

3. But what weighs moſt with me, and will with you, as I conceive, Mr. Urban,

* No ſuch benefice occurs in Eſton, Qu. Beddington, or Bedingham? EDIT.

Urban, is, that I find a like clause in an old lease of the Abbat and Convent of Beauchief, A. 1641, where the demise is to the lessè and 'such his assigns as to 'the same Abbat and Convent, and their 'successors, *have not been enemies*, nor 'hurtfull;' a case exactly parallel; the King being in the situation of the Abbat and Convent, and Nicola in that of the lessè. Yours, &c. T. Row.

Mr. Urban,

FROM Mr. Ayscough's notes relative to William of Wykham, inserted in p. 189, it is certain that King Edward III. presented his favourite clerk to the church of Irstede, in Norfolk, before he gave him the rectory of Pulham; and, according to Mr. Blomefield, in his History of that county, William of Wykham was then in possession of several other parochial benefices. The passage alluded to is in vol. III. p. 264, and is as follows: "In 1357 William de Wyk-"ham was presented in the Pope's con-"sistory at Rome, for illegally holding "this benefice [the rectory of Pulham] "with so many that had cure of souls; "but to no purpose; for King Edward "III, who gave it him, and did every "thing for him he desired, immediately "confirmed it, by patent under the great "seal, to be held, *in commendam*, for "life, with all his other preferments. "And though he was attacked again, it "availed nothing, for he had another "patent of confirmation passed in 1360; "but the next year he resigned it volun-"tarily to his friend, for whom he had "procured a presentation from the King, "viz. Adam de Stratford, a relation to "Archbishop Stratford." When I made the above transcript, I neglected to minute on what authority Mr. B. relates this circumstance.

To Mr. A.'s list of persons of the name of Wykham may be added John Wyckham, capellan of the diocese of Ely, admitted to the rectory of Maplescombe, in the diocese of Rochester, on March 17, 1394. Reg. W. Bottlesham, fol. 64, a. In May, anno 1400, he exchanged this rectory for the vicarage of Selmeston, in the diocese of Chichester. Reg. Epis. Cicest. R, fol. 140.

In the account given by Mr. Hutchins (Hist. of Dorsetshire, vol. I. p. 77) of the late Dr. Samuel Lisle, Bishop of Norwich, who was a native of Blandford Forum, in that county, a blank is left for the name of the parish in London of which he was rector. It was St. Mary-le-Bow; but he had been before rector of Tooting in Surrey, and was presented to the vicarage of Northall, in Middlesex, November ... 1739. He was also elected prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation in 1734 and 1741. Mr. H. mentions Dr. L.'s publishing a Latin Sermon, and a Discourse about Rural Deans. The former was "Concio ad "Synodum, 1735," 4to; and he printed four other Sermons, viz. 1. In the chapel of Croydon Palace, at the consecration of Dr. Baker, Bishop of Bangor, 1723, 4to; 2. A Fast Sermon before the House of Lords, 1744, 4to; and, 3. what is rather unusual, another Fast Sermon before the same, 1745, 4to; and 4. A Sermon before the Society for propagating the Gospel, 1748, 4to. The Sermons I have read, but do not recollect the having met with the Discourse about Rural Deans, nor to have seen the title of it in any Catalogue. Qu. Was it sold, or only circulated among the author's friends? and was it written with a design of reviving that very ancient office?

P. 163, note, for "Spectator, N° 314," read "N° 313."—What other authority is there for the transaction mentioned in the Spectator relative to Abp. Wake's father? Nicholas is *supposed* to be the Judge alluded to. If any memoirs of this lawyer's life are extant, they may ascertain this anecdote.

P. 166, in the quotation from the Merchant of Venice, l. 2, for "half *the* "worthiness," read "half *her* worthi-"ness." Yours, &c. W. & D.

Mr. Urban,

THE following extract abounds with so much good sense, that I think it deserves a place in your Miscellany, and therefore I send it for insertion.

Yours, &c. G. P.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Robert Hunter, *Governor of* New York, Sept. 12, 1711, *to Mr.* Secretary St. John.

"A greater assertor of liberty, one at least who understood it better than any of them, has said, 'That, as national or 'independent empire is to be exercised 'by them that have the proper balance 'of dominion in the nation, so provincial 'or dependent empire is not to be exer-'cised by them that have the balance of 'dominion in the province, because that 'would bring the government from pro-'vincial

'vincial and dependent to national and 'independent;' which is a reflection that deſerves ſome conſideration for the ſake of another from the ſame perſon; to wit, 'That the Colonies were infants, 'ſucking their mother's breaſts, but ſuch, 'if he was not miſtaken, would wean 'themſelves when they came of age.'

"Upon the whole, I humbly ſubmit, if it may not be adviſeable at this time, until a proper remedy be applied, that her Majeſty, by her royal letters (for what a Governor ſays paſſes for nothing) put them in mind of all ſuch privileges as they claim as a body politic, they hold of her ſpecial grace, and no longer than they ſhall uſe them for her intereſt, and the ſupport of her government. This, which aſſuredly will be of no force toward the ſettling of a revenue here, yet may be of uſe to keep them within bounds in other matters."

MR. URBAN, *Uttoxeter, May* 23.

AS I have been a conſtant friend to your Magazine ever ſince I was a ſchool-boy, I cannot reſiſt the inclination I have to ſend you a ſlight ſketch of a phænomenon *(ſee the plate, fig. 9)* ſeen here on the 13th of April laſt, at 10 minutes before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and which laſted about fifteen minutes. There were three rain-bows, or ſlates, appeared together; but, what was contrary to the common appearance of rain-bows, which are frequently ſeen in the oppoſite horizon from the ſun, they were all ſeen betwixt the ſpectators and the ſun. The ſky was rather cloudy, but without rain; and the place of the ſun could but juſt be diſcerned. The firſt bow, which exhibited nearly half a circle about the ſun, had all the priſmatic colours extremely vivid and bright. The ſecond bow was inverted, with the back of the bow joining the firſt, and a portion of a larger circle, as in the drawing, and the colours fainter. The third bow interſected the ſecond, and was much fainter. The moon, which was then about a quarter old, could but juſt be ſeen, as in the drawing; and the whole made the moſt beautiful appearance I ever beheld; and a great number of people here ſaw it at the ſame time with myſelf. I am apt to think that this phænomenon was quite local, as I have not ſeen any mention of it. Perhaps ſome of your numerous correſpondents, who are converſant in meteorology, and are uſed to the inveſtigation of ſuch appearances, may favour us with their thoughts upon this phænomenon. S. BENTLEY.

MR. URBAN,

IN a copy of Bp. Kennet's Life of Mr. Somner, which now lies before me, I find the following MS. memorandum on his age, there ſaid, by a certificate, to be 70 when he died, "March 30, 1669."—"A little before Lady-day, 1626, Mr. "Somner made a depoſition in the Court "of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, and "then he gave his age to be almoſt 19 "years; and ſoon after Lady-day 1626, "in another depoſition there, he is ſaid "to be above 19. S. Norris, Dep. Reg. "ibm. & Auditor Eccliæ Chriſti, Cant. "27 Aug. 1739, æt. a° 67."—He was buried, April 2, within the church of St. Margaret's, Canterbury, where many of his anceſtors lie interred, and over him was erected, by his widow, a marble monument, upon which is engraved the following ingenious epitaph:

"H. S. E.
Gulielmus Somnerus Cantuarienſis;
Saxonicam Literaturam,
Civitatis Cantuariæ Hiſtoriam,
(Tenebris utramque involutam)
Illuſtravit.
Cantii Antiquitates meditantem
Fatum intercepit.
Officium
Erga { Deum pietatê ſeverâ,
Homines probitatê ſimplici,
Principem fidê periculoſâ,
Patriam ſcriptis immortalibus
Indicavit.
Ita mores antiquos
Studium Antiquitatis efformat.
Cantuariæ { Natus eſt Mar. 30, 1606,
Omnem ætatem egit
Obiit Martii 30, 1669."

MR. URBAN,

ERASMUS KING, enquired after in p. 176, had been coachman to Dr. Deſaguliers, and read lectures at 1s. each perſon, at North's coffee-houſe, in King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, about 1750 or 1751, and at his own houſe, at the head of St. Martin's-court, near the King's Mews, where his wife kept the lace-ſhop; and on his death retired to Bath, where ſhe is ſtill living.

Snoreham (p. 404) is within the pariſh of Latchingdon*; it has no church nor parſonage-houſe; nor has there ever been the leaſt veſtige of either in the memory of any one; and tradition only points out this *chapel* croft, by

* Snoreham is ſtyled a "rectory" in Ecton, and no ſuch pariſh as "Latchingdon" occurs there in Eſſex. EDIT.

which

which name a small field near the hall is called. A farm house, and five or six other small houses, contain the inhabitants of Snoreham, who attend the church of Latchingdon, to which parish they contribute all *parochial taxes*, and are in no manner separated, but in the article of tithes. Yours, P. Q.

MR. URBAN, *May* 2, 1785.

AS Mr. Badcock's account of the Wesley family, p. 363, hath attracted the attention of the public, the following extract from a book little known may be deemed a curiosity.

The book is entitled "*Miraculum Basilicon*, or the Royal Chronicle, truly exhibiting the wonderful preservation of his sacred Majesty in, with his miraculous escape, after the battle of Worcester, &c. &c." By A. J. [*Abraham Jennings*] Eirenophilalethes 1664.

The author gives a very circumstantial account of the King's perils and *hair-breadth escapes*; particularly at Charmouth, in Dorsetshire; 'for it had almost come to pass that the tarrying of the Lord Wilmot there, in order to the shoeing of his horse, had cost him dearly, by reason of a discourse arising between one Henry Hull the hostler, and one Hammet, a smith in that place; for the smith asking from whence these gentlemen came? the hostler answereth, *From Exeter, they say.* To whom the smith replies, *But I am confident that those shoes were made and set in the North**. Moreover other things being called into examination, viz. that the horses were not unsaddled for the night, and the travellers themselves had likewise remained the whole night without sleeping, and that their servant went from the inn exceeding early in the morning; from those things they presently conclude, that these are noblemen who escaped from the battle of Worcester, and by many windings and turnings are come down into these parts, and perchance the King himself is amongst them. From hence the hope of great reward being conceived, the hostler goeth to one WESTLEY, the puny parson of the place, and a most devoted friend to the parricides, to ask his advice what is to be done in the case. But he being at his morning exercise† ought not to be disturbed: neither doth the hostler await the end of his long-breathed devotions (or his *bloody prayers*), for fear he should lose his scute at the gentleman's departing; and therefore returning without his errand's end, suffers the gentlemen to ride away unnoticed.

"This story being noised abroad by the smith, behold how *Westley*, this pitiful, dwindling parson, posteth to the innkeeper, and with most eager blusterations catechiseth him concerning what travellers he had lodged that night; from whence they came, and whither they would, and what they did there. But his suspicions being increased by the answers he received, he went to Dr. Butler, the next justice of the peace, requiring a warrant, in which he would excite and stir the people upon all quarters, together with the soldiers, to endeavour the apprehending of the king. The justice refusing to do it, Captain Massey, now living in Lyme, and seeing the matter required haste, gathers as many soldiers as he was able, and followeth after them, directly in the way towards London, until he came to Dorchester. But by a most divine instinct (as it was clear) the king was turned another way*, and so the Captain losing his hopes returns from whence he came."

In a marginal note the author says—"*This* WESTLEY *is since a non-conformist, and lives by the practice of physick in the same place.* He told a gentleman, That he was confident that if ever the king did come in again, he would love long prayers, for had he not been then longer than ordinary at his devotion, he had surely snapt him."

Of this *Mr. Wesley* (whose name was *Bartholomew*), Dr. Calamy says—"After his ejectment in 1662, though he preached as he had opportunity, yet he had much more employment as a physician than as a minister. He did indeed use a peculiar plainness of speech, which hindered his being an acceptable popular preacher. He lived several years after he was legally silenced: but the death of his son [*John Wesley, ejected from Whitchurch, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire*] made a very sensible alteration in the father, so that he afterwards declined apace, and did not long survive him."

This Mr. Bartholomew Wesley was the great grandfather of the famous Mr.

John

* "*Had been made in four several counties,*" says Ld. Clarendon, who relates this story (III. 130) "from the King himself." He also styles the preacher "a weaver, who had been a soldier." EDIT.

† It was a fast-day, says Clarendon.

* The king, accompanied by Lord Wilmot, &c. crossed the country a little beyond Bridport, and slept a night at *Broad-Windsor*, near Crewkherne.

John Wesley, the great leader of the Methodists.

His grandfather, John Wesley of Whitchurch, was a most zealous Nonconformist; and a long conference which he had with Bishop Iron-side is printed by Dr. Calamy. It concerns church authority and the power of ordination.

Mr. Samuel Wesley, rector of Epworth, was the son of this last gentleman, and the father of the present Mr. Wesley.

He distinguished himself by a variety of publications in prose and verse; and was ridiculed by Garth and Swift for his poem called the Life of Christ; as Mr. Badcock hath particularly noticed.

His son, Samuel Wesley of Tiverton, distinguished himself by his poetry and by his political attachments.

And how his two sons still living, viz. John and Charles, have distinguished *themselves*, may be learned from their *Journals*.

I am also informed that in the rear of this celebrated family are two young men (the sons of Mr. Charles Wesley), of most distinguished abilities in the musical line; and who discovered an astonishing prematurity of genius both in composition and execution *.

In the Wesley family there have been strange revolutions in sentiment. The two first were rigid Nonconformists; the third in succession was a zealous High Churchman. The branches from this stock were Toryism (Mr. Badcock says, and I believe him, *Jacobitism*) and Methodism. And from a branch of the fourth we have a sprout of Popery; for Samuel Wesley, the younger son of Charles, hath commenced Catholic, and hath laid the fruit of his fine musical talents at the feet of his HOLINESS.

I am, Sir, your constant reader.

INVESTIGATOR.

MR. URBAN,

AS your valuable repository seems particularly appropriated to subjects of antiquity, the following epitaph probably may not prove unacceptable: the whole of it is written in a style by no means contemptable, and the last couplet but one contains a sentiment eminently fine, and not unlike a passage in Milton; it is to be found upon the monument of Lady Paston, in the church of Paston, an obscure village in Norfolk. The monument itself is the work of Nicholas Stone, and is in his best manner; it consists of a recumbent figure large as life, under a canopy; the ruff, robes, and embroidery well deserve attention; it has suffered considerably from time and negligence, and will lose even the last melancholy graces of decay if not soon repaired. Mr. Anson (to whom I am informed, the estate of the now nearly extinct family of the Pastons belongs †), would do well to appropriate something to the protection of so excellent a piece of sculpture, and rescue from oblivion the few relics of that grandeur which distinguished its once popular and splendid possessors. Mr. Walpole, in his Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II. p. 46, has the following extract from Stone's Memorandums—"And in 1629, I made a tomb for my Lady Paston of Norfolk, and set it up at Paston, and was very extraordinarily entertained there, and paid for it 340l."

EPITAPH.

To the reviving memory of the virtuous and right worthy Lady Dame Katherine Paston, daughter unto the Right Worshipfull Sir Thomas Knevitt, Kt. and wife to Sir Edmund Paston, Knt. with whom she lived in wedlock 26 years, and had issue two sons yet surviving, viz. William and Thomas; shee departed this life 10th day of March, 1628, and lyeth here intombed, expecting a joyful Resurrection.

Not that she needeth monument of stone,
For her well-gotten fame to rest upon,
But this was rear'd, to testifie that shee
Lives in their loves, that yet surviving be;
For unto virtue who first rais'd her name,
She left the preservation of her fame,
And to posterity remain it shall
When marble monuments decaye shall all.

Upon the base of the monument are the following lines:

Can man be silent, and not praises find,
For her who liv'd the praise of womankind;
Whose outward frame was lent the world to gess,
What shapes our souls shall wear in happiness;
Whose virtue did all ill so overswaye,
That her whole life was a communion daye?

See Milton's Ode on the death of a fair Infant:

" Or wert thou of the golden-winged host,
" Who having clad thyself in human weed,
" To earth from thy prefixed seat didst post,
" And after short abode fly back with speed,
" *As if to shew what creatures heaven doth breed,*
" Thereby to set the hearts of men on fire,
" And scorn the sordid world, and unto heaven aspire!

* See an account of them by Mr. Barrington in our vol. LI. p. 177.

† It was purchased by the late Lord Anson. EDIT.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Lewes, Feb.* 9, 1785.

IN your Magazine of Jan. p. 62. under the article of *Foreign Diſcoveries*, mention is made of a memoir having been laid before the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Le Roy, of a method of renewing freſh air in ſhips, crowded tranſports, &c.

I am not a little ſurpriſed to find, that what has been ſo many years practiſed in the Engliſh navy ſhould not at this time be well known in France, where they have not been backward, on many occaſions, of adopting the maxim—"*Fas eſt et ab hoſte doceri.*"

More than twenty-four years ago, I had an opportunity, on board Sir Charles Saunders's fleet in the Mediterranean, of ſeeing ſuch windſails, or ventilators, which were placed at the fore, main, and mizen hatchnoup, the three great communications between the ſhip's hold and the upper deck. The ventilators were cylindrical tubes made of canvas, whoſe mouths were kept open by circular hoops, as recommended by M. Le Roy. The upper part, or as much as appeared above board (viz. about 7 or 8 feet), was made in the form of a circular ſentry-box, which it did not inaptly reſemble, with its door directly to windward; which conſtruction intercepted the air, and directed it into the crater, to more advantage than could be effected by the mere expanſion of the mouth of the tube. As theſe ventilators were not ſpoken of at that time as if newly diſcovered, they poſſibly might even then have been of long ſtanding in the navy; and muſt have been obſerved by many French priſoners of all ranks during their occaſional captivity.

I hope the name of the original inventor of this very ſimple, cheap, yet highly efficacious mode of renewing freſh air on ſhipboard is known, that due honour may be paid to his memory; at the ſame time M. Le Roy is entitled to his ſhare of praiſe for his propoſition; as doubtleſs he knew not that he had been anticipated in this diſcovery ſo long ago.

I ſhould be glad to know by ſome of your correſpondents, whether theſe windſails are in general uſe on board merchantſhips, the owners of which (eſpecially thoſe concerned in the ſlave trade,) ſhould enjoin the uſe of them, as an indiſpenſible duty to their reſpective captains or maſters, for reaſons too obvious to mention.

J. CRANE.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN I was in the Iſle of Ely ſome years ago, I was informed of the ſame circumſtance which your correſpondent P. B. C. mentions (vol. LIV. p. 661.) relating to the muſtard (*ſinapis nigra Linn.*) growing on the mud, and earth, that was thrown on the banks, whenever the ditches were cleaned. On examining the banks where the ditches had not been cleanſed for ſome years, I found muſtard growing in an humble ſtate, by the ſides of the ditches, and in many places hanging over the water. My friends, to whom I ſhewed theſe plants, agreed with me that they were ſufficient to furniſh ſeed for a plentiful crop, when the ditch was ſcoured. Not but it is probable, that the crop of ſcattered ſeed of one caſting of the ditch would remain, and grow at the next, for plants of the claſs *tetradynamia* are known to preſerve their vegetative powers for a great length of time. But why the ſeeds of the muſtard ſhould remain inactive at the bottom of the ditch, while thoſe of the water-plants * in the ſame ſituation feel the vernal influence, and expanding, riſe to the ſurface, float on the water, and vegetate, is a phænomenon, which it is much eaſier to admire than comprehend, or explain.

Many other ſorts of ſeeds will grow, after having been buried in the ground for a great number of years. Of this farmers are very ſenſible, who often find, on ploughing a field deeper than ordinary, that plants ſpring up which had not been obſerved on that land before within their memory.

As to plants ariſing on the ſpot where fires have been made, I can ſay nothing poſitively; but that heat alone aſſiſts vegetation the following remarks will ſhew.

Having occaſion to make a ſtrong charcoal fire laſt May; I placed the chafing-diſh on a large plate of iron to preſerve the graſs, where it ſtood on the lawn before my houſe. Soon afterward it appeared, that ſo far as the influence of the fire extended the graſs grew, and ſtill continues, much more vigorous, and of a much darker green than any other part of the lawn, exactly reſembling the verdure of thoſe circles called fairy-rings. The trefoils, hawkweeds, and plantains

* Such as duckmeat (*lens paluſtris*), water-violet (*bottonia paluſtris*), water-aloe (*ſtratiotes aloides*), and others, which ſend no roots to the ground.

ſoon

ſoon diſappeared from this ſpot; probably they were choaked by the luxuriance of the graſs, as I find they are in places where the turf has been much manured by the penning of ſheep. From ſome appearances of circles in electrical experiments, it has been ſurmiſed, that fairy-rings are cauſed by lightening, and the effect above deſcribed ſeems to give countenance to ſuch a conjecture. Theſe particulars are mentioned to ſhew, that heat alone has a great influence on vegetation, and probably a greater ſhare in imparting fertility to places where fires have been made, than the aſhes to which it is generally attributed. So where the ſolar heat is moſt powerful, the plants are moſt vigorous.

May not the ſeeds of the fox-gloves have remained a length of time in the earth, and been called into vegetation by the fires that cleared, and the warmth that fertiliſed the ground for them? Many ſeeds force themſelves into the earth, by the expanſion, and contraction of their *ariſta*, or beard, and though the ſeeds of the fox-gloves have no ſuch apparatus, yet they may perhaps be endowed with an unknown power of ſinking into the earth, when the ſurface does not ſuit them to vegetate; without ſuch a power it is difficult to comprehend how ſeeds penetrate to the conſiderable depths they are frequently found to have done.

Notwithſtanding the attempts that have been made to explain, how heat and alkaline ſalts aſſiſt the growth of plants, ſtill the poet's doubts remain in full force. (Virgil Georg. i. v. 84.) This uncertainty has by no means been removed as yet in regard to the effects of other manures; neither chemiſts, nor naturaliſts have given any ſatisfactory reaſons, why dung, marl, or lime, ſpread in ſmall quantities, ſupply plants with nouriſhment, through ſeveral courſes of agriculture, though there fall every year at leaſt two feet of rain, which in ſpeculation might be expected to dilute, and waſh away in a very ſhort time the ſalts, or any other parts of the manure which communicate fertility. T. H. W.

Mr. Urban,

ALL your readers of any taſte or fancy muſt feel their obligations to you for having given them Mr. Warton's explanation of that ſublime, but hitherto unintelligible, paſſage in *Lycidas*, which deſcribes "*the great Viſion of the guarded Mount.*" Such criticiſms are among the beſt efforts of genius joined with ſagacity. The writer of theſe lines is almoſt angry with himſelf for preſuming to fancy, that (like the dwarf on the ſhoulder of the giant), he may perhaps ſee a little farther than he did, by whoſe aid alone he is enabled to look round him at all.—*St. Michael* (the *angel* and *great viſion* alluded to in theſe lines of *Milton*, and the patron of *the mount*), was the tutelary Saint of voyagers, and their protector againſt injury from ſtorms. He is repreſented here as ſeated on *the mount*, and fixing his view and attention towards the oppoſite promontory of *Spain*, while *Lycidas* was tempeſt-toſt off the Corniſh coaſt. Does it not ſeem as if ſome *taunt* or *reproach* for his negligence was intended in the laſt line,

"Look *homeward*, angel, now! and melt with ruth?"

and may not the line be thus paraphraſed?

"Oh angel! *withdraw* your attention from *Namance*'s and *Bayona*'s hold!
"—Look *nearer home*, where your guard
"and protection were lately wanted,
"while you were waſting your vigilance
"on a diſtant ſhore: *Look homeward!*
"See the ſhipwreck you ſhould have prevented; and weep from *compunction*
"and *remorſe*."

I am apt to think that *ruth* rather means *remorſe* than *pity*. The *ruthleſs deep*,—the *ruthleſs fates*,—may as well denote the *remorſeleſs* as the *pitileſs*. Its theme *to rue*, ſignifies, I believe, generally *to repent*, *to regret*;—ſometimes *to lament*;—but never (as I recollect), *to pity* or *compaſſionate*. "*Great* viſion" alludes probably to *St. Michael*'s dignity as firſt of the arch-angels.

*** To the paſſages of Shakſpeare in your laſt Magazine, p. 278, which bear *an accidental reſemblance* to thoſe in other writers, may be added that of Lear,

——"I will do ſuch things!
"What they are, yet* I know not; but they ſhall be
"The terrors of the earth."

Procne in the 6th book of the Metamorphoſes ſays,

——"Magnum, quocunque paravi!
"Quid ſit, ad hoc dubito."

Qu. Should there not be added to the liſt of editions of claſſics from the Cambridge preſs, (p. 286.) an elegant edition of ſome ſelect Idyllia of Theocritus, 2 vols. 8vo. by Dr. Edwards of Coventry?

B. C.

* Mr. Garrick, we remember, improperly fixed his pauſe *after* this word. Edit.

of

MR. URBAN,

IN looking over the former volumes of your Magazine, I was not a little pleaſed to meet with ſo many diſſertations on different ſubjects in Natural Hiſtory, but particularly thoſe on plants and vegetables. Since the riſing of that bright Northern ſtar, the truly great Linnæus, the ſtudy of botany is become ſo general, ſo faſhionable an amuſement, that I make no apology for ſending you the following hiſtory and botanical deſcription of a moſt beautiful inhabitant of our ſhores, the *volhameria inermis*, the culture of which not being generally underſtood, is ſeldom ſeen covered over with its numerous jaſmine like bloſſoms, and much leſs known and admired than it deſerves.

Didynamia angioſperma.
Volhameria ramis inermibus. Syſt. Veget. p. 425.
Jaſminum litoreum Rumph. amb. 5. p. 86. t. 46.
Peridymeni ſimilis myrtifolia arbor maderaſpatenſis. Pluk. Alm. 273. t. 211.
Volhameria. Miller's Dict.

Radix perennis, ramoſa, fibris plurimis inſtructa.

Caulis fruticoſus, ſolidus, ſcandens, ſubquadrangularis, glaber, inermis, articulatus, tracticatus, *ramis* plurimis ſimilibus.

Folia oppoſita, patentia, ovalia, integerrima, glabra, ſemperviventia, ſubverroſa, *petiolis* breviſſimis, baſi poſt folium delapſum permanente.

Pedunculi numeroſi, interfoliacei, oppoſiti, patentes, teretes, *floribus* ſubumbellatis.

The *root* perennial, branching, very fibrous.

Stem ſhrubby, ſolid, climbing, almoſt quadrangular, ſmooth-jointed, croſs-armed, the branches numerous, and ſimilar.

Leaves oppoſite, ſpreading, oval, very entire, ſmooth, evergreen, ſlightly raiſed, and with very ſhort *footſtalks*, the baſe of which is left after the leaf drops.

Peduncles, or *flowerſtalks*, numerous, interfoliaceous, oppoſite, ſpreading, round, with the flowers in little umbells.

Calyx.
Corolla.
Stamina.
Piſtillum.
} &c. For theſe remaining parts of the fructification ſee the *Genera Plantarum*, where the Linnæan characters ſo minutely agree with this ſpecies, that it is needleſs to repeat them here.

This beautiful perennial ſhrub grows naturally in the woods of Malabar, Ceylon, Java, and others of the Eaſt-India iſlands, where I do not find that it is celebrated for poſſeſſing any medical, or other virtues. The ſmell and taſte of the leaves, when broken, is rather diſagreeable. It riſes from 12 to 16 feet in hight, ſending out many long weak branches, which ſupport themſelves on the neighbouring trees. The flowers, with which it is covered in great profuſion for near two months, are drip white, and have ſome reſemblance to thoſe of our common jaſmine, but are much larger and more blunt at the teguments, which are quite reflexed. The *ſtamina* and *ſtyle*, which are a ſhining bright purple, project a long way out of the flower, and give it an uncommon elegant appearance. They have however no ſmell, contrary to what Miller aſſerts. Though a native of ſo hot a climate, yet there it always grows in the ſhade, and thrives here beſt in a *moderate degree of warmth*. It will even live through winter in a common greenhouſe. The *ſoil*, which this, and indeed moſt tropical plants require, is a light rich loam from a common, mixed with an equal quantity of any fine vegetable earth. *Very rotten leaves* are ſuperior to all others. It is readily *propagated by cuttings*, the leaſt twig of which, potted and plunged in the bark bed, will readily grow. Take them off in ſpring, and when they begin to ſhoot, put them in ſeparate pots, training the principal ſtem neatly up to a ſtick, otherwiſe it will hang over the neighbouring plants, and become not near ſo handſome. During the hot ſummer months give them plenty of air and water, by the latter end of which they muſt be ſhifted into pots a ſize larger, pruning off all the ſide rambling branches within 5 or 6 inches of the main ſtem. In winter let them enjoy as much air as poſſible in all mild weather. In ſpring ſhift them again into pots ſtill larger, and the following ſummer they will produce their elegant flowers, but not in ſuch quantities, as when a year older, and more ſtunted in their growth. After this, every ſummer, the roots ſhould be ſuffered to run through the bottoms of the pots into the bark, where they will ſpread and ſupport the branches, ſo as to flower and ſeed in no leſs perfection than in their native ſoil. *Every ſpring*, in January or February, when they are in the moſt inactive ſtate,

take them out of the pot, trim off all the matted roots, and replace them with ſome freſh earth, at the ſame time pruning away the ſide-branches pretty cloſe; they will ſoon ſhoot out again with the greateſt luxuriance, and in a few months be loaded with a profuſion of flowers.

LEODIENSIS.

MR URBAN,

THE Hon. Daines Barrington inclines to think that the bow and the *thruſting* ſword were the only weapons of the old patriarchs in war, 'and that the killing with *the edge* of the ſword,' Gen. xxxiv. 26. is therefore improper, as the Septuagint expreſſion is εν στοματι μαχαιρας, and the literal tranſlation from the Hebrew is, *in ore gladii* *.'

This gentleman, I am told, is not a little fond of a paradox; he will not allow ſmall birds to have a natural note of their own, to migrate at ſeaſons from hence into other countries; nor the world, notwithſtanding our own ſevere feelings and the experience of A. 1739-40, 1784 and 1785 (to ſay nothing of ſome intervening years), to be as cold as formerly; and, therefore, I the leſs wonder that ſuch a paragraph, as the above, ſhould fall from his pen, though it be adverſe to the ſentiments of every body elſe.

Now, Sir, when Saul 'took a ſword and fell upon it,' 1 Sam. xxxi. 4. or a Roman ſuicide ſhould chooſe to go out of the world the ſame way, as many did, in ſuch caſes, ſhould the phraſe στομα μαχαιρας be uſed, it might eaſily be allowed that by στομα, or *os* of the Latins, the *point of the ſword* was intended. But this was far from being the ſenſe and meaning of the word στομα univerſally, when applied paraphraſtically to the ſword, among the ancients in the Eaſt; or even among the patriarchs; ſince the ſenſe of the phraſe, when occurring amongſt them, as Gen. xxxiv. 26. muſt be determined by the uſage of it in later times. St. Luke xxi. 24. ſpeaking of the evils and miſeries to happen at the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, and ſays πεσουνται στοματι μαχαιρας; but now when the ſlaughter was general, and ſo many thouſands were ſlain, it would be abſurd to think they all died by ſtabbing; conſequently, by στομα we muſt neceſſarily underſtand the *edge* here: as likewiſe in the caſe of the Sychemites, Gen. xxxiv. where the carnage was great, and *all the males* ſlain. No one will doubt that the people of the Eaſt anciently uſed trunchant blades, as well as *puſhing* or *thruſting* ones, after obſerving that David cut off Goliah's head with the giant's own ſword; and that Samuel hewed Agag to pieces, which ſurely was done by a ſword, as we do not find any other weapon at hand. The word in the LXX is εσφαξατο. So when the Amalekite ſlew Saul, as he pretended, 2 Sam. I. 10. he ſays, he *ſtood upon him*, which certainly there was no occaſion for him to do, had the king been only to be run through the body with a rapier. Nor can it poſſibly be imagined, when St. Peter cut off Malchus's 'ear with a ſword,' that he did it with the point. The metaphor again of devouring, ſo often applied to the ſword, Deut. xxxii. 42. 2 Sam. ii. 26. Iſ. xxxi. 8. 2 Sam. xi. 25. Iſ. xxxi. 8. is much better accommodated to the notion and idea of ſlaſhing and cutting, than ſtabbing. But what may be thought ſtill more material, we find μαχαιρα δισστομος, and ῥομφαια δισστομος, thrice in the New Teſtament, and as often in the LXX, which can be underſtood of nothing but the *edge*, ſince nobody ever heard of a ſword with two points.

To conclude, for I do not wiſh to be tedious, Mr. Urban, it appears very raſh to ſuppoſe the patriarchal ſwords were only *thruſting*, and not *ſtriking* ones; eſpecially when we reflect, that at this day the eaſtern people make ſo much uſe of the ſcymitar, a cutting inſtrument, and very anciently have done ſo.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

MR. URBAN,

THAT elegant *Fibula*, in the plate of your Supplement, fig. 4, is what we call a *keep-ſake*, a gift, that is not to be parted with, as the inſcription denotes.

The letters in fig. 7 of the ſame plate, are neither *Runic* nor *Sclavonian*, as ſuggeſted, p. 976, but the old Engliſh black letter. It probably was a wedding ring, and *eotte Teors*, which I ſuppoſe to be the name of the lady, or bride, appears to be French, and of the 14th or 15th century.

Fig. 6 in ſame plate repreſents, in my idea, a prieſt putting the hoſt into the mouth of a communicant, that being the way, even at this time, which the papiſts uſe in giving the ſacrament.

Yours, T. ROW.

* Mr. Barrington, Archæolog. Soc. An. V. p. 122.

Original Letter from WILLIAM PENN, *Esq. the famous Quaker.*

For my eſteemed Friend Nat. Blandford, *at* Stratford.

Dear Friend, 11.7 mo. 93.

I WAS greatly ſurprized laſt night, when I was told of thy great illneſs and weakneſs and deſire to ſee me. Surely had I ever heard it, I ſhould have broke through all my *exerciſes* to have ſeen thee; and I cannot expreſs my trouble that my landlord ſhould not tell it me, though ordered by Joſ. B. 7th day week; and truly I wonder Joſ. never hinted it himſelfe. I now diſpatch my kinſman this morning to hear of the ſtate of thy health, deſireing of the Lord his mercifull loveing kindneſs towards thee and thyn in thy preſervation. And I pray God ſanctify this viſitation to thee on thy better part's account, that truth in the inward parts may get ground, and the teſtimony and croſs of Jeſus may prevale to thy proſperity every way. I have been thinking to ſee you ſometimes; then interrupted by ſorrowfull occaſions, as at this time; then of writing to thy dear wife, whom I love and eſteem above moſt I know, and with it ſend her a few books, but I know not how I have been prevented. The all-wiſe God give us faith to believe all ſhall work together for the beſt. So, with our true love and concerne for thee and thyn, I reſt

Thy moſt aſſured friend, W. P.

My poor friend, we hope, is in a mending way, though ſlowly, and is very weak.

Original Letter from Sir WM. TRUMBULL, *to Mr.* JOS. HILL.

SIR, *Eaſthampſtead, June* 29, 1697.

I AM gott to my country-houſe in Berkſhire, to take a little freſh aire, and gett rid of the ſpleen as well as I can, or (as Horace better expreſſes it) *ducere ſollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ.* From this ſolitude I have nothing to returne you but my hearty thankes for the favour of ſeverall of your letters, the laſt whereof is of the 2d July: intreating you to continue the ſame kindneſſe to me, as often as your occaſions permitt, the accounts you give being of no leſſe uſe, than ſatisfaction to me. The affaires, not only of this poor *iſland*, but of *all Europe, ſeem to be in a great criſis*, and where and when the diſeaſe will end, the all-wiſe God onely knows: to his good providence I hope I ſhall be able readily to ſubmitt. I remaine with great ſincerity, Sir, your very affectionate humble ſervant,

WILL. TRUMBULL.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTES, by the late Dr. DUCAREL.

Faringdon, co. Berks.

MEMORANDUM. March 18, 1749. I was at Faringdon. The eaſt end of the church is very remarkable for its antiquity: the windows thereof being as old as thoſe of the Temple-church, and of the ſame form. On the ſouth ſide of the altar is the monument of the founder, now unknown.—On the north ſide of the chancel, in an ancient chapel, are ſeveral fine modern monuments of the family of the Pyes, the preſent lords of the manor of Faringdon.

In the middle of the church, on the north ſide, ſome ancient monuments of the family of the Darnleys, the ancient poſſeſſors of this manor. The church is in good repair. Part of the ſteeple having been deſtroyed in Oliver's time, there only remains a ſquare tower, not much higher than the church. Near the church ſtands Mr. Pye's houſe, ſituated in a park, which commands a fine proſpect every way. The houſe is not yet finiſhed; the eaſt front is badly contrived; and the north front will want a true or an artificial window to make it regular.

Cirenceſter, co. Gloucester.

March 19, 1749. Saw Cirenceſter church. The tower has twelve bells (and chimes), and is 44 yards in height. In the church are the five following chapels, *viz.* St. Mary's, St. Katherine's, Trinity, Jeſus, and St. John's. The chapels of St. Mary and St. John have each a ſtone roof finely ornamented, and ſeveral modern monuments. In Trinity chapel are ſeveral very ancient monuments. The windows, once finely painted, are broke in too many places. The altar, without rails, is paved with black and white marble; near it are ſeveral pews, where the ſacrament is (by cuſtom) adminiſtered. Here is a ſtone pulpit and two fonts; an old one of ſtone, ſtanding upon a pillar, and a new one of marble, erected by the contribution of ſeveral gentlemen of that town, which is conſtantly uſed. The preſent parſon *, aged 94, baptizes and marries, but does not perform any other part of divine ſervice. Here is one charity-ſchool for 20 boys, who are cloathed in yellow, and are taught to make ſtockings; and another for 20 boys and 20 girls, who are

* Mr. Harriſon, father to Sir Tho. Harriſon, knt. ſome time chamberlain of the city of London.

pur

put out apprentices. A legacy of 80l. was here left by an old taylor, to be lent to young tradesmen, for two years without interest, to set them up, upon giving good and sufficient security to repay the same. The town has a good market, and is supported by the woollen manufacture.

Dorchester, co. Oxon.

I was at Dorchester, March 31, 1749. In the north window of Dorchester church are twelve figures painted on glass with very old characters. In the south window a representation, said to be St. Birinus baptizing king Lucius. The stone-work of the E. N. and S. windows is very ancient. The founder's monument is on the south side of the altar. There are also 24 figures in stone.

In the choir are the following monuments, *viz.* 1. A knight templar. 2. Ditto of one Stonner. 3. Ditto of an earl of Cornwall. 4. Ditto of an abbot of Dorchester, who was a bishop (same date). 5. Ditto of a mitred abbot, discovered in 1748.

The first has eleven very ancient figures. In the said choir is the following inscription:

Hic jacet Joh'es Middam Par. Paratus de Tamen in com. Stafford, abbas de Dorchester nec non Epis. Cujus a'i'e misereatur Deus, Amen.

Round one of the bells:

Protege Berine quos . . . . .
Tu sine fine Raf. Rastwood.

Temple Bolsall, co. Warwick.

We went to a house called Temple Bolsall, which formerly belonged to the knts templars; it is almost ruined now, and only the hall where they used to dine remains entire, and also some of their coats of arms are still to be seen upon the walls; the chapel where they used to go is very entire, and is daily used by a parcel of old women, who have an hospital just by, founded, I think, by one Mrs. Saunders, or Saunderson. From thence we went to see the noble ruins of Killingworth castle. We saw several rooms, the hall, &c. by which it appears to have been formerly a very fine place; we were told that there was an under-ground way that went from thence to Warwick, but we did not go down into it. The gentleman who shewed it us told us, he had been himself a good way under ground; but that what deterred many people from going was the hissing of snakes, which is often heard there, and of which there are many about the castle, as there are commonly about old ruins. Thence we went to Offchurch, and to Northampton.

Northampton is a very pretty neat town as ever I saw; the market-place large; and there is at the entrance of the town as neat a church as can be. About a mile from Northampton there is an old cross that remains entire, commonly called Queen's Cross, said to be built by Q. Eleanor. Thence we went to Towcester, where we crossed the old Roman road, called Watling-street, which was the last remarkable thing we met with. A.C.D.

Mr. Urban,

THE following particulars, extracted from original letters of Dr. Cutler of Boston to Dr. Z. Grey, will doubtless be acceptable to your readers.

Yours, &c. Eugenio.

"April 2, 1725. I rejoice in the growing greatness of Cambridge, and pray God favour it. In the mean time I cannot help envying you, when there is a snotty town of the same name, where there are near 300 scholars among whom a Churchman dare hardly say that his soul is his own: and I think it will never be well till that College become an Episcopal College, or we have one founded with us."

"July 18, 1729. Dean Berkeley is at Rhode Island, highly honoured by the whole Church, and Dissenters of all denominations. He will pass the next winter there; and we promise ourselves he will use his interest to place his College in these parts; and this will be some compensation for the loss the Church has sustained as to Harvard college. Notwithstanding my struggles about it, I have been forced to put my son under Dissenting tutors."

"May 9, 1730. Dean Berkeley leads a private life at Rhode Island, and I have yet wanted the happiness of paying my respects to him. Some say, his designs will come to nothing; and I fear they guess right."

"April 20, 1731. Dean Berkeley is going home, to leave us lamenting the loss of him."

Mr. Urban,

IT would afford me, I confess, a singular pleasure, if any one of your numerous and enlightened correspondents would inform me, why the title of Milton's serious poem should have been invariably written, in all the editions of that author's works, Il Penseroso, when in fact

fact and reality there is no such word. All dictionaries of the Italian language have Pensieroso from Pensiere; and I believe I may venture to affirm, that Penseroso is no where to be found. The error, I am inclined to think, originated in the poet's copy, where the *ie* being blended together, and the transcriber not understanding Italian, the *i* was lost, and never after regained. But surely it is not a little surprising that it should never have been missed. I am, Sir, yours,

MILTONIENSIS ARUNDEL.

MR. URBAN,

MR. WARTON, in his learned notes on Milton's Poemata, calls Dr. George, "provost of Eton;" now I profess to you, Mr. Urban, I always thought he had been provost of King's*.

A remark or two which occurred on the perusal of Mr. Warton's notes.

P. 188. The passage of Georgius Agricola, here referred to, is quoted by Mr. Hales of Eton, in a sermon on Rom. xiv, 1; and by Bishop Taylor, in his second discourse on Tit. ii, 7; and by both with the same humorous application to writers of theological controversy. I noted this coincidence several years ago, with a pleasure in imagining, that the writings of the former of these excellent men were studied and copied by the latter. It is farther remarkable, that in the 4to edition of Mr. Hales's "Golden Remains," published by John Pearson, afterwards the most learned bishop of Chester, there is a frontispiece in three divisions, and in the lowest is a representation of G. Agricola's mine, with a reference to the page in Hales, and these words for an explanation: *Controversers of the times, like spirits in the mineralls, with all their labor nothing is don,*

P. 593. Addition to note in p. 346. Lady Alice Egerton, &c. The lady who was the subject of Dr. Jeremy Taylor's panegyric in a funeral sermon, is, in the title-page of the sermon, and in a Latin monumental inscription on the back of the title, called Frances countess of Carbery, who died Oct. 9, 1650. Lady Alice Egerton was the third wife of Richard earl of Carbery, and appears to have been alive in 1653; when, according to Mr. Warton (p. 141) Henry Lawes dedicated his *Ayres and Dialogues* to her.

Ibid. In another part of this supplemental note, Mr. W. says, "I have mentioned the great affection of this Lord "Carbery to his lady, our lady Alice." Q. Where has he mentioned it? Is it possible that our very learned and ingenious critic could have so far forgot himself, as by these words to refer to the note at the bottom of p. 346? If so, a revisal of that note should have reminded him, that the noble husband, whose conjugal affection he had there recorded, was not the earl of Carbery, but the earl of Newcastle. I am, Mr. Urban,

Your constant reader, C. E.

P. S. Frances, the second wife of Richard earl of Carbery, was one of [illegible] daughters and co-heirs of Sir John [illegible] tham of Oxley, in the county of He[illegible] ford, knt. Dr. Taylor says of her, th[illegible] she had "the blessing to be descended from worthy and honoured ancestors, and herself to be adopted and ingrafted into a more noble family;" which could not have been said with propriety, in case she had been an earl's daughter. I mention this to prevent the supposition of a possible misnomer.

MR. URBAN,

J. B. who in your LIIIL vol. p. 127, communicated two correct copies of Milton's Poems on Shakespeare and H. Lawes, desires also "an account of Ariadne, mentioned in Milton's note," as composed by the latter. Mr. Warton can now inform him, that "Lawes published 'AYRES AND DIALOGUES, for 'one, two, and three voyces,' &c. Lond. '1653,' fol. The first piece in the book is the 'COMPLAINT OF ARIADNE,' written by William Cartwright, and printed in his poems. For a composition to one of the airs of this piece, which gained unusual and excessive applause, Lawes is said to be the first who introduced the Italian style of music into England," *note on Sonnet* XIII. I wonder that J. B. in his just zeal for the correctness of Milton's juvenile pieces, did not add exact copies of four of his sonnets, which in the common editions are extremely incorrect, particularly the XXIId, which is more mutilated than any. This I will therefore extract from Mr. Warton's edition.

To the Lord General CROMWELL *.

Cromwell, our chief of men, who through a *cloud*
Not of war only, but *detractions* rude,
Guided by faith and matchless fortitude,

* Mr. Warton is mistaken; Dr. George had been master of Eton school, and died provost of King's. EDIT.

* "The prostitution of Milton's muse to the celebration of Cromwell was as inconsistent

"The laws of Scotland," however, says your correspondent, "have "excluded all episcopacy;" and therefore he seems to think, that there can be now no bishop on the north of the Tweed. But if the office of a bishop was instituted by the apostles, and that it was, the Scotch non-jurors think there is abundant evidence, I am humbly of opinion, that it cannot be "excluded" by any human legislature; nor do I think it clear, that any power, inherent in the office, can be taken away by any authority but that by which it was originally given. The Scotch convention which voted episcopacy a *grievance*, might likewise have voted Christianity a grievance, and have established the religion of Mahomet in its stead; but Christianity would not, in consequence of that vote, have become a false, nor Ishmaelitism a true, religion; an act of convention could not have made the Bible a collection of fables, nor the fictions of the Koran the truths of God.

At the Revolution the Scotch bishops were deprived of their titles of honour, and of all legal jurisdiction, by an act of parliament, and for *that* deprivation an act of parliament was certainly competent; but the powers of preaching, of administering the sacraments, and of "sending labourers into Christ's vineyard," as they were received from no human authority, by no human authority could be taken away. After their deprivation they were indeed no longer peers of parliament, entitled to the appellation of their *Graces* and their *Lordships*; but they continued to be bishops of the catholic church, as much as when possessed of their cathedrals and establishment. When destitute of every worldly comfort, and, like their divine master, while he sojourned upon earth, often "without a place where to lay their heads," they were as capable of conferring upon others the episcopal character, as when in possession of their dignities and revenues; and from them, by a regular succession, has that character been conveyed down to the "anonymous bishop who publishes the consecration-sermon," and at whom your correspondent seems to have taken a most unreasonable dislike. Had his dislike been expressed to the *sermon* alone, it would not, perhaps, have deserved that epithet. Some parts of that discourse are as little approved by the generality of episcopalians in Scotland, as they can be by those in England; but the candid in both countries will reflect, that the merits of the preacher are distinct from the claims of the bishop.

So far are the right rev. author and his colleagues from "grasping" (as this libeller alleges) "at the united privileges both of the crown and crosier," that these despised and persecuted men "grasp" at nothing but the spiritual guidance of such Christians as believe episcopal orders to be necessary to the valid administration of the sacraments, and who, in consequence of that belief, *voluntarily* put themselves under their direction. Unconnected by their situation with every kind of civil policy, they are so far from "assuming to themselves names the most ostentatious," that, as your well-informed annotator has justly observed, there is among the Scotch episcopalians "no archbishop;" the eldest prelate, whoever he is, presides among his brethren, and is stiled *primus episcopus*, or, more shortly, *primus*; the very title of *primate* being laid aside, lest it should raise in the breasts of the evil-minded ill-grounded suspicions of an authority claimed from a source which could not fail to make it offensive.

In England every class of *presbyterian ministers* assumes, I suppose, authority to ordain pastors, and to exclude from their communion scandalous offenders. Except the privilege of administering the right of confirmation, nothing beyond this is claimed by a bishop in Scotland; and although, in the opinion of an English dissenter, confirmation may be deemed a superstitious rite, there is surely nothing in it which can injure society, or at which the state has cause to be alarmed.

"The establishment of that country in which they are" *connived at* (for your correspondent mistakes when he supposes them to be *tolerated*) the Scotch episcopalians treat with no other "contempt," than what is necessarily implied in their dissenting from it. Although, like the church of England, they admit not of presbyterian orders, I do not think that the most intemperate of them had ever the insolence to compare that kind of ordination to "the knighthood of Don Quixote," or the ordainers to "the Tempter making an offer of the kingdoms of this world, and the glory of them, when he had no title even to a single acre;" or to brand the established ministers, as this writer has branded "most modern bishops," with "possessing in an eminent degree the wisdom of the serpent, though *not* that species of it recommended in scripture."

"But of the serpent's wisdom," he says, "it required only a very small portion

tion

ſion to have ſuggeſted to Dr. Seabury, that the colonies, who lately ſhook off the dominion of the mother-country, will not be diſpoſed to yield much reverence to the ſuffragan of thoſe mighty prelates, whom a law, enacted in 1748, prohibited from ordaining even a ſingle deacon." Dr. Seabury is called "the ſuffragan of thoſe mighty prelates," for the purpoſe, I preſume, of raiſing againſt them the hand of power—that *pious* purpoſe, which this writer has ſo zealouſly laboured through the whole of his abuſive letter; but I truſt in the lenity of government, that his aim will prove as unſucceſsful as it is cruel and unchriſtian, when it is known, that over the American biſhop theſe "mighty prelates" claim no ſuperiority. Whether the epiſcopalians in Connecticut "will yield" due "reverence" to the dioceſan whom they have *choſen*, time alone can determine; but they have already declared, that of the validity of Scotch conſecration they entertain not a doubt; and that to them it was a matter of perfect indifference through what channel they ſhould obtain a valid epiſcopacy, which *they*, as well as the *wicked nonjurors*, think can be derived only from the apoſtles, independent of every *human* authority.

Had Dr. Seabury been conſecrated at Lambeth by that accompliſhed prelate, under whoſe primacy the Engliſh church is now ſo happy, his conſecration would doubtleſs have been attended with greater pomp and ſolemnity; but it is by no means evident, that his reception on the other ſide of the Atlantic would have been better, than with the conſecration which he has received from the Scotch biſhops. Ever ſince their independence, the Americans have ſhewn themſelves ſufficiently jealous of a renewal of the claims of Britain to the ſovereignty of their country; and had a biſhop been ſent thither by the church of England, there poſſibly would not have been wanting ſuch writers as your correſpondent to ſound the alarm, however unjuſtly, of England's ſtill claiming ſome kind of ſuperiority over the United States, of which the conſequence to epiſcopacy might have been fatal. But that a few biſhops, who neither poſſeſs nor arrogate to themſelves any power, or *legal* juriſdiction, in their *own* country, ſhould claim any kind of ſuperiority over a *foreign* ſtate, no man can be ſo abſurd as to imagine, and therefore it may be hoped that *their* miſſionary will be permitted to perform his epiſcopal offices in peace.

The law to which your correſpondent refers, and in which he ſeems ſo much to rejoice, ſevere as I cannot but deem it, pretends not to *nullify* orders conferred by the Scotch biſhops; it only renders thoſe who are ſo ordained incapable of holding any living or preferment in England; and ſubjects them, if they ſhall officiate in Scotland to a greater number at once than *four*, to impriſonment for the firſt and ſecond offence, and for the third to the puniſhment of tranſportation. Were a law to be enacted, prohibiting Engliſh diſſenters from marriage, it would no doubt (within the dominion of England) ſufficiently preclude the children of ſuch diſſenters, as ſhould *afterwards* marry, from the rights of *legal* children; but ſurely no one imagines that it would have force to render ſuch marriages abſolutely unfruitful; or the children of them incapable of being conſidered as legitimate in foreign countries. If human laws cannot abrogate the laws of nature, neither can they render inefficacious the inſtitutions of grace; if the reſtraints laid in one country upon the exerciſe of man's natural rights, in another are not binding, neither are thoſe binding which are laid upon the exerciſe of religion.

That the framers of the law enacted in 1748 meant well, I ſhall not controvert; but the conſequences of that law have not been beneficial. It was, no doubt, *intended* to cruſh diſaffection to the government, but I know nothing which it has *really* cruſhed but religion, as it has driven out of the *epiſcopal* church many perſons of conſequence, whoſe principles, or prejudices, will not allow them to communicate with *another*. At the period when it was enacted, the ſpecies of diſaffection, which it was meant to eradicate, was not confined to *one* denomination of Chriſtians; at preſent it has hardly a place among *any*; and the little that may remain among a very few old people, an event daily to be expected will certainly baniſh. At any rate, thoſe who have given to government the ſecurity of oaths for their allegiance, would not, one ſhould think, be in danger of violating thoſe oaths, *merely* for being allowed the public exerciſe of religion; and the Scotch biſhops have never taught politics, nor made political opinions terms of their communion. Whatever truth there may formerly have been in the charge of diſaffection, ſo often brought againſt theſe perſecuted prelates, it ſeems not to be renewed with much propriety on the occaſion of their conſecrating Dr. Seabury.

Thus

That gentleman, they all know, acknowledges the legality of the *present* government of the state of Connecticut, and consequently of *that legislature* which declared the colonies independent: as this was made no objection to his consecration, I think it is hardly fair in your correspondent to conclude, that the principles of the bishops by whom he was consecrated are "inimical to the illustrious family on the British throne." If this letter-writer be a dissenting teacher, which, by his injurious reflection upon "modern bishops," he appears to be, it surely was not generous in him, secure as he is in a legal toleration, to call thus loudly for the severity of government on a harmless society of Christians, over whose heads the weight of penal laws is still suspended. I do not envy the English dissenters the liberty afforded them to worship God according to their consciences. May they long enjoy it! may they long deserve to enjoy it! for it is the undoubted right of every man. But while all sects (even such as "deny the Lord who bought them") enjoy the privilege of a free toleration, I hope it will not be deemed improper repining, if I think it *hard* that the only denomination of protestants excluded from that privilege, is a society which agrees with the church of England in doctrine, in discipline, and in worship. If, under the impression of feelings, which this reflection must naturally produce, I have expressed myself with undue acrimony against the reviler of the society to which I belong, I ask his and your pardon, for I know that my duty is not to "render evil for evil, or railing for railing; but, contrariwise, blessing." I shall, therefore, conclude this long letter with the words of an ancient Christian in circumstances differing little from mine: "*Da veniam, Rex summe, tuos persequentibus famulos; et, quod tuæ benignitatis proprium, fugientibus ignosce tui nominis et religionis cultum.*" So prays, Mr. Urban,

An Episcopal Clergyman of the Scotch Church *.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent, J. Hunt, p. 328, wishes to be informed what the belt-like appearances of the planet Jupiter are supposed to be. Sir Isaac Newton imagined them to have been clouds formed in the Jovial atmosphere. Other astronomers have, however, discovered that Jupiter's belts are not loose and distinct, like those of Saturn, which probably are formed by clouds, but inherent to the planet itself; and these gentlemen take them to be seas which alternately cover and lay bare the surface of the planet. In addition to which it hath been conjectured, that the maculæ in the belts are gulphs in those seas, which are sometimes full and sometimes empty. However, the more probable and general idea is, that such of the maculæ as are moveable, are nothing more than the shadows of the satellites.

Mr. Hunt also desires to know the meaning of the allegorical expression in Virgil, *Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt*; and you, Mr. Urban, have judiciously referred him to the note upon that passage in the Delphin edition, which well explains the spirit of the passage in general; but there is a peculiarity in the usage of the word *rivos*, which *Ruæus*, the editor, seems to have overlooked. *Rivus* is, I believe, not uncommonly used for a head of water, which is confined by a dam, and occasionally let out to supply the adjacent grounds with moisture; and sometimes is meant to imply the channel itself in which the water is so confined. Probably they were canals inclosed by massive walls between two gates, one at each end, which are very common in Flanders, and not uncommon in Italy, at present. In the first Georgic the husbandman is described, after sowing his seed and breaking the clods, as letting out the sluices upon the land: "*Deinde satis fluvium inducit, rivosque sequentes;*" and in another place in the same Georgice we have "*rivos deducere nulla religio vetuit.*" Many other instances occur which might be adduced in confirmation of this hypothesis; but as I would not be thought to engross too much of your room in investigating what many will, no doubt, call a stupid, and more, a useless subject, I shall conclude with observing, that this construction will throw a new light on the "*mobilibus rivis*" of Horace, mentioned in Od. vii. lib. 1; and on the *pronum rivum*, in Epist. x. lib. 1. MACER.

*** *WILL. HONEYCOMBE* wishes to be informed when scholars, or square caps, were introduced into our universities, with their origin.

SUM.

* We think the correspondence of this learned writer an honour, and shall be happy in the continuance of it. *Sit anima nostra cum tuâ.* EDIT.

Debates in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, continued from p. 356.

Tueſday, March 8.

MR. *Fox* diſapproved of the order of time in which thoſe two great objects, the Parliamentary Reform and Commercial Arrangement with Ireland, were to be brought forward. He ardently wiſhed ſucceſs to the meaſure of Parliamentary Reform; and therefore was deſirous that it might precede the other, to have a full, fair, and ſubſtantial trial; for, in his opinion, if the commercial buſineſs ſhould come on firſt, it would be attended with a conſiderable diminution of credit to the preſent adminiſtration.

Mr. *Pitt* could not help remarking the wonderful condeſcenſion of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (who, on a former occaſion, ſee p. 353, was for preferring charges againſt his Majeſty's miniſters) in expreſſing his concern leſt their reputation and credit ſhould ſuffer diminution in the progreſs of the arrangement of the buſineſs with Ireland. If that ſhould really be the caſe, it would be ſome conſolation to him, he ſaid, that in proportion as the credit of miniſtry ſhould fall, that of oppoſition would riſe; ſo that the plan of Parliamentary Reform would be equally ſafe, whether in his hands, or in the hands of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. *Fox* replied, that the cenſure ſarcaſtically implied might have had weight, if he had ever pledged himſelf to ſupport miniſters; but he had not.

The queſtion for the call of the Houſe on Thurſday ſe'nnight was put, and agreed to.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* roſe to preſent a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Glaſgow, praying that the reſolutions of the Iriſh Parliament might not be adopted till they ſhould be heard by their counſel againſt them.

Sir *Wm Cunningham* ſaid, the Iriſh reſolutions threatened ruin to the landed intereſt of Scotland. If grain was to be imported from Ireland into Scotland, in the ſame manner as from hence into that kingdom, the markets for grain the growth of Scotland would be loſt, and the farmers undone. He pleaded for time to call evidence to prove the fact.

The order of the day was now called for; and the Houſe went into a committee, for adjuſting a ſyſtem of commercial intercourſe with Ireland.

Mr. *Pitt* roſe, and moved, "that the committee be adjourned till Thurſday;" which, after ſome converſation, was agreed to. And the order of the day, for the third reading of the bill for regulating public offices, being read;

Mr. *Sheridan* roſe to oppoſe the bill. He conſidered it clauſe by clauſe; and, though he believed the intention might be good, yet he combated the principle. The unconſtitutional power delegated to the commiſſioners therein named, was ſo great, he ſaid, as not to be truſted in the hands of any men, or ſet of men, whatever. On the queſtion being put, it paſſed without a diviſion.

Wedneſday, March 9.

The order of the day, for taking into conſideration the motion for expunging from the Journals of the Houſe the reſolutions reſpecting the Weſtminſter ſcrutiny, being read;

Mr. *Francis* roſe, and, after giving his reaſons for not having ſpoken before on the ſubject of the Weſtminſter ſcrutiny, though no man had given greater attention to the debates upon it, execrated the whole proceeding from beginning to end. He was not inſenſible, he ſaid, to the injury that had been done his honourable friend, nor unheedful of the wound that had been given the conſtitution. The whole nation felt it; who, betrayed by their confidence, had unfortunately placed the ſword in the hand that had aimed the ſtroke; but now, that they had ſeen their error, he hoped the gentlemen, who had approved the ſcrutiny, would join thoſe who had diſapproved of it from the beginning, and eradicate ſo dangerous a precedent, never again to be applied either to the purpoſes of perſonal oppreſſion, or to ſhake the fundamental principles of our happy conſtitution. He enforced the motion with great ſtrength of argument.

Mr. *baſtard* was clear, that the ſcrutiny in queſtion was illegal, and ſuggeſted two ways to render the reſolutions reſpecting it ineffectual; either by expunging them, or paſſing an act of parliament for reſcinding them; the latter he would prefer, as beſt calculated to prevent in future any corrupt adminiſtration from taking advantage of the precedent.

The *Attorney-General* ſaid, he had not hitherto given an opinion on the legality of the ſcrutiny; but he would now, from a minute examination of the ſeveral acts of parliament for regulating the mode of electing repreſentatives to ſit in parliament, venture to affirm, that the commencement

mencement and continuance of the ſcrutiny were ſtrictly legal, though he all along ſuſpected it would end as it did, as he had marked the adroitneſs of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Fox] in artfully protracting the poll, and afterwards wearying the Houſe to compel the High Bailiff to make a return. He therefore declared againſt adopting either the one or the other mode.

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* remarked, that the learned Gentleman's error ſeemed to ariſe from his confounding two things extremely different; the return of a writ upon a general election, and the return of a writ upon a vacancy. He pointed out the diſtinction. In the one, the exigency muſt be obſerved, and all the precepts iſſued by the ſheriffs returned with the writ to the crown-office; in the other, there was no exigency. His definition applied in point to the two caſes, that of Trentham and Vandeput, and that of the election of the preſent ſubject of debate. He urged the neceſſity of obliterating the proceedings, as forming a new and dangerous precedent, and furniſhing a magazine for future miſchief.

Mr. *Powys* was very pointed. He alluded to the ſtrong expreſſion of a Noble Lord on a former day, "that if they reſcinded the reſolutions, they would ſign the *death-warrant* of the Houſe of Commons." If his Lordſhip meant, he ſaid, another diſſolution; be it ſo. He adverted alſo to the conduct of a learned Gentleman high in his profeſſion [Sir Lloyd Kenyon], who appeared as if he felt himſelf the *keeper of the conſciences of the majorities of that Houſe*. Mr. Powys touched ſlightly on the mode by bill, but gave the preference to the preſent motion.

Mr. *Anſtruther* was of the ſame opinion. As the reſolution, he ſaid, partook of the nature of a judicial proceeding, he was for purifying their files by cleanſing them from the blot.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* roſe in ſome heat. It had been objected to him, he ſaid, by an Hon. Gentleman, that, holding the place he did, he ought not to ſit in that Houſe; and by the ſame Gentleman he had juſt been honoured with the title of "keeper of the conſciences of the majorities of that houſe." If the Hon. Gentleman had taken a diſtaſte to him, and had any thing to communicate to him, let him do it out of that Houſe, and he would anſwer him. In it he would boldly ſay, that he held his ſeat as independent, and as much out of the power of influence, as the Hon. Gentleman, or of any other Gentleman with whom he was known ſubmiſſively to act. After this perſonal addreſs to Mr. Powys, he went into a refutation of thoſe arguments that had been urged by thoſe who had objected to the legality of the ſcrutiny in the firſt inſtance, and ſupported his former opinions, arguing againſt the preſent motion.

Mr. *Scott* [member for Weobly] roſe, and the whole Houſe was ſtruck with ſolemn ſilence. He firſt ſtated the grounds of the law, and the conſtitutional principles on which he had formed his opinion; and next adverted to the great ſtreſs that had been laid on the extreme cruelty of torturing the mind and conſcience of the High Bailiff, which, he ſaid, was no more than was inflicted on every common juryman. Had the High Bailiff been locked up as a juror, and kept from bread, porter, and fire, he would be bold to ſay, he would have been able to have made up his mind, and ſatisfied his conſcience about the return, in leſs than four-and-twenty hours, inſtead of as many months. He went over the outlines of the whole proceeding, was well heard, and gave his full voice for the motion.

Lord *Surrey* remarked upon the Hon. and learned Gentleman's addreſs to Mr. Powys as unparliamentary. If he ſhould think proper, he ſaid, to object to the Hon. and learned Gentleman's opinions as delivered in that Houſe, he ſhould certainly expect to be anſwered in that Houſe, and no where elſe.

The *Solicitor-General*, in reply to Mr. Scott, cited caſes in oppoſition to thoſe adduced by the Hon. and learned Gentleman. He mentioned, as a ſingle inſtance, a vote that had been expunged, in the caſe of Dr. Noel, who had received the thanks of the Houſe for a ſermon he had preached on the 30th of January, which was afterwards diſapproved.

Sir *James Johnſtone* cautioned gentlemen againſt putting falſe conſtructions on the laws of the land. He cited the caſe of Mr. Crowl, a member of that Houſe, who was ſent to Newgate for barely aſſerting that a ſcrutiny was illegal.

Mr. *Bearcroft* aſſerted the legality of the ſcrutiny on the ſtrong fundamental principles of law.

Mr. *Adam* combated the aſſertion of the learned Gentleman on conſtitutional principles, derived from the fountain-head, the unalterable record of Magna Charta.

Lord *Galloway* roſe in oppoſition to the

the motion, and to declare againſt Mr. Fox's ſitting as member for Weſtminſter. He was choſen, he ſaid, by a mob, who had obtruded themſelves on the poll, and prevented the real conſtituents from approaching it. He delivered what he ſaid in great heat.

Mr. *Fox* then roſe, and with firmneſs contended, that, notwithſtanding all the art and all the ingenuity, all the law quibbles, and all the miſrepreſentations of the ſtatute and common law, that had been brought in ſupport of the proceedings on the Weſtminſter ſcrutiny, it was illegal, it was unconſtitutional, it was deſtructive to the rights of election, and injurious to the honour and juſtice of that Houſe. Having declared this much, he proceeded to reply to the different charges and dark inſinuations that had been thrown out againſt him by the gentlemen of the long robe, and to oppoſe to their ſophiſtry the arguments of one learned gentleman [Mr. Scott], who, he ſaid, had entered into the whole of the caſe with a ſoundneſs of argument and depth of reaſoning that perhaps had never been equalled in the diſcuſſion of any ſubject within the walls of that Houſe. He concluded with earneſtly recommending the motion to the Houſe. This called up

Mr. *Pitt*, who never diſplayed his profeſſional abilities to greater advantage than on this occaſion. He entered into the whole field of argument on the doctrine of ſcrutinies which had been gone over by former ſpeakers, giving it a degree of variety, of which ſcarce any detail can convey an idea; and then appealing to the Houſe, whether, abſtracted from the abſtruſe points of law, there appeared ſuch intentional corruption, ſuch flagrant abuſe, or unpardonable negligence, as to juſtify the meaſure now demanded; which was no other, than in expreſs terms to avow their own repeated reſolutions, formed on the moſt deliberate diſcuſſion, to be the offspring either of wilful diſhoneſty, or of the moſt diſgraceful ignorance. It would ill become him, he ſaid, the avowed advocate for a pure repreſentation of the people, to contribute to the many defects at preſent ſo juſtly complained of in the conſtitution of parliament; and ſurely there could be no greater abuſe, than that of compelling a returning officer to make a return of members, who he was ſure in his conſcience were not elected by a majority of legal votes; yet this muſt be the caſe in many popular elections, if the returning officers had not the power of granting ſcrutinies on the moſt flagrant inſtances of unfair proceedings. The Right Hon. Gentleman had threatened the Houſe, that, if it refuſed to comply with his motion at preſent, it would only be poſtponing for a while their own diſgrace; for he would never reſt ſatisfied, till by perſeverance, and a conſtant agitation of the preſent queſtion, he ſhould accompliſh his object. Mr. Pitt ſaid, indeed, he ſhould not be ſurprized if his endeavours ſhould at length be crowned with ſucceſs. He was prepared to expect, that there poſſibly might be a Houſe of Commons under the influence of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, which would act from motives very different from thoſe of the preſent Houſe. Such a Houſe of Commons had already been ſeen, and perhaps might be ſeen again; but that the preſent Houſe of Commons ſhould ever ſuffer themſelves to be ſo far impoſed upon as to ſign their own condemnation, was an event that he could never dread.

This debate ended with the moſt ſerious altercation between the two champions, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, ſupported by their two ſeconds, Mr. Dundas and Mr. Sheridan, that had happened in the courſe of the ſeſſion, which might be ſaid to end in a drawn battle. But when the queſtion was put on the motion, the numbers were, Ayes 137, Noes 242. Majority in favour of the miniſter 105.

Friday, March 11.

The order of the day, for going into a committee of the whole Houſe on the Commercial Regulations with Ireland, being read,

As ſoon as the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* came into the Houſe, Mr. Stanley, member for Lancaſhire, had a few minutes conference with him. Having taken his ſeat, he then ſaid, that, as there ſeemed a deſire in ſome perſons who had petitioned to be heard by counſel on the ſubjects of the Commercial Regulations with Ireland, he by no means wiſhed to lay himſelf under the cenſure of precipitancy; and therefore he ſhould move, "that the order of the day might be poſtponed till Tueſday," when he preſumed the counſel might be prepared to plead.

Mr. *Fox* made a ſlight remark on the ſhortneſs of the time, and ſat down.

Mr. *Stanley* then roſe, and ſtated the prayer of the petition he held in his hand from the manufacturers of Mancheſter.

The *Speaker* thought it his duty to ſtate, that the petition purported to be the petition of a large number of perſons, but was in fact ſubſcribed only by

one

one man. He therefore wiſhed to know, if the Houſe choſe to receive it in that form.

Lord *North* reminded the Houſe of a petition, purporting to be the petition of a whole county, being received in his time, though ſigned only by one man. This was the petition of the county of Suſſex on the ſubject of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. *Steele* ſaid, that one man was the ſheriff.

Mr. *Jenkinſon* obſerved, that the Houſe could not take cognizance of any body of men aſſembled without the authority either of the crown or the parliament; but, as it muſt be the wiſh of the Houſe to receive every information poſſible on the preſent occaſion, the difficulty might eaſily be got over, by receiving it as the petition of the ſingle perſon who ſubſcribed it. This propoſition was agreed to, and the petition was brought up and read; but a freſh difficulty aroſe, how to frame the order for the petitioner to be heard by counſel, and ſome converſation paſſed on the matter of form, which was at length put an end to, by making an order, "that the merchants and manufacturers of Mancheſter be heard by counſel at the bar."

The *Speaker* then put the queſtion, "that the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee on Iriſh affairs next Tueſday."

Mr. *Fox* roſe, and obſerved on the report of the committee of council that had been laid before the Houſe, and on the conduct of his Majeſty's miniſters, which he thought extremely unwiſe, that two queſtions only had been referred to their Lordſhips conſideration, *viz.* "I. On the "propriety of reducing duties payable in "Great-Britain to the ſame rate with the "duties payable in Ireland. II. What "preferences are now given to goods im"ported from Ireland to thoſe of the like "kind imported from foreign parts," whereas what had ſtruck him as the primary conſideration of all, was, the propriety and policy of permitting the produce of Africa and America to be brought to Great-Britain thro' Ireland, and this had never been once mentioned. This, therefore, had confirmed him, he ſaid, in an opinion that had been long ſtrong in his mind, that time ſhould be allowed for full information to be received on every point of the ten propoſitions ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Houſe, previous to going the length of agreeing for the firſt, which was a general propoſition, involving and implicating all the reſt. He wondered, he ſaid, that the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had not himſelf thought it neceſſary to call to the bar of the Houſe ſome of the beſt informed and principal manufacturers of the kingdom, in order that the Houſe might, from their own mouths, have heard the probable conſequence, that would reſult to their reſpective trades from the intended commercial agreement, now under conſideration, with Ireland. He enlarged on this head. This was the more neceſſary, he ſaid, as it appeared on the face of the report, that the Lords had drawn concluſions from the evidence given before them, which the merchants and manufacturers at their public meetings were now contradicting. Among others, he ſaid, the ſhip-builders were forgotten by the Lords of Council. They ought, ſurely, to have been examined. He preſſed the Houſe to hold in remembrance, that they were now finally to determine a queſtion of the greateſt magnitude, and which involved in it the mutual peace, intereſt, and happineſs of two ſiſter kingdoms; and that the compact that was now to be made could never be broken without certain ruin to both. He concluded with aſking, if gentlemen were prepared to divide on ſuch a momentous queſtion?

Mr. *Pitt* in reply obſerved, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had laboured much to prove what he was ready to admit, that the general propoſition involved and implicated all the reſt. The great object was, to give Ireland a full participation of commercial advantages, and the reſolution was to carry that object into effect. As to calling to the bar the ſame or like evidence to that which had been examined before the Lords of Council; he well knew that it was perfectly unneceſſary to invite witneſſes to their bar, after ſo many arts had been practiſed, ſo much induſtry uſed to look for men, and bodies of men, in order to ſend them to the Houſe ſufficiently prepared and prompted with clamours and complaints. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman had, no doubt, expected, that by this time the table would have been loaded with petitions, and the bar crouded with witneſſes; but, diſappointed in this, he now endeavoured to defeat the meaſure by delay, and to deter the Houſe from diſcuſſion till all the manufacturers in the kingdom ſhould unite in requeſting a deciſion. The great body of manufacturers of this country, Mr. Pitt ſaid, though as liberal a claſs of men as any of the ſame rank in the known world, are yet ſo various in their purſuits,

purſuits, and ſo oppoſite in intereſts, that to endeavour to perſuade them to concur in one general ſyſtem of commercial regulations, would be as weak as it would be ineffectual. They have given unſolicited evidence on a ſubject in which their intereſts are concerned, and where, if they had any bias, it might be ſuppoſed to incline to their own ſide. Their evidence is on the table; and, if contraſted with other evidence, witneſſes may be brought to invalidate evidence till the Houſe be confounded with contradictions. He inſiſted, that the Houſe was now in poſſeſſion of evidence ſufficient to enable them to proceed; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to mis-ſpend time to illuſtrate by evidence a matter of ſpeculative opinion, which no evidence could prove, it would be evident what he had in view, which he [Mr. Pitt] truſted to the good ſenſe of the Houſe to prevent. For that reaſon he ſhould moſt certainly oppoſe entering into a general examination of evidence; but if any gentleman wiſhed to be heard by evidence, and would ſtate the particular grounds on which he meant to proceed, he ſhould have his full ſupport.

Mr. *Fox*, to explain, ſaid, it was the duty of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, as the mover of the propoſitions, to give the Houſe the moſt ample evidence of the truth of his propoſitions; and the rather, as he had declared, what he had hitherto concealed, that the firſt general propoſition was to comprehend the other nine. He denied that the evidence contained in the report of the Committee of Privy Council could warrant the Houſe in proceeding to a final diſcuſſion.

Mr. *Jenkinſon*, as one of the Committee, remarked on the pains that had been taken to impreſs the Houſe with an idea, that the evidence taken by the Committee was partial. Nothing, he aſſerted, was ever fairer. To the remark made by Mr. Fox, that many of thoſe gentlemen who had given evidence before the Committee, were now meeting in oppoſition; he ſaid, he did not believe that any gentleman would contradict the teſtimony he had given before the Committee. It was now three weeks ſince the report had been printed, and nothing had been ſaid to invalidate it; if, therefore, nothing further ſhould appear in the courſe of a few days, the fair preſumption was, that the propoſition met with general approbation.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid, many of the gentlemen had certainly drawn from their evidence very different concluſions.

Mr. *Pitt* deſired to be heard in explanation. He did not mean, he ſaid, that the general propoſition ſhould include the *whole* of the other nine propoſitions, but the purport or ſubſtance; ſo as, generally ſpeaking, what was intended might be comprehended.

Alderman *Newnham* ſaid, there were two bodies of men who certainly had reaſon to complain; the Weſt-India merchants, and ſugar-bakers. The new regulations with Ireland, if adopted, would certainly ruin the ſugar-bakers.

Mr. *Roſe* made a ſhort reply; and the queſtion being put for Tueſday, the Houſe adjourned.

Monday, March 14.

Mr. *Dundas* moved, "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the Britiſh fiſheries." He truſted that a matter of ſuch national concern would not want arguments to enforce it. Certain regulations were neceſſary, without which that important object would ſink into nothing.

Mr. *Dempſter*, from perſonal knowledge, roſe, he ſaid, to ſecond the motion. Ordered accordingly.

Mr. *Stanley* roſe, to preſent a petition from the manufacturers of callico and cotton in the town of Lancaſter, praying to be heard by counſel againſt the Reſolutions, which, if adopted, would materially affect the branches of trade in which they were concerned, and on which no leſs than 500,000 individuals depended for bread. When he had ſaid this, he moved, "that counſel be heard upon it on Thurſday."

Mr. *Pitt* obſerved, that as the order of the day for the Iriſh buſineſs ſtood for to-morrow, and the Mancheſter petition on the ſame ſubject was then to be conſidered, in his idea that would be the proper day, in order to ſave time, to hear counſel in ſupport of the Lancaſter petition.

Mr. *Fox* thought the propoſed arrangement with Ireland required a more minute inveſtigation than it had yet received, and that a whole day would ſcarce be ſufficient for that purpoſe. It was neceſſary to enquire how far it would affect the revenue of this country; and to that end, he thought it incumbent on the Houſe to examine the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms and Exciſe; and contended for the expediency of ſetting apart to-morrow for that purpoſe.

Mr. *Pitt* obſerved, that three weeks had paſſed ſince he had explained the nature of the arrangement with Ireland,

and

and but three petitions had been preſented againſt them; but if the Right Hon. Gentleman would ſtate any ſpecific grounds for ſuch examination, he ſhould not oppoſe it.

Mr. *Eden* ſaid, that he had ſeriouſly directed his attention to the plan propoſed; but the more he conſidered it, the more he was bewildered. He wiſhed, he ſaid, to extend his enquiry into the nature of the cuſtoms, exciſes, drawbacks, and allowances, as now prevailing in both kingdoms.

Mr. *Pettys* thought further information neceſſary; and wiſhed the commiſſioners to be examined.

Mr. *Sheridan* inſiſted, that it was not till Friday underſtood, that by agreeing to the firſt propoſition the Houſe would become pledged to adopt the ſpirit of the other nine; and he was firmly perſuaded that other reſpectable bodies were under a ſimilar deluſion. He warned the miniſter againſt precipitation.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, that miſapprehenſions had been diſſeminated throughout the kingdom, as if thoſe *ſpecific* propoſitions were to be unalterably adhered to; whereas it is well known, that whereever the ſpecific propoſitions of the Iriſh parliament were found to militate againſt the intereſts of this country, any evil that might be apprehended might be effectually done away by a ſupplemental regulation.

Lord *North* ſaid, the Iriſh reſolutions were drawn up with great art. They ſtated, in general, that reciprocal benefits were their object, but they ſpecified no return for the conceſſions made by England. He was for examining the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, as the information conveyed to the Houſe by the report of the Committee of Privy Council was defective.

Mr. *Dundas* wiſhed the Right Hon. Gentleman who moved the enquiry would ſpecify what queſtions he meant to put to the Commiſſioners.

Mr. *Eden* obſerved, that the Iriſh reſolutions went to effect a total revolution in the rating and collecting the duties; therefore it was impoſſible to ſay what queſtions he ſhould put to the Commiſſioners, as one queſtion would naturally ariſe out of another.

After ſome farther converſation, it was agreed, that all the Commiſſioners ſhould have notice to attend at the bar on the morrow.

The report from the committee upon the ordnance eſtimates was then read.

Mr. *Baſtard* moved, "that the ſame be recommitted."

Capt. *J. Luttrell* oppoſed the re-commitment, and endeavoured to prove the neceſſity of extending the fortifications.

Capt. *Macbride* ſaid, he muſt object to voting the public money for erecting works which could not tend to the ſecurity of the nation.

Mr. *Courtenay* compared the fondneſs, which the maſter-general of the ordnance ſhewed for fortifications, to the fondneſs of a man in the decline of life becoming enamoured with a young wife, and repenting of his folly when he found he had not wherewithal to anſwer her purpoſes or his own. By the calculations that had been given in, it appeared, that an enormous ſum, and a great length of years, would be neceſſary to complete the fortifications; which, when done, could in no conſiderable degree tend to the defence of the nation.

Col. *Barré* entered into an eſtimate of the ſums expended in fortifications ſince the year 1744, which, he ſaid, were ſufficient to have beggared a leſs opulent nation, and which were, notwithſtanding, of no material uſe. He ſuggeſted a board of officers as neceſſary to ſurvey the works that were made and making for the defence of the ſeveral dock-yards, that the Houſe might have ſome ground to ſtand upon in voting away ſuch enormous ſums of their conſtituents money.

Mr. *Pitt* adopted the Hon. Gentleman's idea. He ſaid there were 50,000 l. granted laſt year for the purpoſe of fortifications, not one penny whereof had been touched, nor with his conſent ſhould be, till parliament ſhould be ſatisfied in what manner it might beſt be applied. There were, he ſaid, two very neceſſary conſiderations on the ſubject—one, whether the propoſed ſyſtem was abſolutely neceſſary—the other, if found neceſſary, whether it might not be carried on in a cheaper manner than now propoſed. He was, therefore, for ſuſpending any farther proceedings till parliament ſhould be ſatisfied, from the report of perſons in the firſt ranks of the ſeveral military and naval departments, how far the objects in view were worthy of the expence. This gave riſe to the commiſſion already ſtated (ſee p. 319); and Mr. Baſtard's motion was withdrawn.

Tueſday, March 15.

The order of the day being read, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the propoſitions reſpecting Ireland;

Mr. *Eden* ſaid, that as the motion for the attendance

attendance of the commiſſioners originated with him, he thought it neceſſary to ſtate to the Houſe his motives for ſo doing. By the 5th reſolution, where the articles of conſumption are charged in either kingdom with an internal duty, the ſame article, when imported from the other kingdom, ſhould be charged with an adequate countervailing duty; ſo far, ſo good. But the reſolution farther ſtates, that the countervailing duty ſhall continue only "until the manufacture coming from the other kingdom ſhall be ſubjected there to an equal burden, not drawn back or compenſated on exportation. This part of the clauſe, Mr. Eden ſaid, though apparently juſt, ſeemed to him of very ſerious import; and he had wiſhed for the aſſiſtance of gentlemen, converſant with the cuſtom and exciſe laws, to explain it. According to his conception, from the moment theſe reſolutions ſhall be adopted by the Britiſh parliament, it will be in the power of the Iriſh parliament to ſupport the national expenditure of that kingdom by the national revenue of this. To illuſtrate this poſition, he adduced the caſe of candles. Candles in this country are charged with a duty of three halfpence a pound: let candles in Ireland be charged *there* with the ſame duty, and they may be ſold *here* by the importer at a much cheaper rate than by the manufacturer here. In this caſe, not only the revenue would be ſacrificed, but the profit of the Engliſh manufacturer annihilated. Theſe remarks, he ſaid, led to the moſt extenſive conſiderations. The revenue ariſing from the cuſtoms and exciſe amounted to more than a million and a half, and that revenue would be materially affected by this clauſe.

Mr. *Pitt* acknowledged the Hon. Gentleman's conſtruction of that part of the propoſition to be accurate; but that was not the eſſential part of the propoſition.

Mr. *Fox* wiſhed to know what the Rt. Hon. Gent. meant by the eſſential part of the propoſition.

Mr. *Pitt* in reply ſaid, it was ſo common for looſe expreſſions to get abroad, groſsly perverted to the moſt miſchievous purpoſes, that he ſhould not at all wonder, if, from what had been ſaid, a paragraph ſhould appear in to-morrow's papers, affirming, that a million and a half of the public revenue of England was about to be ſacrificed to Ireland. He thought it right, therefore, to ſtate to the Houſe, that a million and a half was produced by the duties on tobacco, ſugars, candles, ſoap, glaſs, &c. laſt year, and he would venture to add, that juſt ſo much would continue to be produced, ſhould the ten propoſitions be agreed to and made the baſis of an act of the legiſlatures of both kingdoms this year. He then proceeded to explain, in anſwer to Mr. Fox's queſtion, what he conſidered the eſſential part of the propoſition; and that was, the equality of duty under which each country would trade.

A debate then aroſe, about ſtating a general queſtion to be put to the commiſſioners, for them to anſwer when they ſhould be again called to the bar, which was ſtrongly urged on one ſide, and as ſtrongly combated on the other. At length the queſtion was put, "that the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms and Exciſe be called to the bar;" and being come,

Mr. *Eden* deſired to aſk, if they had ſeen the propoſitions in queſtion; and how far, in their opinion, they were likely to affect the revenue, ſhould they be adopted?

One of the commiſſioners anſwered for the reſt, that they had ſeen the propoſitions caſually, but that they had not officially conſidered them.

Mr. *Eden* was proceeding with his interrogatories; when

Mr. *Pitt*, having deſired the commiſſioners to withdraw, urged the impropriety of proceeding, as upon the firſt anſwer that had been given it had appeared, that no material information could be expected from them.

Mr. *Eden* was ready to admit, that, as a board, nothing of conſequence could be gathered; but, as individuals, ſome queſtions, he thought, might be propoſed, from which the committee might receive much uſeful information. He was proceeding to ſtate ſome queſtions in conformity to this idea; when

Alderman *Watſon* ſuggeſted a mode of examination, by ſtating the queſtions on paper, ſending them to the reſpective offices, and receiving from them individually their anſwers at the bar.

Mr. *Jenkinſon* doubted whether any ſuch mode had ever been practiſed; but, after the ableſt ſpeakers had exhauſted the patience of the Houſe with queſtions, replies, and rejoinders, he ſuggeſted two or three words to be ſtated on paper, and ſent to the reſpective boards: "how far, in their opinion, the laws paſſed for the protection of that part of the revenue committed to their care reſpectively, would be affected by the Iriſh propoſitions being made the baſis of an act of the Britiſh parliament?" This met the general

neral concurrence of the Houſe. The commiſſioners were called in, and the chairman read the queſtion to them, and informed them that it ſhould be ſent them in writing, and that they might commit their anſwers to writing in like manner. And thus this tedious buſineſs ended at near NINE in the morning.

Wedneſday, March 16.

Mr. *Stanley* brought up a petition from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and manufacturers of Mancheſter, Warrington, and many other towns and townſhips in Lancaſhire and Cheſhire, where the manufactory is chiefly carried on, ſigned, as it was ſaid, by EIGHTY THOUSAND perſons, complaining of the late tax on fuſtians &c. as ruinous to thoſe important branches of manufacture. It ſet forth a variety of allegations, tending to ſhew the manifeſt advantages that Ireland enjoyed in the manufacture of the ſame articles over thoſe of the petitioners, and particularly in the article of exportation of their commodities.

Mr. *Pitt* declared, that, if the caſe, as ſtated by the petitioners, could be made out, the tax ought not to exiſt a moment longer.

Mr. *Stanley* moved, "that the petitioners be heard by counſel on Monday."

This brought on a long contention, which, however, was at length agreed to.

Lord *Beauchamp*, among other reaſons for a ſpeedy repeal, ſtated the unconſtitutional introduction of exciſemen into the houſes of the manufacturers, which had cauſed a general alarm throughout that body of men in all parts of the kingdom.

Mr. *Roſe* contended, that the tax on fuſtians was not the firſt inſtance of introducing exciſemen into the houſes of manufacturers, nor ought it to be placed to the account of his Rt. Hon. friend.

There now being a ſhort pauſe;

Mr. *Burke* took the opportunity of ſaying a few words relative to the puniſhment of convicts under ſentence of tranſportation. Under colour of humanity, he ſaid, we were guilty of the moſt aggravated cruelty; and by a commutation of puniſhment, on the ground of mildneſs, the poor wretches were doomed to ſufferings, compared with which the gibbet was gentle, and the halter mercy. He was about to make a motion in their favour, when

Lord *Beauchamp* roſe, and laid claim to the honour of having already made a ſimilar motion.

Alderman *Newnham* ſaid, he did not doubt but the Hon. Gentleman meant well; but it would certainly be a great and ſerious cruelty if the villainous part were to be let looſe on the honeſt part of the community. At preſent the gaols were full of the former, and the latter could hardly walk the ſtreets in ſafety. Surely, he ſaid, the honeſt citizen had ſome claim to a ſhare in the Hon. Gent.'s humanity as well as the villain. He wiſhed to know in what palace the Hon. Gent. would have them placed.

Mr. *Burke* ſaid, that every body knew that remiſſion of puniſhment to criminals was, in many caſes, inhumanity to the innocent: all he aimed at was, that, when we profeſſed to be merciful, we ſhould not enthrone cruelty on the boſom of mercy. The iſland on the river Gambia, where it was now propoſed thoſe wretches ſhould be ſent, he ſaid, if there was a palace upon it, it muſt be the palace of peſtilence, where death and deſtruction reigned with never-ceaſing deva-ſtation.

Some other members obſerved, that the motions were ill-timed, and wiſhed them to be referred to a more vacant day.

The order of the day being then read;

Mr. *Pitt* roſe, and, previous to the examination of any witneſſes on the Lancaſhire petition, moved, "that the examination of the gentlemen who had given evidence on the part of the cotton and callico manufacturers of that county, before the Committee of Privy Council, might be read;" at which

Mr. *Eden*, after liſtening with attention, expreſſed ſome ſatisfaction, as he was free to own, he ſaid, the anſwers there given had puzzled him; but he hoped now to have an opportunity of hearing the gentlemen explain themſelves.

The committee then proceeded to examine witneſſes.

Mr. *Peel*, an eminent manufacturer of Mancheſter, was then called to the bar. The queſtions propoſed to him led into a very minute detail of the expences incident to the different branches of the manufacture of both kingdoms. From what he ſaid, it appeared, that the Iriſh manufacturer, after paying a duty of ten and a half *per cent.* (which was looked upon as the equivalent to the internal exciſe of this kingdom) would afterwards, from various cauſes, retain a ſuperiority of 13 *per cent.* This gentleman being aſked, ſaid, he employed at leaſt 6,800 perſons, and paid an annual exciſe of 20,000 l. He was then aſked, what number he thought

thought he ſhould employ if the propoſitions were paſſed into a law? His anſwer was, moſt certainly the ſame, if not a greater number; but it ſhould be in Ireland. Being farther aſked reſpecting the ſentiments of his friends; he affirmed, that all whom he had converſed with on the ſubject were of the ſame mind. His examination laſted till twelve at night, when the Houſe adjourned.

Friday, March 18.

The Houſe, after the private buſineſs was over, proceeded on the examination of witneſſes on the Mancheſter petition.

Mr. *Smith* of Mancheſter was called to the bar. He fully confirmed the evidence of Mr. Peel—ſaid, he paid laſt year 26,000l. duty to government; that the new taxes would this year increaſe it 5000l. more; that, ſhould the propoſitions as they ſtood at preſent paſs into an act, he ſhould moſt aſſuredly transfer his buſineſs and property to Ireland, and was certain that moſt of the other manufacturers in the ſame branch would do the ſame. That the ſuperiority of the manufacturers of this country over thoſe of Ireland conſiſted only in the taſte of executing the finer branches; in the coarſer they have the advantage. After finiſhing his examination, Mr. Garrow (their counſel), in a ſpeech of an hour and a half long, made many ſhrewd and pertinent obſervations, availing himſelf of Mr. Pitt's former declaration, that all the propoſitions ſhould ſtand or fall together. He placed the equivalent of revenue that we were to receive, in return for our conceſſions, from Ireland, in the moſt contemptible light; and acquitted himſelf, on his firſt appearance in the Houſe, much to the ſatisfaction of his clients. As ſoon as he had finiſhed, the Houſe adjourned till

Monday, March 21.

The order of the day being read, for taking into conſideration the petition from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and manufacturers of the county of Lancaſter, the Houſe went into committee on the ſame; and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Garrow being ordered to the bar, to ſubſtantiate the facts ſet forth in the petition,

Mr. *Walker* was the firſt witneſs examined. He ſaid, that ſince the 15th of October laſt, when the duty on cottons, &c. took place, the home buſineſs at his houſe had decreaſed three parts in four; that they were now in no condition to enter into a rivalſhip with France; that in ſome countries Britiſh cotton goods were abſolutely prohibited; in others they were admitted under heavy duties, which, added to the difficulties and heavy charges attending exportation, operated next to a prohibition every where; that the drawbacks were rendered next to nothing by the delays and difficulties that attended the recovery; and that, in ſhort, if the duties were continued, the trade muſt infallibly be loſt to this country. He entered minutely into the ſeveral proceſſes; and concluded, that either the act muſt be repealed, or many thouſand uſeful ſubjects deprived of bread. As ſoon as the examination of this buſineſs was finiſhed, the Houſe adjourned.

Tueſday, March 22.

There not being members in the Houſe ſufficient to make a ballot for a committee to try the merits of the Buckinghamſhire election, the Houſe was therefore under the neceſſity of adjourning.

Wedneſday, March 23.

The bills ready received the royal aſſent by commiſſion; and the Houſe adjourned till after the holidays.

MR URBAN, *June* 13.

A Farewel addreſs, *ſaid to be intended* to have been ſpoken at Mrs. Bellamy's benefit, having found its way into a morning paper *, I have procured for you a copy of that which *was really ſpoken* upon the occaſion. Why it did not meet with the applauſe Miſs Farren's elegant and pathetic manner of ſpeaking it, and its own merit, entitled it to, was viſible to the whole audience.

I muſt juſt beg leave to obſerve, that the author of the *farewel addreſs* has made a *trifling* miſtake; as Mrs. Bellamy's Apology would have informed him, that during the memorable run of Romeo and Juliet, which procured her the diſtinction of *the firſt Juliet*, ſhe *coo'd* (as he prettily expreſſes himſelf) with Mr. Garrick, and Mrs. Cibber *bill'd* with Mr. Barry.

I have likewiſe ſent you an addreſs, which ſhe would have ſpoke, had ſhe not choſen to return her thanks to the audience *in her own way*. I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant, C. D.

An Introductory Addreſs, ſpoken by Miſs Farren at the Benefit of Mrs. Bellamy, May 24, 1785. *Written by Mr.* Bickneil, *Author of the* Life of King Alfred, *the* Hiſtory of Edward the Black Prince, *and Compiler of* Capt. Carver's Travels, *&c. &c.*

That various are the turns of fortune's wheel
All records tell us, and ſtill thouſands feel ſ

* It is thence tranſplanted among our political articles, ſee p. 469. EDIT.

Now on the top the ſavour'd mortal ſtands,
Gayly beſeech'd with wreaths from both her hands;
Profuſely kind, her bounty ſhe beſtows;
And *laſting* ſeems the ſpring from whence it flows—
Anon the ever-circling wheel moves round,
And lays her favourite proſtrate on the ground;
Of ev'ry good as ſuddenly bereft,
And not a trace of all her ſavours left;
Her boon appears but like a flatt'ring dream,
The pang more poignant for the wide extreme.
On fortune's ſcroll imperial Rome of old
Once ſaw her *Belliſarius* high enroll'd;
Wealth pour'd her ſtores; loud rang the trump of fame;
And ev'ry votive honour grac'd his name:
Yet the ſame Roman ſaw their hero poor;
Sad, ſad reverſe! ſit cheerleſs at his door,
Oppreſs'd by penury; and forc'd to live
On what the charitable hand would give—
Thus the deluding deity beguiles,
Thus tranſient and unſteady are her ſmiles.
A female Belliſarius of the ſtage
Preſumes to-night your notice to engage:
One whom your favour, whilom rais'd to wield
A heroine's truncheon in our bloodleſs field;
Who oft in ſcenic armour bright has ſhone,
And bravely led theatric ſquadrons on:
High in the liſt of our dramatic band,
As the firſt Juliet will ſhe ever ſtand.
Alas! like *his*, revers'd has been *her* fate;
The day of affluence paſt, ſhe finds too late
That fortune's gayeſt wreaths, *neglected*, fade—
But her Apology's already made—
Already, by your ſmiles, her hopes revive;
And this gay ſcene will keep theſe hopes alive.
To ſuch a gen'rous circle, ne'er, in vain,
Can Error ſigh, or can Diſtreſs complain:
Complete the work your goodneſs has begun,
And give new luſtre to her ſetting ſun—
But ſee, oppreſs'd with gratitude and tears,
To pay her duteous tribute ſhe appears.

[*The curtain draws, and diſcovers* Mrs. Bellamy.

An Addreſs, written for Mrs. Bellamy *to ſpeak at her Benefit. By Mr.* Bicknell.

Long abſent from theſe boards, alarm'd, I find
Unuſual tremors agitate my mind.
In vain I ſtrive my feelings to impart,
And ſpeak the grateful dictates of my heart.
Yet, tho' thus trembling, *ſomething* would I ſay;
Fain, fain I would my duteous tribute pay:
Tell that your kind indulgence, deep impreſt
In livelieſt tints, is glowing in this breaſt—
But, overwhelm'd by gratitude and fears—
Accept th' attempt—accept theſe ſpeaking tears.

MR. URBAN, *May* 17.

YOU have told the public in p. 190 [250], "that Dr. Manton's meeting-houſe, in New Court, Carey-ſtreet, was pulled down by the mob in Sacheverell's time, but ſoon rebuilt."

Be ſo kind as to correct a miſtake made through want of better information. Dr. Manton died Oct. 18, 1677. The meeting-houſe referred to was erected, ſince this century commenced, for Mr. Daniel Burgeſs and his congregation, who removed thither from Ruſſell-court, Covent-Garden. In 1710 it was not pulled down by the mob; but the pulpit and pews were taken out, and carried into Lincoln's-inn-fields, where they were burnt: agreeably to what Biſhop Burnet ſays of the meeting-houſe near him in Weſtminſter, out of which the mob, encouraged by ſome of better faſhion, drew every thing that was in it, and burnt it. Mr. Burgeſs's place of worſhip was ſoon repaired, at the expence of government.

Permit me alſo to inform your correſpondent E. in p. 191 [251] that in Diodati's Annotations, 4th edition, printed in 1664, he every where writes Solomon, not Salomon.—As to the word *ſwindler*, it is derived from the German word *ſchwindel*, which ſignifies *to cheat*.

Yours, R. W.

MR. URBAN, *May* 21.

IF any of your intelligent correſpondents would be ſo obliging as to reveal any *certain, innocent* method of eradicating hair from the human body, it will be eſteemed a particular favour by a perſon, who had the misfortune to be born with one cheek almoſt as thickly covered as the top of the head. That ſuch method is diſcovered, is undeniable, as in ſome countries even the men ſo entirely eradicate their beards, as to render their chins as ſmooth as thoſe of the women.

Many of the noſtrums offered to the public in the daily prints, with the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of ſucceſs, have been found no better than impoſitions; beſides, the compoſitions of ſuch *powders* and *compounds* being kept ſecret, there is great reaſon to apprehend they may be of prejudicial qualities, not only to the parts rubbed with them, but to the conſtitution of the whole frame. H. H.

MR. URBAN, *N——s, March* 14.

I HAVE frequently derived infinite pleaſure and information from your excellent Magazine; and, if my avocations in life would have permitted it, ſhould have been long ago one of your conſtant correſpondents; to ſome of whom I muſt reſort for ſatisfaction in the following

following query, *viz.* Whether there ever was a version of Homer in any one of the Oriental languages? For my own part, I had never heard of any such work, till I met with, in a book called "Huntingtoni Epistolæ," printed in 8vo. at London, 1704, a letter addressed to Father Paul Bertoni at Jerusalem, containing this passage: "Rogo insuper, ut "opera nonnulla Syriacè exarata S. E-"phremi, quicquid reliquum sit, Bar "Bahluli Lexicon, Gregorii, vel Geor-"gii potius cujusdam, historica (quæ "memini me vidisse in ædibus patriar-"chæ) Jacobitarum, et *Homeri versio-"nem*, quæ in Catalogo Damasceno sub "hoc titulo occurrit exquirere velles." From this letter, dated Halebi, 5 Julii, 1677, it appears, that Dr. Huntington, afterwards bishop of Raphoe (whose fondness for amassing Oriental manuscripts is apparent from his very valuable collection now preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford) had endeavoured to obtain this curious work; though, I am rather apprehensive, without success, as I do not find it in the catalogue of his books inserted in the "Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ, Oxon. 1697." I have also looked into Hottinger's "Bibliotheca Orientalis," and some other books of the same kind, in hopes of meeting with some account of this version of Homer, but cannot gain the least intelligence of it. Probably some one of your learned correspondents may procure, in the course of his reading, some information of this matter, and will communicate his discovery, through the channel of your publication, to Yours, &c. J. C.

MR URBAN,

I Should be much obliged to any of your learned correspondents for information with respect to the following particulars. In looking over the other day some fragments of a worthy friend lately deceased, I found this observation: "And a judicious author has told us, that it is a rule in our law, that if a man drinks to another against whom he has an accusation of slander, or other verbal injury, he loses his action; because it is from thence supposed, that he is reconciled to him"—Query, Who is this author, and where is this rule in our law to be met with?

In reading a sermon of a very elegant composer *, I noticed this passage: "Hence, the rose-leaf doubled below them on the couch (as is told of the effeminate Sybarite) breaks their rest." I am not ignorant, that the Sybarites in general were a very effeminate people; but I should be happy to learn who the Sybarite was †, that is alluded to in the above passage.

INVESTIGATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, April* 4.

AS it is very well known that many authors of distinguished excellence, whose merits would probably have otherwise remained unnoticed, have been brought to light by the means of your valuable publication; a correspondent, presuming upon the success that has already attended others in similar researches, ventures to require from some of your literary friends an account of M. Kyffin, the translator of the Andrian of Terence. This translation, printed 1518, is frequently quoted by Johnson and Steevens, in their edition of Shakspeare; and the author's name occurs more than once in the entertaining and instructive "Anecdotes of William Bowyer."

MR. URBAN, *June* 20.

BEING yesterday visiting a friend, whose son is studying mathematics, we entered into a discourse on the doctrine of chances, and its use or application in ascertaining the credibility of human testimony. The young gentleman observed, "that the truth of a fact becomes highly probable, when several independent witnesses give evidence thereof; even though each of them should be known to relate, upon an average, as many falsehoods as truths." As I was aware of his mistake, I replied, "that five hundred, nay ten thousand, of such testimonies as he had just mentioned, did not, in any degree, augment the truth of the matter related; for if was as equally probable they would all deny the truth, as affirm it." On this he produced a book, which, he said, would convince me that I was wrong: and indeed I was surprized to find, in a work published by the celebrated *Dr. Priestley*, a proposition militating against what I had advanced, and knew to be true. I saw at once the fallaciousness of the proposition, and apprized the young gentleman of it; giving him,

* Dr. Blair.

† The Sybarite was Mindyrides. The story is taken from Seneca de Irâ. EDIT.

him, at the ſame time, a true one for the purpoſe: but, as he was ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed in favour of his author, I left him, without being able to remove the prejudice he had imbibed. Wherefore, for the ſake of preventing youth from raſhly adopting any propoſition upon the credit of an author, howſoever reputable, and thereby from the danger of falling into errors, I ſhall, in this inſtance, ſhew the fallaciouſneſs of the propoſition alluded to, on its own principles, and, in lieu thereof, advance a true one for ſolving ſuch problems. The propoſition is the 39th in Hartley's "Theory of the Human Mind," publiſhed by Dr. Prieſtley, in which he diſcourſes on the probability of the truth of facts atteſted by a variety of witneſſes, independent on each other; and ſays, if the evidences are all of equal credibility, and the common deficiency in each be $\frac{1}{a}$, and the number of evidences be n, the deficiency of the reſulting probability will be no more than $\frac{1}{a^n}$.

It is happy for the author that he has not proved it. Indeed it would have been a taſk too great. He might, however, have ſeen his error, the abſurdity being groſs enough, as I ſhall preſently ſhew from the author's own principles. Thus, if $\frac{1}{a^n}$ expreſs the total deficiency in the truth, $\frac{a^n-1}{a^n}$ will be the total probability of truth: alſo, $\frac{1}{a}$ being the common deficiency of each perſon, $\frac{a-1}{a}$ is the probability of each perſon's relating the truth; and, from the author's principle, $\frac{a-1}{a^n}$ is the total deficiency in the lye, or the reſulting probability of truth. Hence $\frac{a^n-1}{a^n}$ and $\frac{a-1}{a^n}$ are equal to each other, which is abſurd; as a is, in this caſe, always greater than an unit. Therefore the propoſition is falſe.

Now to give the true rule, we $\frac{a-1}{a}$ for the probability of each perſon's relating the truth, and $\frac{\overline{a-1}^n}{a^n}$ for the probability, before this teſtimony is delivered, of all the evidences agreeing the truth: alſo, $\frac{1}{a}$ being the probability of each ſeparate perſon not relating the truth, $\frac{1}{a^n}$ is the total probability, before they deliver their teſtimony, of their agreeing in the falſhood, or of their not relating the truth; but when their evidence is given, and their teſtimonies are the ſame, $\frac{\overline{a-1}^n}{a^n}+\frac{1}{a^n}$ becomes a certainty, or equal to an unit; and therefore, $\frac{\overline{a-1}^n}{a^n}$ and $\frac{1}{a^n}$ become $\frac{\overline{a-1}^n}{\overline{a-1}^n+1}$, and $\frac{1}{\overline{a-1}^n+1}$, reſpectively; which expreſſions are the reſpective probabilities of the truth or falſhood of the relation given. Therefore, $\frac{1}{\overline{a-1}^n+1}$ is the theorem for finding the deficiency of the reſulting probability of truth, and not $\frac{1}{a^n}$, as is erroneouſly laid down in that book.

N. B. It may not be improper to obſerve, that, ſince writing the above, I find the ſame fallacious principles have been publiſhed in the "Tranſactions of the Royal Society," and other works of equal reputation. Yours, &c.

Exciſe Office, London. RQB. MOODY.

MR. URBAN, *June* 4.

I SEND you the following explanation of the ſeal engraved in the Gent. Mag. p. 89. Having ſeen an impreſſion on wax, I can aſſure you that the drawing is very exact, particularly in the marks of contraction in the border, one over the firſt V, another over the word V'GO, and a third at the end of the inſcription. I read it, RINALDO · NATVM LVCY FAÇ VIRGO PLAC*atum*: that is, "O Virgin, make thy Son propitious to Rinald Lucy." This accounts for every letter clearly, and the words are very appoſite to the device. Rinaldus and Lucy are names well known to antiquaries, the latter as a ſurname. V'GO is undoubtedly for *virgo*, as the monks frequently expreſſed R and the preceding vowel by a ſtroke. I read *placatum*, becauſe it makes rhyme, ſenſe, and tolerable metre.

J. J.

MR. URBAN,

TO the encloſed ſtrictures on the *Elm* are added a few critical remarks, with an intent to ſhew, that ſome attention to Natural Hiſtory would, in abler hands, be of conſiderable uſe towards explaining many obſcure paſſages in the ancient writers.

T. H. W.

Ulmus campeſtris Linnæi. The *Elm*. In Italian *Olmo*; in Spaniſh *Ulmo*; in French *Orme*; in German *Ulmer*; in Daniſh and Swediſh *Alm*; in Saxon *Elm* or *Ulm*.

" —— præbens
" Et frondem armentis, et aratris utile lig-
" num,
" Villica, ſed fœlix, et Baccho conjuge clara."

The remark of Linnæus, that Botaniſts have not been able to diſtinguiſh between the ſpecies and the varieties of *Fungi*, holds good alſo among ſeveral ſorts of trees, as the Oak, Elm, Poplar, and Willow. For inſtance in the Elm, of which they give us four varieties: one of them, the Wych-Hazel, is certainly a different ſpecies, as are perhaps ſome of the others.

The Wych-Hazel, or Elm, or, as K. Alfred in his Saxon Gloſſary calls it, Þpit-Þærl, is an undoubted native, being diſperſed in woods throughout the whole iſland. It is perhaps the largeſt tree we have, even exceeding the Oak; and its leaves are much larger than any other ſort of Elm. The wood of this tree is very tough, and ſupplied our anceſtors with a kind of bow, as a ſubſtitute for the Yew. Cartwrights prefer it for the naves of wheels, as it will not ſplit or cleave.

The common Elm, or that which grows near London and other towns in the ſouthern part of the kingdom, blooms regularly, and plentifully every year, but is generally prevented by froſt from producing perfect ſeed. The early foliage of this tree gives that forward appearance of vegetation ſo obſervable in the environs of London. This kind of Elm will grow as cloſe as any tree in a ſingle row, or narrow thicket; but will not bear crowding together in woods: a fortunate circumſtance for our anceſtors, to whom as it afforded no pawnage, (maſt for ſwine,) if it had intruded on their Oak it would have been very detrimental.

As this Elm is chiefly found near towns and villages, connected as it were with cultivation; as it is ſcarce ever known to propagate itſelf by ſeed*; has a Roman name* in this country, in common with the reſt of Europe; and, as Evelyn ſays, in his time was ſcarce found north of Stamford; it is moſt probable that it came originally from Italy. Villages and hamlets taking their names from the *Elm* prove nothing to the contrary, ſince places of abode are full as likely to be diſtinguiſhed by introduced, as by native trees.

This kind of Elm is cultivated to great advantage; we have known a tree ſell for five pounds which had not been planted ſixty years. But the ſlender ſtrait trees of this ſort bear the greateſt price, being converted into pumps for exportation, and carried even to the Eaſt Indies. It is alſo one of the beſt deciduous trees that we have to plant for ornament, or ſhelter to buildings, as it is ſucceſsfully tranſplanted, grows quickly, is very early in leaf, and, bearing no perfect ſeed, is always furniſhed with a plentiful foliage, which it retains till late in the autumn; and therefore is much preferable to the Lime, as that in a dry ſoil frequently fades in July, is far more liable to be diſfigured by inſects, and the wood is of much leſs value.

There is one advantage from trees planted among buildings beſide their purifying the air (ſee Prieſtley) that ought to be attended to, and it cannot be introduced more properly than in the account of the friendly Elm, which is, that trees are great preſervatives from fire; naked towns and villages are often burnt wholly to the ground, whereas if a fire happens where houſes are intermixed with trees, it ſeldom ſpreads.

But the Elm in rural œconomy is not of that conſequence to us that it was to the Romans, to whom it furniſhed fodder for their cattle, and ſupports for their Vines, which were *wedded* to the living tree in the ſouthern part of Italy, where the heat was ſufficient to ripen the grapes though ſhaded by its branches; in more northern latitudes it ſupplied them with ſtakes for the ſame purpoſe. When the Romans became luxurious, the Elm was diſcarded from their ornamental plantations, as carrying with it an air of homely cultivation; and the favou-

* This circumſtance we ſhall more particularly diſcuſs in a future account of ſome other tree.

rite

rite but useless Plane superseded it. Of this Horace complains:

"Platanusque cœlebs
"Evincet Ulmos."

The Plane-tree not wedded to the Vine will exclude the Elms.

In the hot climate of Italy the grass is burnt up early in the Summer in low situations; and, where there were no cool mountains to retreat to for fresh pasture, it was necessary to support the cattle with the branches of trees (*frondes*), of which the Elm was the principal; and it was the business of the *frondator*, in early times, to provide this kind of fodder *: θαλλον τ' νριφοισι φορηναι. Hom. Od. xvii. v. 224. But the scholiast on Theocritus (Idyll. xi. v. 74,) does not seem to be acquainted with this practice, when he substitutes ποα, grass, as a synonyme for θαλλος, the branch of a tree. It appears surprising, that the commentators on Virgil †, and translators, should render *frondator*, in the following verse, *a pruner of Vines, a nightingale*, or *a linnet* ‡.

"Hinc altâ sub rupe canet *frondator* ad auras."
Ecl. I. v. 57.

The vine was cultivated by the *putator*, who pruned it in winter; the *pampinator*, who removed the superfluous shoots in summer; and the *vinitor*, who gathered the grapes. Ovid distinguishes between the *frondator* and the *putator*, when he describes Vertumnus paying his Harlequin addresses to Pomona.

"Falce datâ *frondator* erat, *vitisque putator*."
Met. lib. xiv. v 649.

The dried branches of the Elm were laid up for winter-store. The hay-making of the ancients seems to have been very imperfect; the festive scenes attending our *tann'd haycocks in the mead* would have obtained a compartment in Homer's shield of Achilles; neither would they have been neglected by Theocritus and Virgil. But it was not necessary to make any great provision against the short winters of Greece, Sicily, or Italy. Short as they were, however, it is plain that the store was sometimes deficient by the caution that Cato gives.

The commentators in several places do not seem to be aware of the full meaning of the word *frondes*: for instance;

"Hinc adeo media est nobis *via*, namque "sepulcrum
"Incipit apparere Bianoris: hic, ubi densas
"*Agricolæ stringunt frondes*; hic, Mœri, ca-"namus."
Virg. Ecl. IX. v. 59.

Martyn, after giving the various explanations of Servius, La Cerda, Ruæus, Marolles, Catrou, W. L., Lauderdale, Dryden, and Trapp, is inclined to think that *agricolæ stringunt frondes* "signifies "either the pruning of the trees, or "gathering the young shoots, in order "to strew them upon the tomb of Bia-"nor." All this waste of criticism might have been spared, and the sense of the verb *stringo* in this passage fully ascertained, by the following line, where Horace says to his rural agent,

"——— bovemque
"Disjunctum curas, et *strictis frondibus* exples."
Lib. I. Epist. xiv.

And you take care of the unyoked ox, and fill him with bundles of branches.

Whence it is plain that *agricolæ stringunt frondes* means, that the hinds collected branches near the tomb of Bianor for fodder; accordingly Cato, who lived near a century before Virgil, directs that Elms should be planted for this purpose by the road-side. "Circum coronas *, et circum *vias Ulmos* "*serito*, et partim populos, uti *frondem* "*ovibus et bubus* habeas, et materia, si "quæ opus sit, parata erit." Cap. V.

A poet of the third century introduces an old experienced shepherd instructing his pupil thus:

"Incipe falce nemus vivasq; recidere *frondes*.
"Tunc opus est teneras summatim *stringere* "virgas,
"Tum debes servare comas, dum permanet "humor,
"Dum viret, et tremulas non excutit Afri-"cus umbras.
"Has tibi conveniet tepidis fœnilibus olim
"Promere, cum pecudes extremus clauserit "annus."
Calpurnius, Ecl. V.

The poet was a Sicilian; and it is observable, that, among the variety of his directions, none relate to hay-making.

* The deer in our forests are fed by a *frondator* in winter. See vol. LIV. p. 21. "Cold performs the effect of heat."

† All do not. Minellius defines the word *frondator*, "Rusticus mercenarius discerpens frondes." Edit.

‡ See Martyn's edition of the Eclogues.

* What is the meaning of *corona* in this passage? The word occurs in Frontinus, and seems to be used in the same sense, but without an explanation.

The

The wedded Elm of Italy, though trimmed up, did not make an ungraceful figure when encircled by the Vine, and ornamented with its feſtoons.

" Ulmus erat contra, ſpatioſa tumentibus uvis:
" Quam ſocia poſtquam pariter cum Vite pro-
" bavit;
" At ſi ſtaret, ait, *caelebs*, fine palmite truncus,
" Nil præter *frondes*, quare peteretur, haberet.
" Hæc quoque, quæ junctæ Vitis requieſcit
" in Ulmo,
" Si non nupta foret, terræ adclinata jaceret."
OVID. Metam.

" An Elm was near, to whoſe embraces led,
" The curling Vine her ſwelling cluſters
" ſpread:
" He view'd her twining branches with de-
" light, [ſight,
" And prais'd the beauty of the pleaſing
" Yet this tall Elm, but for his Vine, (he
" ſaid)
" Had ſtood neglected, and a *barren ſhade*;
" And this fair Vine, but that her arms ſur-
" round
" Her marry'd Elm, had crept along the
" ground." POPE.

Had the elegant tranſlator been aware of the purport of *frondes* in this paſſage, he would not have rendered it *ſhade*. But our naked and unmarried Elms, ſo unmeaningly and unnaturally robbed of their branches, diſfigure and diſgrace a country. It is not eaſy to conjecture whence this abſurd cuſtom took its riſe among us, or why it is now continued; the timber is ſpoiled by concealed and decayed knots, the growth is much ſtinted, and the produce often not worth the trouble of collecting. No timber-tree but the Elm will bear ſuch abuſe; the ſturdy Oak abſolutely refuſes it, for which reaſon there is ſcarce a ſtately tree of that kind to be ſeen within ſeveral miles of London.

We have obſerved an Elm, in Eſſex and Hertfordſhire, that produces a great quantity of ſeed, as well as the Wych-Hazel, but ſeldom brings any to perfection. The leaves of this kind do not appear till late in the year, and the foliage is always thin and mean. This, though a very different tree, is in ſome places confounded with the Wych-Hazel. The Dutch Elm is inferior, in its growth and appearance, to the other ſorts, and very apt to run to ſuckers, and ſhould not have been introduced.

Elm ſhould always be felled in or before December; in mild ſeaſons the ſap flows, and the bloſſom-buds are enlarged in January. Whatever wood of this kind is cut then, or later, will be worm-eaten, and ſoon decay; it is this improper practice that has brought Elm-timber into diſrepute. When this wood is uſed abroad, and expoſed to the open air, it is a good method to give it a coat of boiling tar: but this muſt not be done till it is perfectly ſeaſoned and dry.

Heſiod directs his countrymen to bring home whatever crooked timber they could find, and particularly the ever-green Oak, πευκη, for the plough. But Virgil ſays, that the Elm was in his time forcibly bent into the form of a plough-beam as it grew in the woods. (Georg. lib. i v. 169.) We have heard an eminent timber-merchant, who was certainly unacquainted either with Heſiod or Virgil, remark, that, if weights were tied to young Oaks, to bend them as they grew, the timber would be much more valuable for ſhip-building.

It is with deference to abler critics that the following paſſage is produced:

" Nec ſi, *cum moriem alta Liber aret in Ulmo*,
" Æthiopum verſemus oves ſub fidere Can-
" cri." VIRG. Ecl. X. v. 64.

All the tranſlators we have ſeen, adhering perhaps too ſcrupulouſly to quantity, render *Liber* in this quotation the *bark* of the Elm; whereas, if we can allow the poet the ſame licence here which he has taken in other paſſages, of uſing the ſame ſyllable long in one place and ſhort in another *, we may then tranſlate the verſe thus: *Nor if when the dying Liber (Bacchus, the Vine) is ſcorched on the lofty Elm*—. This interpretation heightens the image, and ſtrongly expreſſes the diſtreſsful conſequences of exceſſive heat to a Roman cultivator, whoſe proſperity depended much on the ſucceſs of his vineyard, wine being in thoſe days a principal export. It is then one of the calamities that the paſtoral prophet mentions in his beautiful and pathetic apoſtrophe.

Alth'o' the Fig-tree ſhall not flouriſh,
Neither ſhall there be fruit on the Vine,
The culture of the Olive ſhall deceive,
And the Cornfields yield no food,
The Flocks ſhall be cut off from the fold,
And there ſhall be no Herd in the ſtalls;
Yet I will rejoice in the Lord,
I will joy in the God of my ſalvation.

* *Matri longa decem tulerunt faſtidia menſes.*
" The making of the laſt ſyllable but one
" ſhort, *tulerunt*, is a poetical licence not
" very unuſual; thus we read *ſtetërunt* and
" *miſcërunt*, for *ſtetērunt* and *miſcuërunt*."
MARTYN and WARTON.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *May* 29.

A LEARNED writer at Vienna, in order to shorten judicial proceedings, without laying any restraint on human liberty, by a very sensible Latin tract, circulated all over Europe, has offered a premium to those who resolve the following

"PROBLEM.

"For every possible kind of instrument, by which any one can bind himself, or transfer his property to another, whatever be the motives and conditions, to invent such forms as may suit every individual case, and in each case may require to be filled up with single terms only, and those the most common; which terms, as well as the expressions used in the forms, may be such as may leave no room for doubt or litigation, as in mathematics.

"The first premium is a thousand, the second five hundred imperial gold pieces *(aurei)*, which will be paid by Messrs. Smitmer, merchants, at Vienna: to whom, or to Buson and Co. at Paris, or to Anthony and Bartholomew Songa, in London, copies, in Latin, in one packet, are to be transmitted, at the expence of the authors, on the July 1, 1787, at farthest. Some other directions are given.

"To obtain the first premium, a full solution of the problem is required; that is, he who would obtain the premium is obliged to demonstrate, with mathematical rigour, that the forms invented by him fully satisfy the conditions of the problem. To approach nearly to a solution, is not sufficient; a solution in every respect compleat must be exhibited.

"They therefore, who are inclined to this task, should thus undertake it:

"First, they should investigate every possible method by which any one can bind himself, or transfer his effects, on whatsoever motives, and under whatsoever conditions, to another, to represent to himself all the contingencies that may thence arise, to make various and the usual remarks on all these cases; which may afford such classes, that is, divisions and subdivisions, that in them all possible species, which may be at all suited to every case, may be included. After this, it remains,

"Secondly, that, for every one of these species, the plainest and shortest method of expressing it in words, or perhaps representing it even by signs, be chosen; and this properly is the construction of forms.

"Thirdly, follows the demonstration of the solution. This, when the others are properly executed, will not be difficult. It will consist of two parts: 1. It must be demonstrated, that every kind of transfer of property, and of condition, are in fact comprised in those classes: 2. That in those forms, by whose assistance every species of condition and transfer is represented, every individual case is comprehended, and most plainly and briefly expressed.

"For the other part of this demonstration, a sight of all the forms is required: nor does it suffice (which is studiously to be regarded) to send forms only, without adding the methods, without the classes, without demonstration *.

"The proposer of the problem has deposited the value of one thousand five hundred gold pieces with these merchants.

"The more I consider this, the more I am convinced that the solution of the problem is not only possible, but not so difficult as it seems. It may be proper here to subjoin the beginning of the classification of the conditions, only for example's sake, which every one may adopt, or not, as they please.

CONDITIONS,

which depend — do not depend

on persons who are parties to any covenant,

which require — possible, impossible;

action, or omission; — depending,

past, future; past, future; — on the will of a 3d person, on chance.

Among these classes certain relations will be observed, which may be formed if they are diligently considered, and from thence perhaps new methods may be deduced, which may much diminish the number of forms, and consequently may wonderfully facilitate the execution of business.

* He who undertakes this in a proper method will finish the whole business in a few leaves, the forms excepted.

ODE

75. **Milton's *Juvenile Poems. With Notes, &c.* By Thomas Warton, *B. D.***

(Concluded from p. 377.)

WE cannot diſmiſs this truly claſſical edition of our great Engliſh claſſic without adding ſome more ſpecimens of the Editor's taſte and judgment, not only as a commentator on Milton, but as a critic, occaſionally, on ſome other authors; firſt obſerving, that, by his Engliſh notes on the Latin poems, he has (as he ſays) "opened a new ſource "of criticiſm on Milton, which diſ-"plays him in a new light and cha-"racter." Theſe Latin poems, hitherto too much neglected, will now be found to be truly worthy of their author, and, if the Paradiſe Loſt had never appeared, if he had never been known as the Engliſh Homer, they would have tranſmitted him to poſterity as the Engliſh Ovid.

"*Lycidas*, v. 11. *To ſing and build the loſty rhyme.*] That is, 'the loſty verſe.' This is unqueſtionably the ſenſe of the word *rhyme* in Paradiſe Loſt, b. i. 16.

'Things unattempted yet in proſe or 'rhyme.'....

It is wonderful that Bentley, with all his Grecian predilections, and his critical knowledge of the preciſe original meaning of ΡΥΘΜΟΣ, ſhould, in the paſſage from Parad. Loſt, have wiſhed to ſubſtitute *ſong* for *rhyme*. Gray, who ſtudied and copied Milton with true penetration and taſte, in his *Muſic Ode*, uſes *Rhyme* in Milton's ſenſe:

'Meek Newton's ſelf bends from his ſtate
'ſublime,
'And nods his hoary head, and liſtens to
'the *rhyme*.'

Mr. Say, by the way, whoſe Critical Eſſays on Milton are not once mentioned in this edition, obſerves, that *Rhyme* and *Rime*, "the jingling ſound of like "endings," are conſtantly diſtinguiſhed by Milton in all the editions of his works which were corrected by himſelf, being ſpelt *ſyve* times without the *h*, in the ſhort account of the verſe prefixed to the later copies of the firſt edition of Paradiſe Loſt, added at the requeſt of the bookſeller, and again in the ſecond.

27. "*We drove afield.*] That is, 'we drove 'our *flocks* afield.' I mention this, that Gray's echo of the paſſage in the *Church-yard Elegy*, yet with another meaning, may not miſlead many careleſs readers:

'How joyous did they drive *the team*
'afield!'

40. "*With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown.*] Dr. Warburton ſuppoſes that the vine is here called *gadding*, becauſe, being married to the elm, like other wives ſhe is fond of *gadding abroad*, and ſeeking a new aſſociate."

Dr. Warburton, it may be obſerved, loſes no opportunity of *girding* at the ladies. Witneſs Job's wife, and his Shakſpeare, *paſſim*. Mr. Warton derives the word from the "old verb *gade*, "a frequentative from *go*."

63. "*Down the ſwift Hebrus, &c.*"] As the Hebrus is a *ſlow* river, Milton is ſuppoſed by his commentator to have been "miſled in this epithet by a very "ancient but wrong reading of Virgil, "Æn. 321, (not 317, as miſprinted,) "volucremque *fugâ prævertitur He-"brum*; which Janus Rutgerrius (he "ſays) has amended, by ſubſtituting "*Eurum*." But was not this emendation firſt ſuggeſted by the Biſhop of Avranches, in his *Huetiana*, LXIV.? See our vol. XXXIX. p. 383.

110. "*Two meſſy keys he bore, &c.*] Hence perhaps the two keys, although with a different application, which Nature, in Gray's Ode on the *Power of Poetry*, preſents to the infant Shakeſpeare."

Il Penſeroſo, ver. 106,

"*Such notes, as warbled to the ſtring,*
"*Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek.*

When Handel's *L'Allegro* and *Il Penſeroſo* were exhibited at Birmingham, a few years ago, this paſſage, for obvious reaſons, was more applauded than any in the whole performance."

142. "*While the bee with honied thigh.*] Dr. Johnſon cenſures Gray, who was a ſcholar, for giving to adjectives, derived from ſubſtantives, the termination of participles; as in *honied ſpring*. But here is Gray's authority; and we have *honied* again in Samſon Agoniſtes, v. 1066, and in one of Shakeſpeare's *Henries*," [and alſo in one of his Sonnets.]

157. "*And love the high-embowed roof.*] So the line ſhould be printed. Highly-vaulted. EMBOWED is *arcuatus, arched*. It is the ſame word in *Comus*, v. 1015:

'Where the BOW'D welkin ſlow doth
'bend.'

Old Saint Paul's Cathedral, from Hollar's valuable plates in Dugdale, appears to have been a moſt ſtately and venerable pattern of the Gothic ſtyle. Milton was educated at Saint Paul's ſchool, contiguous to the church, and thus became impreſſed with an early reverence for the ſolemnities of the ancient eccleſiaſtical architecture, its vaults, ſhrines, iles, pillars, and painted glaſs, rendered yet more aweful by the accompaniment of the choral ſervice. Does the preſent modern church convey theſe feelings? Certainly not. We juſtly admire and approve Sir Chriſtopher Wren's Grecian proportions.

Truth

Truth and propriety gratify the judgment, but they do not affect the imagination."

Milton seems to have borrowed (Mr. Warton observes) the subject of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, together with some particular thoughts, expressions, and rhymes, more especially the idea of a contrast between these two dispositions, from a forgotten poem (of which he adds an extract) prefixed to the first edition of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, written about the year 1600.—Mr. W. adds,

"As to the very elaborate work to which these visionary verses are no unsuitable introduction, the writer's variety of learning, his quotations from scarce and curious books, his pedantry sparkling with rude wit and shapeless elegance, miscellaneous matter, intermixture of agreeable tales and illustrations, and, perhaps, above all, the singularities of his feelings, cloathed in an uncommon quaintness of style, have contributed to render it, even to modern readers, a valuable repository of amusement and information."

Among the "modern readers" who have admired that work was Archbp. Herring, as appears by one of his letters, in which he mentions "the author "as the pleasanteſt, the moſt learned, "and the moſt full of ſterling ſenſe. "The wits (he adds) of Queen Anne's "reign, and the beginning of George "the Firſt's, were not a little beholden "to him."

The beauties of Milton's juvenile poems were fully reliſhed by Hughes, as well as Addiſon, as we find him even adding the following ſupplement and concluſion (which he thought it wanted) to the *Penſeroſo*, after "prophetic "ſtrain,"

'There let Time's creeping winter ſhed
'His hoary ſnow around my head;
'And while I feel, by faſt degrees,
'My ſluggard blood wax chill, and freeze,
'Let Thought unveil to my fixt eye
'The ſcenes of deep Eternity,
'Till Life diſſolving at the view,
'I wake, and find thoſe viſions true!'

Mr. Maſon's *Il Pacifico* and *Il Bellicoſo*, though not mentioned by Mr. W. or even collected by the author himſelf in his Poems, muſt ſurely be deemed very happy imitations, particularly the concluſion of the latter, where the veteran is ſuppoſed to "recite" his "paſt "campaigns" at Greenwich or Cheliea.

P. 123. "When *you was* but a "child." That Mr. W. ſhould uſe this exploded ſoleciſm is ſurpriſing. One of our correſpondents has remarked this miſ-interpretation.

"*Comus*, v. 291. —— *The labour'd ox*
In his loose traces from the furrow came.
This is claſſical. But the return of oxen or horſes from the plough is not a natural circumſtance of an Engliſh evening. In England the ploughman always quits his work at noon. Gray, therefore, with Milton, painted from books, and not from the life, where, in deſcribing the departing day-light, he ſays,

'The ploughman homeward plods his
'weary way.'

Ib. 707. "I take this opportunity of obſerving, that it is wonderful Hamlet's 'Suit 'of *Sables*' ſhould have been ever and ſo long miſunderſtood. *Haml.* A. III. S. 2. He certainly intends an equivocation between *Black* and *Sables*. But the ſkin of the Sable, or Martin, was a ſumptuous and ſhowy article of dreſs."

P. 316.
"Such as the wiſe Demodocus once told
In ſolemn ſongs at king Alcinous' feaſt,
While ſad Ulyſſes' ſoul and all the reſt
Are held with his melodious harmony
In willing chains and ſweet captivity."

We cannot help obſerving, on this paſſage, that Milton has here, more than twenty years before his blindneſs, introduced a muſician who ſo ſtrikingly reſembled him in that misfortune, that Homer's lines upon him have been often very happily applied to our poet, as well as to Homer himſelf:

Τὸν σφὶ Μοῦσ' ἐφίλησεν, ἀτὰρ δ' ἀγαθόν τε κακόν τε·
Ὀφθαλμῶν μὲν ἄμερσε, δίδου δ' ἡδεῖαν ἀοιδήν.

P. 321. "—— *My Shakeſpear.*—] Of all the many encomiums paſſed on our great dramatic poet, the moſt truly poetical one ſeems to be contained in the third ſtrophe of Mr. Gray's admirable Ode on the *Progreſs of Poetry*, 'Far from the Sun,' &c. Particularly in the fine Proſopœia and Speech of Nature to him:

'This pencil take, ſhe ſaid, whoſe colours
'clear
'Richly paint the vernal year;
'Thine too theſe golden keys, immortal
'boy!
'This can unlock the gates of Joy;
'Of Horror that, and thrilling Fears,
'Or ope the ſacred ſource of ſympathetic
'tears. Dr. J. WARTON.'

"In 1762 the late Mr. Thomas Hollis examined the Laurentian Library at Florence for ſix Italian Sonnets of Milton, addreſſed to his friend Chimentelli, and for other Italian and Latin compoſitions, and various original letters, ſaid to be remaining in manuſcript at Florence. He ſearched alſo for an original buſt in marble of Milton, ſuppoſed to be ſomewhere in that city. But he was unſucceſsful in his curious enquiries."

P. 367. "Birch has printed a Sonnet ſaid

to

to be written by Milton in 1665, when he retired to Chalfont on account of the plague, and to have been lately ſeen inſcribed on the glaſs of a window in that place. Life, p. xxxviii. It has the word *Sheene* as a ſubſtantive. But Milton was not likely to commit a ſcriptural miſtake. For the Sonnet improperly repreſents David as puniſhed by a peſtilence for his adultery with Bathſheba. Birch, however, had been informed by Vertue, that he had ſeen a ſatirical medal, ſtruck upon Charles the Second, abroad, without any legend, having a correſpondent device."

This Sonnet, as it is not inſerted, we will annex:

'Fair mirror of ſoul times, whoſe fragile
'*Sheene*
'Shall, as it blazeth, break; while Pro-
'vidence,
'Aye, watching o'er his ſaints with eye
'unſeen,
'Spreads the red rod of angry Peſtilence
'To ſweep the wicked and their counſels
'hence;
'Yea all to break the pride of luſtful kings,
'Who Heaven's lore reject for brutiſh
'ſenſe,
'As erſt he ſcourg'd Jeſſides' ſin of
'yore
'For the fair Hittite; when on ſeraph's
'wings
'He ſent him war, or plague, or fa-
'mine ſore.'

Notwithſtanding the above obvious miſtake, and the want of two lines, it muſt be owned to be much in Milton's ſtyle and manner.

P. 432. Mr. Warton ſupports his aſſertion, in the *Life of Bathurſt*, that "Milton was whipped at Cambridge," which (he ſays) has been reprobated and diſcredited, as "a moſt extraordinary and improbable piece of ſeverity," by the manuſcript authority of Aubrey the antiquary, a contemporary, and alſo by the context. He likewiſe corrects a miſtake in the Biographia, p. 3106, as to Milton's being entered a *ſizar*, "*penſionarius minor*" (the term uſed), being "a *penſioner*, in contradiſtinction to a *fellow-commoner*," *penſionarius major*.

P. 441. "Ld Monboddo pronounces his 1ſt Elegy to be equal to any thing of the elegiac kind to be found in Ovid, or even in Tibullus."

P. 495. Mr. W. concludes a note on the vanity and pedantry of Queen Chriſtina with the following paragraph: "I do not mean to make a general compariſon; but Chriſtina's pretenſions to learned criticiſm, and to a deciſion even in works of profound philoſophical ſcience, at leaſt remind us of the affectations of a Queen of England, who was deep in the moſt abſtruſe myſteries of theology, and who held ſolemn conferences with Clarke, Waterland, and Hoadly, on the doctrine of the Trinity." In the Latin lines to Queen Chriſtina, p. 499, which are ſtyled "ſimple and ſinewy," but which, with "Dr. Newton, whoſe opinion is weighty," are here aſcribed to Marvell, (and in whoſe "Miſcellaneous Poems, 1681," they are printed,) our copy has the following variations: l. 3. for "Cernis," 'Aſpice;' l. 4. for "tero," 'gero.'——This Epigram introduces ſome other anecdotes of this Amazonian Queen, as Milton alſo ſtyles Queen Elizabeth (*Thermodontia Puella*) in one of his Latin poems.

P. 502. Mr. Maſon ſays, of the ſuperior keenneſs of Marvell's ſarcaſtic raillery againſt his adverſary [Biſhop] Parker,

'Ev'n *mitred dulneſs* learns to feel.'

"As conveying a general idea, the combination *mitred dulneſs* may have its propriety. But in the preſent particular inſtance, he might have ſaid as juſtly, and more characteriſtically, "*mitred meanneſs*."

P. 503. "*In obitum Procancellarii, medici.*] Dr. John Goſlyn, Maſter of Caius College, and King's Profeſſor of Medicine at Cambridge, who died, while a ſecond time Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity, in October 1626... I am favoured, in a letter from Dr. Farmer, with theſe informations: "I find, in Baker's MSS. vol. xxviii, *Charges of buryall and funeral of My brother doctor Goſlin who departed this life the 21 of Oct. 1626, and his funerall ſolemnized the 16th of Nov. following.* And ſo it ſtands in the College *Geſta-Book*. He was a Norwichman, and matriculated Dec. 3, 1582. A benefactor to Caius and Catharine-Hall; at which laſt you once dined at his expence, and ſaw his old wooden picture in the Combination-room."

P. 579. *Ad Joannem Rouſium*, &c.] Milton, at Rouſe's requeſt, (who was M. A. fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and chief librarian of the Bodleian Library,) had given his little volume of poems, printed in 1645, to the Bodleian Library. But the book being loſt, Rouſe requeſted his friend Milton to ſend another copy. In 1646 another was ſent by the author, neatly, but plainly, bound, *mundities nitens non operoſa*, in which this ode to Rouſe, in Milton's own handwriting, on one ſheet of paper, is inſerted between the Latin and Engliſh Poems. It is the ſame now marked M. 168. *Art.* 8vo. In the ſame library is another ſmall volume, uniformly

uniformly bound with that last mentioned, of a few of Milton's prose tracts, the first of which is of *Reformation touching Church Discipline*, printed for T. Underhill, 1641, 4to. marked F. 56. *Tb.* In the first blank leaf, in Milton's own hand-writing, is this inscription, never before printed, 'Doctissimo 'viro proboque librorum æstimatori, Johanni 'Rousio, Oxonienſis Academiæ Bibliothe-'cario, gratum sibi hoc sore testanti, Joan-'nes Miltonus opuscula hæc sua, in Biblio-'thecam antiquissimam atque celeberrimam 'adscisceuda, libens tradit: tanquam in me-'moriæ perpetuæ famam, emeritamque, uti 'sperat, invidiæ calumniæque vacationem, 'si veritati bonoque simul eventui satis sit 'litatum. Sunt autem De Reformatione 'Angliæ, Lib. 2.—De Episcopatu Prælatico, 'Lib. 1.—De ratione Politiæ Ecclesiasticæ, 'Lib. 1.—Animadversiones in Remonstran-'tis Defensionem, Lib. 1.—Apologia, Lib. '1.—Doctrina et Disciplina Divortii, Lib. '2.—Judicium Buceri de Divortio, Lib. 1.—'Colasterion, Lib. 1.—Scripturæ loca de Di-'vortio, instar Lib. 4.—Areopagitica, sive 'de Libertate Typographiæ Oratio.—De 'Educatione Ingenuorum Epistola *.—*Poe-'mata Latina, et Anglicana sparsim.*' About the year 1720 these two volumes, with some other small books, were hastily, perhaps contemptuously, thrown aside as duplicates, either real or pretended; and Mr. Nathaniel Crynes, an esquire beadle, and a diligent collector of scarce English books, was permitted, on the promise of some future valuable bequests to the library, to pick out of the heap what he pleased. But he, having luckily many more grains of party prejudice than of taste, could not think any thing worth having that bore the name of the republican Milton; and therefore these two curiosities, which would be invaluable in a modern auction, were fortunately suffered to remain in the library, and were soon afterwards honourably restored to their original places."

P. 587, 8. On Milton's political writings, or of his prose works in English, both as to their doctrine and their style, Mr. Warton passes a censure not more severe than just. "Lord Monboddo "(he says) is the only modern critic "who ranks Milton, as a prose-writer, "with Hooker, Sprat, and Clarendon." And as to his "Latin performances in "prose," he "cannot allow that they "are formed on any one chaste Roman "model."

"They consist (says Mr. W.) of a modern factitious mode of latinity, a compound of phraseology gleaned from a general imitation of various styles, commodious enough for the author's purpose. His *Defensio pro Populo Anglicano* against Salmasius, so liberally rewarded by the presbyterian administration, the best apology that ever was offered for bringing kings to the block, and which diffused his reputation all over Europe, is remembered no more.

"Dr. Birch observes of this prophetic hope in the text, that 'the universal admiration 'with which his works are read, justifies 'what he himself says in his Ode to Rouse.' *Life*, p. lxiii. But this hope, as we have seen, our author here restricts to his political speculations, to his works on civil and religious subjects, which are still in expectation of a reversionary fame, and still await the partial suffrages of a *sana posteritas*, and a *cordatior ætas*. The flattering anticipation of more propitious times, and more equitable judges, at some remote period, would have been justly applicable to his other works; for in those, and those only, it has been amply and conspicuously verified. It is from the *ultimi nepotes* that justice has been done to the genuine claims of his poetical character. Nor does any thing, indeed, more strongly mark the improved critical discernment of the present age, than that it has atoned for the contemptible taste, the blindness and the neglect, of the last, in recovering and exalting the poetry of Milton to its due degree of cultivation and esteem; and we may safely prognosticate, that the posterities are yet unborn which will bear testimony to the beauties of his calmer imagery, and the magnificence of his more sublime descriptions, to the dignity of his sentiments, and the vigour of his language. Undoubtedly the *Paradise Lost* had always it's readers, and perhaps more numerous and devoted admirers, even at the infancy of it's publication, than our biographers have commonly supposed. Yet, in its silent progression, even after it had been recommended by the popular papers of Addison, and had acquired the distinction of an English classic, many years elapsed before any symptoms appeared that it had influenced the national taste, or that it had wrought a change in our versification, and our modes of poetical thinking. The remark might be still farther extended, and more forcibly directed and brought home, to the pieces which compose the present volume.

"Among other proofs of our reverence for Milton, we have seen a monument given to his memory in Westminster Abbey. But this splendid memorial did not appear till we had overlooked the author of *Reformation in England*, and the *Defensio*; in other words, till our ruling regard for Milton the poet had taught us to forget Milton the politician — Not long before, about the year 1710, when Atterbury's inscription for the monument of John Philips, in which he was said to be *soli Miltono secundus*, was shewn to Dr. Sprat, then dean of Westminster, he refused it admittance into the church; the name of Milton,

* "Tractate of Education to Hartlib."

Milton, as Dr. Johnſon obſerves, who firſt relates this anecdote, 'being, in his opinion, 'too deteſtable to be read on the wall of a 'building dedicated to devotion.' Yet, when more enlarged principles had taken place, and his buſt was erected where once his name had been deemed a profanation, Dr. George, provoſt of Eton*, who was ſolicited for an epitaph on the occaſion, forbearing to draw his topics of reconciliation from a better ſource, thought it expedient to apologiſe for the reception of the monument of Milton the republican into that venerable repoſitory of kings and prelates, in the following hexameters, which recall our attention to the text, and, on account of their ſpirited ſimplicity and nervous elegance, deſerve to be brought forward, and to be more univerſally circulated:

Auguſti regum cineres, ſanctæque favillæ;
Heroum veſque O, vix tanti nominis, umbræ!
Parcite, quod veſtris infenſum regibus olim
Sedibus infertur nomen, liceatque ſupremis
Funeribus finire odium: Mors obruat iras.
Nunc ſub fœderibus coeant felicibus una
Libertas, et jus ſacri inviolabile ſceptri.
Rege ſub Auguſto fas ſit laudare Catonem."

P. 603. In the curious account of "James Wright, one of the earlieſt "hiſtorians of the Engliſh ſtage," he is ſaid to have "died, almoſt eighty, "about 1715," though "he was born "(we are told in p. 602) at Yarnton, "near Oxford, about the year 1644."

P. 606. The "Thomas Clarke," who preſented Milton's MSS. to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1736, was afterwards Maſter of the Rolls.

76. *Sonnets and other Poems*, &c. *(See p. 199.)* *By* S. Egerton Brydges, *Eſq. of the* Middle Temple, *and late of* Queen's College, Cambridge. *A new Edition, with Additions.* 8vo.

THE author's name and the additions now require farther notice. They conſiſt of a Dedication (which ſhall be inſerted), A Dirge on the fictitious Author of ſome "Lines to Miſs L. L." &c. and two other ſmall pieces. The "Dirge" was occaſioned by the lines abovementioned (really by this writer) being printed in our vol. LIV. p. 47, in the name of a perſon ſuppoſed to be dead.

"DEDICATION.
To Mrs. Brydges,
Of St. Lawrence-Houſe, near Canterbury.

"O Thou, whoſe care o'er all my life preſides,
Whoſe hand ſupports me, and whoſe judgment guides;
From jocund parties of the noiſy bar,
From crowds, and unendearing circles far,
Pleas'd to whoſe chearful roof I ſteal away,
In ſweet domeſtic bliſs to paſs my day!
(For what wild joys, what flattery can ſupply
The tender watchings of a mother's eye?)
Beneath thy ſmiles I catch poetic fire,
And ſtrike, with raptr'ous hand, my echoing lyre! [bear,
For thou without contempt my faults doſt
Though oft unmeaning, they have drawn thy tear,
My ill-tim'd ardors, and my ſcorn to raiſe
On the ſoft arts, that grace the world, my praiſe,
Whilſt wild Ambition leads my hopes aſtray,
To draw attention to the ſimple lay,
Which ſtrives the Fancy's viſions to impart,
Or wake the ſlumb'ring feelings of the heart.
Vain hope! For to the moſt neglected ſtring
Of the neglected lyre I dare to ſing.
Yet theſe wild wiſhes, free from blame or ſcorn, [borne;
With all their train of follies, haſt thou
To whom but thee, my mother, then belongs
The ſmall requital of my humble ſongs?
Middle Temple, April 5, 1785."

77. *Pictures from Nature. In Twelve Sonnets. To which is added, The Lock Transformed.* 4°.

AS the preceding "Sonnets," &c. open with the amiable effuſions of filial affection, theſe are introduced by a no leſs amiable inſtance of conjugal love, *e.g.*

"INTRODUCTORY SONNET.
To my Wife.

"For Thee, whoſe love I value more than life, [inſpire,
Whoſe fond ſmile foſters what the Nine
For Thee I re-aſſume my humble lyre,
Here, in this ſhade, far diſtant from the ſtrife
Of ſcenes, where Faſhion's pamper'd votaries, riſe
In Diſſipation's revel, quench thy fire,
O Muſe! and blaſt the hallow'd name of WIFE
'Mid the dark orgies of impure deſire.
"For Thee, though ne'er my unambitious ſtrain
Shall ſooth th' unfeeling world, I yet awhile
Tune the rude ſhell; and, haply, not in vain,
If (ſweet reward of every anxious toil)
My ſimple ſong have ſtill the power to gain
From my own LAURA an approving ſmile."

The others, on the rural and "pic-"tureſque objects of ſtill life," are all equally pleaſing. Two of them, however, are not "Sonnets," their ſtructure, as the author allows, being "cri-"tically illegitimate." "The penſive "Muſe of Bignor Park" (ſee p. 307) is the model he has endeavoured to follow. The "Beautiful," he obſerves, is characteriſtical of this "miniature "painting," but that the "Sublime" is incompatible with it. But in this we cannot agree with him when we recollect Mr. Edwards's Sonnet "On a Fa-"mily Picture," in Dodſley's Collection, vol. II.

78. *Rai-*

* Rather "of King's." See p. 435. EDIT.

78. *Epitome of Philoſophical Tranſactions. Vol. LXXV. For the Year* 1785. *Part I.* 4to.

ART. I. *An Account of an artificial Spring of Water. By* Eraſmus Darwin, *M. D. F. R. S.* [*of* Derby.]

This new water was gained by boring through a ſtratum of red marl, which was found about 100 yards from the river Darwent, in Derby, at the bottom of an old well, four yards deep, that had been many years diſuſed on account of the badneſs of the water. It "has now flowed about twelve months, "and is already increaſed to almoſt "double the quantity in a given time." The proceſs is curious, but too long to detail. Some power beneath them, and ſubterraneous fires, adds this writer, it is evident, forcibly raiſe up mountains, and even iſlands, and the ſame may be ſuppoſed of other great elevations of ground; of which "proofs are "to be ſeen on both ſides of" Derby. And the more elevated parts of a country being much colder than the valleys, from the water there condenſed originate "our common cold ſprings," which, ſliding between two ſtrata, "deſcend till they find or make themſelves an outlet, and will, in conſequence, riſe" to their original level. "The water from the loweſt ſtratum "will therefore generally riſe the higheſt (as in this inſtance), if confined "in pipes, becauſe it comes, originally, "from a higher part of the country." Dr. Darwin's theory is confirmed by Sir Thomas Page's experiments at Sheerneſs, and others.

ART. II. *An Account of an* Engliſh *Bird of the Genus* Motacilla, *ſuppoſed to be hitherto unnoticed by* Engliſh *Ornithologiſts. Obſerved by the Rev.* John Lightfoot, *M. A. F. R. S.* [*of* Uxbridge.]

This "bird haunts the reeds of the "river Coln," and its neſt and eggs "were repeatedly brought by a fiſherman on" that "river to the Dutcheſs "Dowager of Portland, who firſt communicated them to" Mr. Lightfoot. From ſome very accurate deſcriptions annexed it appears to be "a ſpecies of "the *Motacilla* of Linnæus," which, as he finds "no ſuch is deſcribed by any "ſyſtematic writer," he has "named, "after the Linnæan manner,

'Motacilla *(arundinacea)* ſupra olivaceo fuſca, ſubtus albida, loris 'et orbitis fuſco-albeſcentibus, angulo carpi ſubtus lateo-fulvo, 'cauda ſubcuneata fuſca, plantis 'luteo-vireſcentibus.'

"The only author who can be ſuſpected of having noticed this bird is "SEPP," who, in a late ſplendid Dutch work, has deſcribed and figured a bird in many reſpects ſimilar. As we have already the *Willow-wren*, this, our author thinks, "may be denominated, "from its haunts, the *Red-wren*."—It is found "from Harefield Moor down "to Iver, about the ſpace of five miles," and alſo near Dartford in Kent, and probably in many other parts of the kingdom. The ſtructure of its neſt, as here deſcribed, is uncommonly curious, and unlike that of any other known bird. Mr. L. thinks it "a bird of mi"gration," its food being inſects. But this at preſent is conjecture. A print of it ſhall be given in ſome future plate.

ART. III. *An Account of* Morne Garon, *a Mountain in the Iſland of* St. Vincent, *with the Deſcription of the Volcano on its Summit. By Mr.* James Anderſon, *Surgeon.*

The mountain here deſcribed, which "terminates the N. W. end of the "iſland, and is the higheſt in it, has "always been mentioned to have had "volcanic eruptions from it." After two attempts, and the inceſſant labour of four days climbing, with the utmoſt hazard of his life, aſſiſted by two or three negroes and a boy, this intrepid adventurer reached the top of it March 4, 1784, and ſaw its amazing crater, whoſe diameter is more than a mile, and its circumference, apparently, a perfect circle. Its depth is above a quarter of a mile, and in the centre at bottom (to which he deſcended) is a burning mountain, of about a mile in circumference, which ſeems only to have begun to burn lately, with a ſmall one on its ſummit. The appearance of the whole is extremely well deſcribed, and alſo drawn; but we cannot enlarge farther than to add, that Mr. Anderſon ſuppoſes ſubmarine communications between the volcanos in the iſlands, and from them to the volcanos on the high mountains of the continent of South America.

ART. IV. *A Supplement to the Third Part of the Paper on the Summation of infinite Series, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the Year* 1782. *By the Rev.* S. Vince, *M. A.*

See our vol. LIII. p. 858. The reaſoning in the third part of his paper on this ſubject having been miſunderſtood, the author here offers an explanation.

ART. V. *Deſcription of a Plant yielding*

ing Aſa Fœtida. *By* John Hope, *M. D. F. R. S.*

Aſa fœtida was introduced by the Arabian phyſicians near 1000 years ago, yet the firſt ſatisfactory account of it was given by Kœmpfer, about 70 years ago, in his *Amœnitates Exoticæ*. But the plant deſcribed by him differs, in many reſpects, and, as Sir Joſ. Banks ſuppoſes in a note, might probably be a different ſpecies, from that now preſented, which was ſent to Dr. Guthrie, of St. Peterſburgh, ſix years ago, by Dr. Pallas, and by Dr. G. to Dr. Hope, who has planted it in the open ground in the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, where having flowered and produced ſeed, it promiſes to "become an article "of cultivation in this country of no "inconſiderable importance." A print, from an accurate drawing by Mr. Fife, is annexed.

ART. VI. *Catalogue of Double Stars.* *By* William Herſchel, *Eſq. F. R. S.*

"Having already pointed out the "great uſe of Double Stars," Mr. H. has "now drawn up a ſecond collection "of 434 more," which he has "found "out ſince the firſt was delivered," and which (he adds) is more perfect than the former. The ſame method of claſſing them is adopted, the numbers of the ſtars is alſo continued; and, as many of theſe are not in Mr. Flamſteed's catalogue, they are pointed out by a method here deſcribed, for which we muſt refer to the article. Theſe obſervations were generally made with a power of 460.

ART. VII. *Obſervations of a new variable Star.* *By* Edward Pigott, *Eſq.*

The ſtar η Antinoi, by a ſeries of obſervations, Mr. Pigott has found "ſub-"ject to a variation very ſimilar to that "of Algol, though not exactly the ſame "in any one particular." When brighteſt, it is of the 3d or 4th magnitude, and at its leaſt brightneſs, of the 4th or 5th, and its changes, "which hitherto ſeem "regular and conſtant, are performed in "7 days, 4 hours, 38 minutes."

ART. VIII. *Aſtronomical Obſervations.* *By M.* Francis de Zach, *Profeſſor of Mathematics, and Member of the Royal Academies of Sciences at* Marſeilles, Dijon, *and* Lyons.

Theſe obſervations are on an eclipſe of the moon, March 18, 1783, (made at Lyons,) of the vernal equinox, on Jupiter's ſatellites, (at Marſeilles,) a new ſolution of a problem that occurs in computing the orbits of comets; and an obſervation on the tranſit of Mercury, at Marſeilles, November 12, 1782.

ART. IX. *Obſervations of a new variable Star.* *By* John Goodricke, *Eſq.*

β Lyræ is the ſtar here obſerved.—"The extent of its variation is *twelve* "*days and nineteen hours*, during which "time it undergoes eight variations "from the 3d to the 4th and 5th mag-"nitude, and *vice verſâ*." This is a quadruple ſtar, N° 3, of Mr. Herſchel's Vth claſs of Double Stars, and is one of thoſe which he ſuppoſes to have undergone an alteration. It ſeems alſo to have varied in former times, Hevelius, in his Catalogue, differing from Flamſteed.

ART. X. *On the Motion of Bodies affected by Friction.* *By the Rev.* Samuel Vince, *M. A. of* Cambridge.

Though "the ſubject of this paper "ſeems of conſiderable importance, both "to the practical mechanic and ſpecula-"tive philoſopher," yet being neceſſarily abſtruſe, and depending on experiments, propoſitions, and diagrams, thoſe who are converſant with ſuch diſquiſitions muſt be referred to the article.

ART. XI. *Obſervations and Experiments on the Light of Bodies in a State of Combuſtion.* *By the Rev. Mr.* Morgan [*of* Norwich].

This is a ſeries of facts and concluſions from them, and certain data, with experiments and obſervations on electric and phoſphoric light; for which we muſt alſo refer to the article.

ART. XII. *On the Conſtruction of the Heavens.* *By* William Herſchel, *Eſq. F. R. S.*

Mr. Herſchel here reſumes this important ſubject, begun in a former paper (ſee p. 40), confirming "ſeveral "parts that were before but weakly "ſupported," and giving ſome "far-"ther extended hints."—"That the "milky way is a moſt extenſive ſtratum "of ſtars, and that our ſun is actually "one of the heavenly bodies belonging "to it, admit no longer of the leaſt "doubt." Having "now viewed and "gaged this ſhining zone in almoſt "every direction, in order to develop "the ideas of the univerſe, ſuggeſted "by" his "late obſervations," from a theoretical view of the heavens, he finds that the laws of attraction, "which "no doubt extend to the remoteſt re-"gion of the fixed ſtars," will probably produce nebulæ of ſeveral forms, in va-

ri-

rious combinations, great cavities or vacancies, &c. To this he states and answers objections, accounts for the occasional destruction of stars and optical appearances, and, in conclusion, shews that his theoretical view of the system of the universe "is perfectly consistent "with facts, and seems to be confirmed "and established by a series of observations." Annexed is, "Table I. "of Star-Gages," exhibiting the right ascension, north polar distance, and the contents of the heavens, and shewing from how many fields of view the gages were deduced, with occasional memorandums, followed by a problem, and an attempt "to shew that the stupendous sidereal system we inhabit, this "extensive stratum, and its secondary "branch, consisting of many millions "of stars *, is, in all probability, a *detached nebula*." The "use of the "gages" is exemplified by Table II, followed by a "Section of our sidereal "system, the origin of nebulous strata "[the nebula we inhabit seems to have "fewer marks of profound antiquity "upon it than the rest], an opening in "the heavens [in the body of the Scorpion], phænomena, at the Poles, of "our nebula, enumeration of [ten] "very compound nebulæ, or milky-"ways, a perforated nebula, and [eight] "planetary nebulæ," which the author is in "doubt where to class."—Our limits will not suffer us to follow him in these extraordinary researches

"Beyond this visible diurnal sphere," in which, we fear, he will bewilder both himself and his followers.

ART. XIII. *Remarks on specific Gravities, taken at different Degrees of Heat, and an easy Method of reducing them to a common Standard. By* Richard Kirwan, *Esq. F. R. S.*

This writer has here shewn that a principal use resulting from a comparative view of the weights of equal volumes of water, and all other substances, is unattainable by a perusal of the common tables, and has pointed out a remedy for this defect.

ART. XIV. *Electrical Experiments made in order to ascertain the non-conducting Power of a perfect Vacuum*, &c. *By Mr.* William Morgan.

These experiments seem to be decisive, but cannot be rendered intelligible without a diagram, any more than Mr. Brook's method of making mercurial gages, related in a note.

ART. XV. *Experiments and Observations relating to Air and Water. By the Rev.* Joseph Priestley, *LL. D. F. R. S.*

The opinions lately advanced by Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Watt, and M. Lavoisier, the first of whom "was of opinion, "that, when *air* is decomposed, *water* "only is produced;" the second, "that "water consists of dephlogisticated and "inflammable air;" and the third, "that there is no such thing as what "has been called *phlogiston*," are the hypotheses to which Dr. Priestley had a view in these experiments, which, he hopes, "will be an admonition to him-"self, as well as to others, to adhere as "rigorously as possible to *actual observations*," and have given him occasion also candidly "to notice his own "mistakes with respect to *conclusions*, "though all the *facts* were strictly as "he represented them." In two phlogistic processes no water was produced when the air was made to disappear; in others he found, to his surprise, that the iron which had been melted, imbibed the dephlogisticated air, gaining weight in the proportion of 7¼ to 24, &c. &c. But, without farther investigating these facts and conclusions, or entering into the calculations, we shall only add, that on the subject of "melt-"ing of iron in dephlogisticated air," the Doctor hints, in his Postscript, "that some important conclusions seem "to be nearly within our reach."

This article concludes the volume, or rather Part I.

79. *The Coalition; or, Family Anecdotes. A Novel. By Mrs.* Boys. *Dedicated, by Permission, to Mrs.* Hastings. *2 Vols. fm. 8vo.*

NO political *Coalition* this, but one, in private life, which we can recommend to our readers as being conducted with a *pathos* that is made subservient to the cause of virtue; and the situations in which the principal characters are placed, though interesting, are not improbable, a commendation that can be given to few modern novels. At the conclusion, in the author's words, we find "virtue triumphant, univer-"sally loved, esteemed, admired, and "reverenced," and "vice sunk be-"neath contempt, buried in obscurity, "unpitied, unregarded, tormented by "mental reflections, and harrassed by "mutual reproaches and revilings—but "such was the fate of a COALITION!"

80. Ar-

* One hundred sixteen thousand and seventy stars have passed through the field of view of Mr. Herschel's telescope in a quarter of an hour.

88. Archæologia, *Vol. VII.*
(Reviewed by a Correſpondent.)

THIS VIIth volume opens with

I. Obſervations, by various authors, and profeſſors of Oriental languages, on a pillar brought from Alexandria, and, after paſſing through the hands of Mr. Ames and Mr. Weſt, by the gift of Mr. Brander, fixed in a corner of the Society's ſplendid meeting-room. — It proves at laſt to be nothing more nor leſs than a common head-ſtone to a grave.

II. Mr. Pegge, as uſual, gives us ſome new information about antiquarian diſcoveries in Derbyſhire.

III. A very ſenſible deduction of the office and authority of the Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, who is proved to be a mere ſpiritual officer, or delegate, of the Biſhop of Ely, in whoſe dioceſe the Univerſity is. — This is a ſearch into antiquity to ſome purpoſe, and worth all the random conjectures haſhed up from the reading and invention of ſome other authors, who will by and by preſent themſelves to our review. The author was the late Rev. Dr. Richardſon.

IV. Mr. Barrington's Obſervations on Archery in England are not ſo copious as we have a right to expect from his extenſive reading, and as the ſubject demands. He will, however, have the merit of reviving the ſcience among us.

V. The late deceaſed Preſident explains a non-deſcript ſeal of Richard III. when Duke of Glouceſter.

VI. We have here ſome new and curious obſervations on the courſe of the Roman road called "The Foſſeway," which Mr. Cade has continued, by actual obſervation, from Lincolnſhire, through the county of Durham, quite into Scotland. Here, again, actual obſervation and deſcription outweigh a thouſand conjectures.

VII. is a Letter from the worthy archdeacon of Northumberland to his friend the writer of the preceding paper, on a Roman inſcription deſcribed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, which he recovered from a cottage chimney-corner.

VIII. Mr Bray, who makes his tours to good purpoſe, deſcribes the Roman Milliary found on the Leiceſter road, and aſcertains the ancient name of Leiceſter to be *Ratæ*, beyond a doubt. This milliary was dug up in 1772, and this is the firſt authentic account of it; for as to that communicated to Mr. Urban (vol. XLIII. p. 16), it was not accompanied with a drawing, nor explained with due preciſion.

IX. Mr. Pegge, with his uſual candour, controverts his friend Brooke's ideas about the antiquity of Aldborough church, and the Saxon inſcription which he had explained in vol. VI. art. 9.

X. introduces us to a *new* correſpondent. A fair lady undertakes to gratify the Society with a minute detail of old rags dug up round a ſkeleton, at the depth of 12 feet, in an Iriſh bog. Unfortunately, they are all that remained of the immenſe treaſures found at the ſame time and place. Found, did we ſay? we ſhould have ſaid, ſuppoſed to have been found. No wonder Ireland aſſerts her claim to independent juriſdiction, when ſhe has ſuch hoards of wealth, and boaſts an antiquity equal to that of the Hebrews. In vain would a ſceptic object, that Lady Moira borrows the dreſſes of the rude figures on the Gauliſh temple of Montmorillon to clothe her anceſtry. Can we detract ſo much from the good houſewifry of a female antiquary, as to ſuppoſe ſhe is unacquainted with the faſhions of every age, from the fig-leaves of the firſt happy pair to the modern ſhort or long apron? Critics avaunt! Ogygia muſt be Ophir; and if Lord M. digs up his bogs, and his ſteward does not loſe his bundle, ſome future Solomon, whether he reign in Ireland or America, may "lay up gold as duſt, and the gold of "Ophir as the ſtones of the brooks."— It is preſuming too much on the accuracy of Montfaucon's drawings, and more than has been allowed them on actual compariſon, to deduce arguments from them for the conformity of the Iriſh with the Gauliſh dreſs. But, as if this were not ſufficient, the Iſis of the Egyptians, and an Iſis drawn by the fantaſtic pen of Stukeley, muſt be lugged in.— Who can doubt, after this, that every Chineſe, Mexican, Peruvian, Sumatran, &c. with other barbarous pagods, are equally liable to be preſſed into the ſervice? We beg the fair correſpondent's pardon if we doubt her intention; but, as ſhe is of an hiſtory-writing family *, ſhe is admirably qualified to carry on the joke. Of the extraordinary quality of peat moſs to pre-

* Daughter of the late Lord Egmont.

ſerve

ſerve bodies and clothes, we have an inſtance in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 434, from Dr. Balguy, a phyſician at Peterborough. But that was for ſcarce 50 years, this for near 8 centuries.

XI. contains an account of an old coat of an Iriſh weaver, ſent to the Society by Mr. Fox, not *Charles*, who would wear a more *inflammable* Iriſh habit.

XII. Mr. Barrington traces the progreſs of gardening from the gardens of Solomon to Mr. Walpole's Eſſay on the ſubject at the end of his fourth volume of Painters.

XIII. Mr. Pegge here illuſtrates the *Arbour lowes*, and other remains of ancient Britiſh ſepulture in Derbyſhire.

XIV We launch into the wide ocean of conjecture, and, had we not Major V. for our pilot, ſhould fail to all eternity in the wide ocean of *metaphyſical exiſtence under aërial ſubſtance.* To change the metaphor, were it not for the Major's "IF fixt like a petard on "the portal of the Governor's argu-"ment in a hypothetical ſyllogiſm," we ſhould be reaſoned out of our reaſon by *Nanic inſtitutions.*

XV. Larger foſſil horns than any ever before known, are communicated from Ireland by Bp. Percy. Some gentlemen of the Royal and Antiquary Societies have pronounced the creature that wore them to be a *non-exiſtent* animal.

XVI. Mr. Cade deſcribes the old Roman ſtation of VINOVIUM, now *Binchester*, and ſeems more than half inclined to deduce all local names beginning with VIN from convivial debauchery.

XVII. Mr. Pownall, or rather Mr. V's letters to him, on the *early* Iriſh antiquities, for which a Chineſe coin is miſtaken.

XVIII. Mr. Pegge deſcribes a ſecond Roman pig of lead, found in Derbyſhire, near Matlock, inſcribed,

L. Amconi verecund. metal. Lund.

i. e. "The property of L. A. V. lead-"merchant of London."

XIX. A further account of Druidical remains in Derbyſhire, by Major Rooke, with draughts.

XX. Mr. Bray's remarks on the preceding article.

XXI. A brilliant memoir on the ſideboards and toaſts of the Romans, by Gov. Pownall, with a touch of Egyptian mythology.

XXII. Curious diſcoveries of Roman pottery, &c. near Bagſhot, by the Rev. Mr. Handaſide.

XXIII. A Roman hypocauſt, diſcovered near Brecknock, deſcribed by Mr. Hay.

XXIV. Mr. Pegge's obſervations on the ancient Britiſh chariots.

XXV. Mr. Bowle explains certain muſical inſtruments in Le Roman de la Roſe.

XXVI. Mr. Tooke, whoſe reſidence at St. Peterſburg, as chaplain to the Britiſh Factory there, enables him to draw information from the fountain-head, gives a particular account of the burying-places of the ancient Tartars, with curious conjectures;—a proper ſupplement to the accounts before publiſhed in the IId volume, art. 33, 34.

XXVII. A deſcription of an ancient caſtle at Rouen in Normandy, built by our Henry V. and threatened with demolition by Louis XVI. By Mr. Turnor.

XXVIII. Certain excavations in the ground in Berkſhire, which might be paralleled with many more in this kingdom, without going to the North Pole, have ſuggeſted to Mr. Barrington's lively fancy the idea of a Britiſh *oſtrog*, like thoſe at Kamtſchatka.

XXIX. A very ingenious memoir on Hokeday, by the Rev. Mr. S. Denne, who ſeems to have exhauſted the ſubject. From a variety of circumſtances, he inclines to derive the inſtitution of this ancient feſtivity from the death of Hardicanute at Lambeth. As this was the laſt of our ſovereigns of the Daniſh race, and his death happened at a wedding, it is not improbable that the nation adopted this method of celebrating their deliverance from that race by that event rather than by the maſſacre of the Danes, 40 years before. Mr. D. very pertinently ſeizes the opportunity to expoſe the pretenſions of Rowley to originality *.

XXX. With a fancy equal to that celebrated in Art. XXVIII, the prac-

* We read with aſtoniſhment, that the Briſtollians are ſo infatuated in favour of their poet, that they have lately celebrated a jubilee in their honour. So the Oxford populace drew their balloon-monger about the ſtreets, and made the inhabitants illuminate their houſes. How bare of great events is England's ſtory, when, on every piece of empiricism, her ſons ſing *Jubilate!*

fices of the Wicts, Vics, Victs, Pheachs, Pelasgians, or Smones (for they are all one and the same people), are traced into Ireland, at another ship-temple.

XXXI. Ireland has no cause to complain of her sister for non-importation of her antiquities, which crowd upon us faster than we can print them, and fill both her own *Collectanea* and our *Archæologia*. Yet the author of this paper is a respectable antiquary.

XXXII. A curious account of the subterraneous temples of Elephanta and Salset, at Bombay, of which so little notice has hitherto been taken by English travellers *.

XXXIII. (misnumbered XXXII.) *Ecce iterum Crispinus!* Ireland is to have the honour of setting ancient history to rights—if her antiquaries can but agree among themselves.

XXXIV. An earlier account of Elephanta, by Capt. Pyke, of the Stringer East India-man.

XXXV. A description of the pagoda of Salset, extracted from the papers of the late Governor Boon, by Mr. Lethieullier.

XXXVI. A curious subsidy-roll of Edward III, communicated by Mr. Topham.

XXXVII. An interesting paper, by Mr. Astle, on the radical letters of the Pelasgians, and their derivatives, stating the origin and improvement of the Etruscan alphabet and language.

XXXVIII. Some new observations on the Coliseo, or Amphitheatre, of Vespasian at Rome, by Mr. Thomas Hardwick, a young English student at Rome. This paper was accompanied by an exact model of this celebrated amphitheatre in cork, made on the spot by an Italian artist.

XXXIX. Gen. Melville determines an ancient sword, found in Gloucestershire, to be Roman. It is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. James Douglas, who has taken so much pains in searching into the various sepulchral hills in this kingdom, and whose letter, with one from the Rev. Mr. Mutlow, on the same subject, make Articles

XL. and XLI.

XLII. A very curious paper, by Mr. Marsden, the Sumatran traveller, deducing the language of the Gypsies from the Hindostan, though we cannot think the comparison universally exact.

XLIII. is a collection of words in the same language, by the learned Mr. Bryant, and further comparisons with that of Hindostan.

XLIV. A skilful description of the old bridge at Rochester, illustrated from very ancient records by that able architect (we are sorry to add the *late*) Mr. Essex.

The volume closes with an Appendix of such miscellaneous articles as the Council, by a resolution in 1776, thought proper to publish abstracts of, accompanied with three plates. One of these represents the bronze figure of Cupid, or Mercury, found at Cirencester.

* See a curious letter on this subject in the present month, p. 414. EDIT.

81. *Elegies and Sonnets.* 4to.

IN the title and subject these Elegies are similar to those of Mr. Hammond, but in originality they are much superior, it being certain that those are only translations from Tibullus. "The Roman imagery, and allusion to Roman customs and manners," so justly reprobated by Dr. Johnson in our English elegiast, are here also carefully avoided, and their place is supplied by "the personification of the Passions." The following Elegy and one Sonnet, which are not selected for superior excellence, will give an advantageous idea of the author's sentiments and versification.

"ELEGY V.

"From the Country to a Friend in London.

"In the deep umbrage of a solemn grove,
Where Contemplation's parent, Silence, reigns,
Save when the cooings of the mournful dove
Speak, in expressive notes, Love's tender pains,

"These lines I write; say, can my much-loved friend,
Moving in Dissipation's higher sphere,
To humble scenes and rural lays attend,
Nor will a theme so rude offend his ear?

"I trust it will not; for, if right I deem,
His soul is formed such follies to despise:
Pomp he esteems an idle glittering dream,
And titles lose their lustre in his eyes.

"Him more delight the joyous train of May,
That, decked with flowers, her rural orgies hold;
Than the vain circle of the proud and gay,
That shine in courts with orient gems and gold.

"Then

"Then come, dear friend, oh! come with me to share [Spring:
The fragrant pleasures of the laughing
Oh! leave the city, leave the sons of Care;
Here every hour some new delight shall bring.

"The fairest Maid of all the humble vale,
(Nor fairer Maids in any vale are found,)
For thee at eve shall rob the milky pail,
And fill the cup with wine and nutmeg crown'd.

"But though her form the russet gown disguise,
Still let my cautious friend of love beware;
Her modest blushes, and her downcast eyes,
May prove the fatal source of endless care;

"For, oh! if Love once enter, then no more
Even in a cottage hope a mind serene:
Where Love abides, Peace ever shuns the door,
And seeks, on trembling wing, a safer scene."

"SONNET I.

"*To Dr.* HEBERDEN.

"As oft, when summer heats too long prevail, [spread;
Or blighting winds their baleful influence
The smiling beauties of the season fail,
And not a flowret lifts its languid head:
If chance, when Eve extends her shadows pale, [bed;
Soft clouds drop health o'er all the purpled
What new-born verdure o'er each field is shed! [gale!
What new-born incense floats in every
Thus, on the bed of want when Virtue lies,
O HEBERDEN, thy bounteous aid is given:
Thy hand unseen the secret boon supplies,
(Refreshing as the silent dews of Even,)
Whose ever-during fragrance mounts the skies;
Incense, how grateful to the throne of Heaven!"

82. *Letters addressed to Mrs.* Bellamy, *occasioned by her "Apology."* By Edward Willett.

WE have not entered into the particulars of Mr. Woodward's affairs, as related by Mrs. Bellamy, nor will we now, farther than to say, that this gentleman, who acted as solicitor to his executors, thinking himself aggrieved by her representation, has here given one far different, stating that, contrary to her assertions, he settled "a regular "account" 15 April, 1783, and received the balance; that he refused to make her will, though she had left him 20l.; that he advised the executors to advance the money to reverse her outlawry; that, instead of "voluntarily involving what was bequeathed to her "in law-suits," he obtained a decree in chancery against Mr. Barry's executrix for 754l. 10s. due to Mr. Woodward; that, instead of receiving only 59l. of his effects, she has received 619l. 13s. &c. &c.; and, in short, that she has been "distressed, ill-treated, and de-"pressed," *not* by him and his clients, but "by her own duplicity, unprinci-"pled behaviour, and unjustifiable ex-"travagances."

83. *Memoirs of* George Anne Bellamy, *including all her Intrigues; with genuine Anecdotes of all her public and private Connections, By a Gentleman of* Covent Garden Theatre, *sm.* 8*vo.*

Mutato nomine tantum. This Gentleman, as he calls himself, has taken a most unwarrantable advantage of a distressed lady, and has also grossly imposed on the credulous publick, by pirating the most striking incidents in Mrs. B.'s *Apology*, without adding a single fact, or a single acknowledgment; and thus compressing her five volumes into one—*unus et idem*. Such a wretched catchpenny needs only be known to be universally exploded.

84. *An Apology for the Life of* George Anne Bellamy, *&c. &c. Vol. VI.* 8*vo.*

More last words, or "fragments," as the writer styles them, dedicated to a "most generous unknown benefactor." They consist of several anecdotes which escaped her remembrance, *ses souvenirs*, as the French would term them, and a few "unintentioned errors" are corrected. Mrs. Godfrey's "insensibility "and critical recovery," (see p. 206) having been questioned by some, is here confirmed by the authority of "the "present Vice-Chancellor* of Cam-"bridge," in a pamphlet which he published in 1757.—Mrs. Bellamy, on recollection, has fixed her birth to "1731," instead of "1733." And she now remembers that she played Miss Prue at Covent Garden before she played Monimia. Of Quin and Garrick she gives the following anecdote: "After Garrick's performance of Othello, "a gentleman called in upon Mr. Quin "to give him an account of it; when "the latter, with the utmost good hu-"mour, exclaimed, 'You must be mis-"taken, my dear friend; the little man "could not appear as the *Moor*, he must "rather look like Desdemona's *little*

* Dr. Peckard.

"*black*

"*black boy* that attends her tea-kettle." This, in our opinion, is a good ſtory marred in the telling. At leaſt, that which we remember to have heard, and believe to be true, is this: When Garrick undertook the part of the Moor, he ſaid to a friend, "When I appear in "Othello, if Quin is in the houſe, I "ſuppoſe he will ſay, Here's Pompey— "where's the tea-kettle?" in apt alluſion to Hogarth's print. That Quin called him "*Maſter Jacky Brute*, and "not *Sir John*," is certain.—The following impromptu of Lord Cheſterfield's to Lady Ely, on her appearing at court, on the anniverſary of the battle of the Boyne, in white ſattin, with orange-coloured ribbons, "has not "been hackneyed:"

"Pretty rebel, where's the jeſt
"Of wearing orange on your breaſt,
"When that breaſt does ſtill diſcloſe
"The whiteneſs of the rebel roſe?"

Our apologiſt in this volume appears in one new character, that of a poeteſs.—One of her eſſays is

"*On hearing the Rev. Mr.* ARCHER'S "*Diſcourſe in* Advent.

"While thy ſweet voice announces truths "divine,
"We feel our God in his diſciple ſhine.
"Proceed, great Seer, in moderation's plan,
"To ſerve thy Maker in reclaiming man:
"Thy lenient words *tranſfixes* in the heart,
"Thou firſt of *Archers*, for we bleſs the "dart."

As a "firſt eſſay," we will not cavil at the two words in Italics, though, on ſuch a ſubject, we could have diſpenſed with a pun. The letter in which this occurs contains alſo a diſquiſition on earthquakes, occaſioned by ſome intereſting particulars of the cataſtrophe at Liſbon in 1755, communicated by Mrs. B.'s brother, Capt. O'Hara. But the inſtance ſhe mentions of the "Tower "of Siloam" would have warranted the oppoſite deduction, viz. that the Portugueſe were *not* ſinners *above all other* nations, and that the cruelties exerciſed by thoſe bigots *did not* "draw down "upon them this mark of the divine "diſpleaſure." *I tell you, Nay*, &c. This, however, ſhews, that our author, though a Catholic, is not a bigot.—Another of her poems is "To the Rev. "Mr. Wharton," of Worceſter, we ſuppoſe, (ſee p. 448).—The ſtory (told by Foote) of *long* Sir Thomas Robinſon (as he was called) being miſtaken, in France, for *le fameux Robinſon Cruſoe*, we have often heard related, but not of him. The "rich financier," to whom "his ſiſter was married," was Mr. Knight, the caſhier.—Another letter begins with ſolemn "Reflections on my "Pillow," worthy of Madam Guyon (miſprinted *Gynon*), and concludes with "Phillis, a Paſtoral," in Mrs. Bellamy's praiſe, by Mr. Cunningham.—The account of the late King's receiving the news of the battle of Culloden at the theatre, though a good ſtory, can hardly be a true one, as Lord Bury, who brought the expreſs, arrived, the Gazette ſays, *in the morning*.

We cannot enter farther into the unconnected but amuſing incidents, here interſperſed, of peers and players, the late Duke of Grafton, Miſs Gunnings, the Cibbers, Moſſop, &c. but muſt add, that it gives us pleaſure to hear, that, though "the emolument ſhe reaped "from the ſale of the former volumes," being applied towards ſatisfying her creditors, ſhe has lately been twice arreſted for freſh debts, and at length extricated by ſeveral noble and generous benefactors, here named, and that ſhe has "every proſpect of being comfortably "ſituated for life."—Of a certain "pub-"lication" againſt her (reviewed above) the author, ſhe ſays, is "too much below "contempt for her to beſtow a thought "upon" it. "*Let the gall'd jade wince, "our withers are unwrung.*"—And ſhe has "every hope to be reſcued from his "power."—Annexed are ſome benevolent anonymous letters to her, with two from a Shepey curate, who ſigns himſelf "William Thomas Hervey," (but who gives us no high idea of his erudition by confounding Telephus, king of Myſia, with the Telephus of Horace, or of his *bien ſeance* by calling a certain prelate "Silenus;") "The "Seaſons, a Dramatic Entertainment, "by the late Mr. Woodward," on the plan of the "Seaſons" in the Spectator, and ſeveral encomiums on the former volumes of the "Apology," taken from the Reviews and Magazines.

85. *Remarks upon the Hiſtory of the Landed and Commercial Policy of* England, *from the Invaſion of the* Romans *to the Acceſſion of* James *the Firſt.* 2 *Vols. ſm.* 8vo.

THIS work contains "Remarks up-"on the landed and commercial policy, "1. of the ancient Britons, 2. of the "Britons under the Roman govern-"ment, 3. of England under the Anglo-"Saxon government, and, 4. of Eng-"land, from the Norman Conqueſt to the

"reign

of Elizabeth." The author conſelf to ſuch laws and cuſtoms he greateſt influence on agriculmmerce, and the ſtate of the and has collected ſuch particuelate to his ſubject from various ous hiſtories. In this he has d much reading, and no leſs it. His work therefore deſerves tive peruſal of thoſe intelligent en, ſenators, and merchants, dy the landed and commercial of their country, and who wiſh a fuller inſight into the difficuldiſcouragements which each of n its turn, has encountered, and igate the gradual improvements ey have made in the ſeveral hrough which this writer has their progreſs. Some of the and moſt important improveagriculture appear to have been wards the end of the reign of VII, when the obſtacles to them moved by weakening the power arons, and induſtry was farther ged in the reign of his ſucceſe diſſolution of the monaſteries, lands gradually felt the change s made by the increaſe of manuand commerce. But, however ny, ſo various and detached are iculars here introduced, that we pretend to analyſe or diſcuſs Suffice it to ſay, that thoſe who ſure and talents for ſuch enquiI think themſelves amply repaid peruſal.

Duties of the Parochial Clergy conſidin a Charge delivered to the Clergy of ſe of Bangor, *at the Primary Viſitheld in th. Months of* Auguſt *and* Sept, 1784. *By* John* *Lord Biſhop of* r. *To which is added, An Appendix, ing Directions concerning the Inſtruproper to be brought for obtaining Or... Together with ſome other Matters.*

E Biſhop enforces, with great nſe and moderation, the uſual al duties of the parochial clergy, poſing conſtant reſidence, with a eptions allowed by law and con-

"But if it ſhould ſo happen," es his Lordſhip, "that they & their important charge, and mean themſelves as to diſhonour diſgrace religion, and give juſt of offence to thoſe who are unheir care, what is to be done The anſwer is eaſy. They "are liable to heavy penalties, which "it is the buſineſs of the Ordinary to "inflict, as well as to correct all ſuch "irregularities. And this would naturally bring me to enquire into the "power and authority of the Dioceſan; "but as I ſhall, I hope, never have oc"caſion to proceed to a rigorous exer"tion of any part of the power veſted "in me, I ſhall wave this enquiry for "the preſent, and add nothing more "but my moſt earneſt prayers," &c.— Beſides the uſual Directions and Inſtruments in Ecton and Burn, the Appendix contains an Act for the better Maintenance of Curates, 12 Anne, Stat. 2. c. 12, an Abſtract of an Act to promote the Reſidence of the Parochial Clergy, &c. 17 Geo. III. c. 53, and A Schedule containing the Forms of the ſeveral Inſtruments required in the Execution of it.

* Dr. Warren.

87. *Memoirs of a* Pythagorean. *In Three Volumes. ſm.* 8*vo.*

WE only name this work to caution our readers againſt it, and to intimate our ſurpriſe that a bookſeller of character ſhould affix his name to ſuch groſs indecencies. *Qui capit, ille facit.*—He who prints or publiſhes ſuch trash makes it his own.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

May 28. Two to One—A Mogul Tale.
30. Peeping Tom—Agreeable Surpriſe.
31. Summer Amuſement—Ditto.
June 1. Peeping Tom—Agreeable Surpriſe.
2. Man in Diſtr.—Ld Ruſſell—Son-in-Law
3. Spaniſh Barber—Hunt the Slipper.
4. Two Connoiſſeurs—Agreeable Surpriſe.
6. Chapter of Accidents—A Mogul Tale.
7. Separate Maintenance—Peeping Tom.
8. Two to One—Son-in-Law.
9. Love in a Village—Hunt the Slipper.
10. Two Connoiſſeurs—Peeping Tom.
11. The Confederacy—Ditto.
13. Love in a Village—Seeing is Believing.
14. The Confederacy—Agreeable Surpriſe.
15. Summer Amuſem.—Nature will prevail.
16. Tanc. & Sigiſm.—*A Beggar on Horſeback*
17. The Engliſh Merchant—Ditto.
18. Lionel and Clariſſa—Ditto.
20. Love in a Village—Ditto.
21. The Suicide—Peeping Tom.
22. Two to One—A Beggar on Horſeback.
23. Spaniſh Barber—Ditto.
24. Hamlet—Peeping Tom,
25. Lion. and Clar.—Beggar on Horſeback,
27. Lord Ruſſell—Peeping Tom.
28. Maid of the Mill—Beggar on Horſeback
29. The Jealous Wife—Ditto.
30. Two Connoiſſeurs—Agreeable Surpriſe.

CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*(Those marked thus * have been, or will be, reviewed.)*

POLITICAL.

REPLY to the Treasury Pamphlet, intituled, The proposed System with Ireland explained, 2s *Debrett*

Answer to ditto, 2s *Stockdale*

Reports from the Select Committee respecting the East India Company, 1s 6d *Wilkie*

* Thoughts on the Slavery of the Negroes, 1s *Phillips*

A Key to the Parliamentary Debates, 1s 6d *Debrett*

Box's Plans for reducing the Expences of the Nation, 1s *Sold by the Author, Abingdon Street, Westminster*

Sermon on the Window Tax, 1s *Bladon*

Explanation of the Proposals for liquidating the National Debt, 1s *Law*

Tucker's Reflections on Irish Affairs, 1s *Cadell*

Observations on the Militia, 1s *Egerton*

Debate in the House of Commons on the Reform Bill. 1s *Stockdale*

Appeal to the People on the Contents of the Budget *Ridgeway*

Fox's Speech on the Irish Propositions, 2s *Debrett*

Crawford on the Finances of Great Britain, 2s 6d *Ditto*

Lane's Reports of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, Vol. II. boards, 1l 6s *Cadell*

Wyvill's Summary of Pitt's Reform Bill, 1s *Stockdale*

A Refutation of Atkinson's Case, 1s 6d *Almon*

* Price on the American Revolution, 2s 6d *Cadell*

Defence of Opposition, 2s *Stockdale*

The Arrangements with Ireland considered, 2s *Ditto*

Hale's Speech on the Yorkshire Election, 1s *Baldwin*

Plain Facts submitted to Common Sense, 1s *Jarvis*

The Crisis, or Concernments of Great Britain, 1s 6d *Dilly*

Gill's Thoughts on the Reform, 6d *Rivington*

Wright's Address to Parliament on the Cotton Tax, 1s *Johnson*

Twining's Answer to the second East India Report, 2s *Cadell*

The Patriot Citizen, or True Reform, 1s 6d *Dilly*

Mirabeau on the Order of Cincinnatus, in French, 5s, boards, *Johnson*

Ditto in English, 5s, boards, *Ditto*

Plan for settling the Government of Ireland, 1s 6d .....

Taylor on the Reform Bill, 1s 6d .....

Authentic Statement of the Irish Trade, 1s *Debrett*

Commercial Resolutions with Ireland vindicated, 1s *Stockdale*

Emperor's Claims, 2s 6d *Ditto*

Idea of a Patriot Citizen, 1s 6d *Ditto*

Political Letters, written in March and April 1784, 2s *Ditto*

Chalmers's Opinions on interesting Subjects, 3s *Debrett*

Advice to a Member of Parliament, 1s 6d *Macklew*

Essay on the Origin and Progress of Government, 1s 6d *Cadell*

Wright's Enquiry into the Rise and Progress of Parliaments, 4to, 1l 1s boards, *Cadell*

* Every Man his own Law-maker, 1s 6d *Stockdale*

HISTORY, VOYAGES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales, Vol. III. 77 Plates, 1l 13s in boards, *Hooper*

Life of John Christian Wolfe, 4s *Robinson*

Cook's last Voyage [a genuine original work, and not abridged from that published by Authority], 8vo, 6s *Newbery*

* Compendious History of Cook's first and second Voyages, 12mo, 3s, sewed, *Kearsley*

* Ditto last Voyage, 12mo, 3s, sewed, *Ditto*

Buffon's Natural History, by Smellie, 9 vols. 8vo, boards, 3l 12s *Cadell*

LAW.

Cunningham's Law of Simony, 3s 6d *Robinson*

* Thoughts on Executive Justice, 2s 6d *Dodsley*

Appendix to ditto, 1s 6d *Ditto*

Dialogue between a Judge and a Foreman of the Jury, 1s *Kearsley*

The Will which the Law makes, 2s 6d *Uriel*

The Evidence on the Trial between Mr. Foley and Lord Peterborough, for Crim. Con. 4to. 1s 6d *Woodman and Mudlow*

PHYSIC *and* SURGERY.

Chemical Analysis of Wolfram, 1s 6d *Nicoll*

Dewell's Philosophy of Physic, *new edition*, 3s 6d *Bew*

Cockell on the Uterus, 1s 6d *Law*

Cullen's Nosologia, *new edit.* 2 vols. boards, 12s *Murray*

Some useful Observations on Dr. James's Powder and Norris's Drops, 6d *Bew*

Concise Relation of an extraordinary Styptic, 1s *Johnson*

Fourcroy's Chemistry, 2 vols. 8vo. boards, 12s .....

DIVINITY.

Williamson's Argument for the Christian Religion, 3s 6d *Elmsly*

Spangenberg's Exposition of Christian Doctrine, 5s, boards, *Robson*

Collection of Letters in Defence of Christianity, 3s 6d *Rivington*

Answer to Hume and others, on Liberty and and Necessity, 2s *Hookham*

Ecking's Essays on Grace, Faith, and Experience, 1s 6d *Evans*

Cooper's

Cooper's Charge to the Clergy at York, 1s *Davis*

Chauncey's Differtations on the Fall, boards, 4s *Dilly*

——— Divine Benevolence, boards, 4s *Ditto*

Pearſon's Sermon at York, for the Lunatic Aſylum, 1s .....

Peddle's Life of Jacob, 2 vols. 12mo. .....

Rice's Virtue and Learning the Supports of Religion, 1s 6d *Rivington*

Apologia Secunda, or, A Supplementary Apology for Nonconformity, 6d *Bladon*

Butt's Iſaiah verſified, 6s *Cadell*

Groſvenor's Abridgement of Howe on Self-Dedication, 1s *Buckland*

Davenport's Pſalm-ſinger's Companion, 2s 6d *Bent*

Drelincourt's Chriſtian Conſolations, 3s 6d *Evans*

Primitive Candour, or, The Conduct of the Primitive Chriſtians towards the Unitarians, 12mo, 1s *Buckland*

Theological Repoſitory, No. 3 and 4, 1s and 1s 6d *Johnſon*

Apthorpe's Devotions for Families, 1s *Rivington*

Blair's Lectures on the Canon of the Scriptures, 3 vols 8vo, 18s boards, *Cadell*

Supplement to Dr. Watts's Hymns, 6d ....

Lillie's Sermon on the Death of Mrs. Phillips, 6d *Buckland*

PHILOSOPHY, ARTS, *and* SCIENCES.

* Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. LXXIV, for the Year 1784, Part I. 4to, 15s ſewed, *L. Davis*

Pennant's Arctic Zoology, 2 vols. 4to, 1l 11s 6d boards, *White*

Higgins on Calcareous Cement, 5s ſewed, *Cadell*

Wilſon's Elements of Navigation, 7s 6d *Donaldſon*

——— Navigation made eaſy, 5s 6d *Ditto*

Guthrie's Grammar, *new edit.* with Improvements, 8s bound, *Robinſon*

Ditto, 2 vols. coloured Maps, 12s *Ditto*

Hutton's Mathematical Tables, 8vo, 16s *Ditto*

Long's Aſtronomy, 2 vols, 2l 2s ſewed, *Rivington*

POETRY.

Loft's firſt and ſecond Georgics, 2s 6d *Owen*

Gibbon's Hymns, 3s *Buckland*

* The Haſtiniad, an Heroic Poem, 1s 6d *Debrett*

A Rhodomontade of Politics, or a Series of Fables, 3s *Appleyard*

A Poetical Epiſtle to a Friend in the Country, 1s *Faulder*

Handel's Ghoſt, an Ode, 1s 6d *Debrett*

Aerophorion, a Poem, 4to, 1s *Dodſley*

* An Ode to the Humane Society, 1s 6d *Dilly*

Lipſcomb's Poems, 4to, 3s 6d *Walter*

Pictures from Nature, in 12 Sonnets, 1s 6d *Dilly*

The Wanderer, a Poem, 1s 6d *Kearſley*

Johnſon's Laurel, or Conteſt of the Poets, 1s

Francis's Obſequies of Demetrius Poliorcetes, 4to, 1s 6d *Dodſley*

As You like It, a Poem, 2s *Debrett*

The Royal Dream, or the Prince in a Panic, 2s *Forſt*

Telemachus, Books I. and II. in verſe, 1s 6d *Dilly*

More Lyric Odes, to the Royal Academicians, 1s .....

Epiſtle from the Rev. W. M——n to Mr. Pitt, petitioning for the vacant Laureateſhip. 6d .....

The Vanity of Fame, a Poem, 2s 6d *Debrett*

Pilgrim's Poetical Trifles, 1s 6d *Bew*

The War of the Wigs, a Poem, 1s 6d *Kearſley*

* Elegies and Sonnets, 3s *Cadell*

The Oracle concerning Babylon, 1s 6d *Wilkie*

Landſcapes in Verſe, 2s *Becket*

Meſſina, a Poem, 1s *Almon*

* Shooting, a Poem, 4to, 2s 6d *Faulder*

The Bath Lovers, a Tale, 1s *Sold at Bath*

Poetical Preceptor, *new edit.* 3s 6d *Crowder*

The Demoniad, a Poem, 2s *Forſt*

The Follies of Oxford, 2s *Dodſley*

The Bees, the Lion, the Aſſes, and the Beaſts, a Fable, 1s 6d *Debrett*

The Beauties of the Briſtleiad, 3s *Stockdale*

Mrs. Yardley's (the milk-woman of Briſtol) Poems, 6s ſewed, *Cadell*

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

The Caſket, or Double Diſcovery, 2 vols, 6s *Lowndes*

The Falſe Friends, 2 vols, 6s *Barker*

* Memoirs of a Pythagorean, 3 vols, 9s *Robinſon*

The Progreſs of Romance, 2 vols, 6s *Ditto*

The Excurſion, a Novel, 2 vols, 6s *Cadell*

Memoirs of Sir Simon Supple, 1s 6d *Kearſley*

The Aeroſtatic Spy, 2 vols, 12mo, 7s *Symonds*

Maria, a Novel, by Bateman, 2 vols, 6s *Cadell*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adams's ſelect Latin Leſſons, 8d *Law*

Aubrey's Miſcellanies on various Subjects, 4s bound, *Otridge*

Shaw's Rejoinder to Clark's Anſwer on the Subject of Oſſian's Poems, 1s 6d *Crowder*

Monck Maſon's Comments on Shakeſpeare, 5s *Dilly*

* Ramſay on the Slave Trade, 6d *Phillips*

* The Caſe of our Fellow-Creatures, the oppreſſed Africans, 2d *Ditto*

Plowden's Supplement to the Inveſtigation of the Rights of Britiſh Subjects ....

Thoughts on Aeroſtation, 1s ....

Schomberg's Hiſtorical View of the Roman Law, 3s 6d *Rivington*

Latham's Synopſis of Birds, Vol. III. 2l 12s 6d *Mercator's* Letters on Atkinſon's Caſe, 3d *Kearſley*

Blair's Lectures, 3 vols, 8vo, 18s bds. *Cadell*

The Fiſherman, or the Art of Angling, 1s 6d *Dixwell*

The Angler's Muſeum, 1s 6d *Fielding*

Hydrometical Obſervations in the Brewery, 2s *Robinſon*

ODE

ODE *for His* MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY. JUNE 4, 1785.

WRITTEN BY THE REV. T. WARTON, POET LAUREAT.

AND SET TO MUSICK BY MR. STANLEY, MASTER OF THE KING'S BAND.

I.

TRUE Glory ſcorns the pride of war,
Nor ſits in Conqueſt's echoing car,
Nor bids the ſword her bays bequeath,
Nor ſtains with blood her brighteſt wreath;
No plumed hoſt her tranquil triumphs own;
Nor ſpoils of murther'd multitudes ſhe brings
To ſwell the ſtate of her diſtinguiſh'd Kings,
And deck her choſen throne.
On that fair throne, to Britain dear,
With the flow'ring olive twin'd,
High ſhe hangs the hero's ſpear;
And there, with all the palms of peace comb-bin'd,
Her unpolluted hands the milder trophy rear.
To Kings like theſe, her genuine theme,
The Muſe a blameleſs homage pays;
To GEORGE, of Kings like theſe ſupreme,
She wiſhes honour'd length of days,
Nor proſtitutes the tribute of her lays.

II.

'Tis his to bid neglected genius glow,
And teach the regal bounty how to flow.
His tutelary ſcepter's ſway
The vindicated Arts obey,
And hail their Patron-King:
'Tis his, to judgement's ſteady line
Their flights fantaſtic to confine,
And yet expand their wing:
The fleeting forms of Faſhion to reſtrain,
And bind capricious Taſte in Truth's eternal chain.
Sculpture, licentious now no more,
From Greece her great example takes;
With Nature's warmth the marble wakes,
And ſpurns the toys of modern lore:
In native beauty, ſimply plann'd,
Corinth, thy tufted ſhafts aſcend;
The Graces guide the Painter's hand,
His magic mimickry to blend.

III.

While ſuch the gifts his reign beſtows,
Amid the proud diſplay,
Thoſe gems around the throne he throws
That ſhed a ſofter ray:
While from the ſummits of ſublime renown
He wafts his favour's univerſal gale,
With thoſe ſweet flowers he binds a crown
That bloom in Virtue's humble vale:
With rich munificence the nuptial tye
Unbroken he combines:——
Conſpicuous, in a Nation's eye,
The ſacred pattern ſhines!
Fair Science to reform, reward, and raiſe;
To ſpread the luſtre of domeſtic praiſe;
To ſoften emulation's holy flame;
To build ſociety's majeſtic frame;
Mankind to poliſh and to teach,
Be this the Monarch's aim;
Above Ambition's giant-reach
The Monarch's meed to claim.

O D E,

PERFORMED ON THE 4th OF JUNE, 1785, BEING THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, AT THE CASTLE OF DUBLIN.

CHORUS.

CONCORD, lovely child of Heav'n,
To whom the ſignal grace was giv'n
To bind our hearts with ſympathetic chain!
Thy kindeſt influence now infuſe,
Inſpire, ſupport the votive Muſe,
To hail an added year of Brunſwick's reign!

RECITATIVE, *accompanied.*

On fair Creation's hallow'd day
Nature felt thy parent ſway;
Thy voice the liſt'ning planets heard,
And moy'd obſequious to thy word;
Earth, water, fire, and reſtleſs wind,
By thee to ſep'rate bounds confin'd,
Their ſtated place and courſe maintain,
Exulting in thy equal reign.

AIR.

On Man, when Paſſion's lawleſs band,
Spleen, Jealouſy, and Hate, moleſt,
Mild Goddeſs, lay thy healing hand,
And ſooth the throbbings of his breaſt.

RECITATIVE.

O bid each jarring ſound of tumult ceaſe,
And link contiguous ſhores in harmony and peace!

DUET.

Children of one parent ſprung,
Then their kindred-duty ſhow,
When, the toils of life among,
Each adopts another's woe.

AIR.

Chiefly, mortals, learn to weigh
What woes invade a Monarch's breaſt;
Bedim fair day's benignant ray,
Diſturb the ſilent gloom of reſt!

CHORUS.

What mingled cares his moments muſt inthral,
Who thinks, and hopes, and fears, and feels for ALL!

RECITATIVE.

Bid then each jarring ſound of tumult ceaſe,
And link contiguous ſhores in harmony and peace!
So may the feſtal ſong in lively bound,
With equal joy, from ſhore to ſhore reſound.

CHORUS.

Concord, lovely child of Heav'n,
To whom the ſignal grace was giv'n,
To bind our hearts with ſympathetic chain!
Thy kindeſt influence now infuſe,
Inſpire, ſupport the votive Muſe,
To hail an added year of BRUNSWICK'S reign!

*** *In Miſs* SEWARD'S *Sonnet*, p. 309, l. 46, *for* "To ſhed," *r.* "To ſtud," &c

SONNET*.

THE roſe had been waſh'd, juſt waſh'd in a ſhower,
That Mary to Anna conveyʼd,
The plentiful moiſture encumber'd the flower,
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.

The cup was all fill'd, and the leaves were all wet,
And it ſeem'd to a fanciful view
To weep for the buds it had left with regret
On the flouriſhing buſh where it grew.

I haſtily ſeiz'd it, unfit as it was
For a noſegay, ſo dripping and drown'd,
And ſwinging it rudely, too rudely, alas!
I ſnapp'd it—it fell to the ground.

And ſuch, I exclaim'd, is the pitileſs part
Some act by the delicate mind,
Regardleſs of wringing and breaking a heart
Already to ſorrow reſign'd.

This elegant roſe, had I ſhaken it leſs,
Might have bloom'd with the owner a-while——
And the tear that is wip'd with a little addreſs
May be follow'd perhaps by a ſmile. W.C.

To the Memory of the
Rev. Mr. VINCENT PERRONET †,
WHO,
After having been Vicar of the Pariſh of Shorteham, in Kent, more than LVII *Years,*
DIED ON MAY 9. 1785,
ÆTAT. SUÆ XCII.

RIPEN'D by age—but more matur'd by grace,
At once to cloſe his labours and his race,
The MAN of GOD, high fix'd on PISGAH'S top,
Survey'd the proſpect, as he felt its hope;
With eye reflective view'd the ſeaſons paſt,
The WORLD'S vaſt NOTHING, and its end at laſt.
His former labours, and his ceaſeleſs pains,
His toil unwearied, as minute its gains;
Now deep revolv'd, he longs his CHARGE to meet,
And caſt his miſſion at the MASTER'S feet.

From earth he ſprings—while Prophets gone before [ſhore,
Stretch their wide arms to land him on the
Where ſmiling hoſts the Patriarch-gueſt ſurround, [ground,
Mount on the car, and bear him from the
Thus, bright attended, ſee him ſoar on high,
Borne, as on wings, beyond CREATION'S ſky.
When brought in ſight of the eternal throne,
Lighting he fall: TO HIM that ſits thereon:
Behold! a voice from out the MERCY-SEAT
Bids ſtraight—"Ariſe, and ſtand, as on thy "feet;
"I know thy works, thy labour, and thy loſs,
"And lo! the crown that overhangs thy "croſs:
"That crown be thine, by thee its honours "worn, [borne."
"Whoſe patient arm my weightier croſs has
There, next to SERAPHS, and perhaps ſtill higher,
With beams of light, and of diſtinguiſh'd fire,
Shall ſhine, as glowing with ſuperior flame,
The PROPHET'S mantle and his diadem.
And there, the ſweeter rapture to impart,
Who, next his GOD, lay neareſt to his heart,
Shall SHE be found—a MOTHER, long no more.
But earlier call'd from TIME'S morbific ſhore,
Where too ſhall ſtand, if HOPE can feel its ground, [found.
A num'rous offſpring with the PATRIARCH
Amazing LOVE! its lot, my SOUL, be thine,
To ſhine with STARS—where STARS for ever ſhine!

Canterbury, May, 1785.

A PICTURE OF ARRAN MANNERS.
A TRUE STORY.

FROM Ireland once, in ſearch of knowledge,
A Student came to Edna college,
Where, when he had been long,
Again he wanted to repaſs
The channel—not on horſe of braſs,
Balloon, or dragon ſtrong;

But in a common trading ſhip,
Which ſoon the ſailors did equip,
And with fair wind ſet ſail:
But ah! ere they had gotten far,
The elements began to jar,
And adverſe blew the gale.

Loud roar'd the wind among the ſhrouds,
High ſwell'd the waves, dark were the clouds,
And heavy was the rain;
Faſt roſe the water in the hold,
This way and that their eyes they roll'd,
And ſought a port to gain.

The iſle of Arran roſe to view;
The ſhip got in,—glad were the crew;—
Here various huts they found;
But, ah! they could procure no meat,
Or little elſe that they could eat,
For barren was the ground.

Our Student left the ſhip and ſhore,
Th' interiour regions to explore,
And ſee what they 'd afford;
If haply food of any kind,
Or fowls, or eggs, he there might find,
To ſtore their ſcanty board.

Ere long he found a little cot,
Where ten or twelve freſh eggs he got;
And, leſt he theſe ſhould break,

Ere

* We have a particular reaſon for telling this correſpondent, that "the coxcomb in livery" DID NOT PAY the poſtage of his laſt favour. EDIT.

† See p. 405.

He wiſely did ſome ſtraw provide,
And in his handkerchief them tied,
Then on his ſtick did take.

Yet ſtill theſe eggs were all too few
To ſatisfy a whole ſhip's crew,—
Some more he fain would find:
A little farther on he ſpied
A few thatch'd hamlets ſcatter'd wide,—
To reach theſe he 'd a mind.

But ſoon a river croſs'd his way,
And forc'd him on its brink to ſtay,
While it roll'd on amain,
Fed by innumerous rapid hills,
Which tumbled from the neighbouring hills,
Swell'd by the heavy rain.

Upon the margin of the flood,
Deep loſt in thought, awhile he ſtood,
Nor wiſt he what to do:
With anxious eye he look'd around,
No bridge he ſaw, no ſteps he found——
How was he to get through?

The River God, with ardent prayer,
He thrice invok'd him 'croſs to bear;
No River God appear'd;
For he lay ſlumbering in the mud,
Nor rais'd his head, as ſure he wou'd
If he the prayer had heard.

Tho' diſappointed and perplext,
Still he had hope, invoking next
The Goddeſs of the Iſle:
With joy he found this lateſt prayer
Was not diſpers'd in empty air——
The Goddeſs deign'd to ſmile.

Then quickly two of her fair train
Came barefoot tripping o'er the plain,
Th' imploring youth to aid:
One of the Maids tuck'd up her clothes,
Nor bluſh'd her well-form'd limbs t' expoſe,
But ſtraight acroſs did wade.

The ſtudent gaz'd with glad ſurprize,
And ſcarce could credit his own eyes,
But thought 'twas all a dream.
"What ſhall I do, ſweet nymph?" he ſaid:
"Come on my back," replied the maid:
Thus ſafe he paſs'd the ſtream.

Ye lovely fair, by faſhion dreſs'd,
Whoſe ſnowy limbs full robes inveſt,
Be not too raſh to blame
This friendly act:—The Arran Maid,
In virgin innocence array'd,
Was free from guilty ſhame.

Woodbridge. J. B.

PROLOGUE to CARACTACUS.

BY MR. TOOKE—A YOUTH OF SIXTEEN.
ACTED AT FELSTED-SCHOOL, ESSEX,
APRIL 16, 1785.

PROLOGUES by ancient cuſtom lead the way,
And in due order uſher in the play:
As powder'd footmen run before the coach,
And thunder at the door my Lord's approach.

Our humble Theatre muſt dare diſown
All the gay pageantry that charms the town:
No paper ſeas, no thunder from the ſkies,
No witches to deſcend, no ghoſts to riſe;
No grand proceſſions, long-extended ſcenes,
All heaven at once deſcending in machines;
No magic art, no "ſlipper'd Pantaloon,"
Not ev'n Lunardi in his air balloon,
The eye ſhall dazzle here: begone, each art
That feeters genius, or contracts the heart!
Our Stage-ſcholaſtic, ſpurning tricks like theſe,
Would rouſe by action, by inſtruction pleaſe,
And brings a Britiſh tale by Britain's Sophocles.
We ſet before you, what you all admire,
The cauſe of liberty, that ſacred fire
Which Britain's gallant ſons, with honeſt rage,
Has warm'd to boldeſt deeds in every age.
That fire which, Britain's earlieſt annals ſhow,
To lateſt time in Britiſh hearts ſhall glow.
See our great hero, with a god-like zeal,
Undaunted ſtruggling for his country's weal;
In vain his efforts—Rome's victorious hand
Spreads her proud banners o'er the conquer'd land.
Yet pity brave Caractacus's fate:
He fails—'tis heaven's decree—but ſtill is great.

If to aid Virtue, and to ſhame the age
From Vice's fatal lures, becomes the ſtage,
Oh, may our efforts in fair Virtue's cauſe
Receive the ſanction of your kind applauſe!
Though art be wanting, and our talents fail,
Indulge th' attempt in juſtice to the tale.

VERSES,

OCCASIONED BY SEEING A PAINTING,
BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS,
OF
LOVE UNLOOSING THE ZONE OF BEAUTY.

FANN'D by the ſummer's gentleſt wind,
Within the ſhade a nymph reclin'd.
As on her neck they artleſs ſtray'd,
The zephyrs with her treſſes play'd;
A careleſs veſt around her thrown
Was girded with an azure zone;
Her figure ſhone replete with grace,—
She ſeem'd—the Goddeſs of the place.
The ſoothing murmur of the rill,
The plumed warbler's tendereſt trill,
The perfum'd air, the flow'ry ground,
Spread a delicious languor round;
Her ſwelling breaſt new tremors move,
And all her melting ſoul was Love.
Cupid ſaw her ſoft alarms,
And flew inſidious to her arms;
The little God ſhe warmly preſt,
And ruin in his form careſt;
For, by indulgence hardy grown,
He ſlily loos'd her guardian zone.
Virtue ſaw the ſleight, and ſigh'd—
"Beware, beware, fond nymph!" ſhe cry'd:
"Behold

" Behold where yonder thorny flow'r,
" Smiling in summer's radiant hour,
" With out-stretch'd wing a painted fly
" In thoughtless pleasure flutters nigh,
" Nor heedless sees, beneath the brake,
" The jaws of a devouring snake."
The nymph look'd up,—with conscience blush'd,
And, as she ty'd her zone, she blush'd.
It chanc'd that Genius, passing by,
Remark'd the scene with eager eye:
Then, with the tint from Virtue stole,
With Reynolds' pencil sketch'd the whole.
R. B. C.

SONNET,

ADDRESSED TO
LADY CATHERINE POWLET.

THO' Fashion, proud of such an envy'd part,
May wreaths prepare more worthy charms like thine;
O yet disdain not him whose humble art
A rural garland thus has tried to twine.

Of violets 'tis made, that first appear,
Type of thy maiden sweets and early worth;
Of jasmine, like thy virtue, white and clear,
That needs no sun to draw its blossoms forth;

And blooming roses, bath'd in gentle dew,
That best of all the vernal flowery race,
Express both loveliness and pity too,
Like the soft lustre of thy beauteous face.

O! blest, to whom those looks propitious prove;
Who myrtle boughs may add, the symbol sweet of love. S. E.

FAREWELL ADDRESS,

INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN AT Mrs. BELLAMY'S BENEFIT. (See p. 449.)

WRITTEN BY Mr. C. STUART,
AUTHOR OF GRETNA GREEN, *&c. &c.*

A WOE-WORN heroine in me you spy:
Pardon my foibles—oh, indulge this sigh!
It is the sigh of gratitude to you;
Drawn from misfortune and misconduct too.
Had I possess'd the worldly prudent art,
Had I possess'd a cold unfeeling heart,
Felt for myself more than for others' woes—
I should not long have felt distressing throes:
But in some calm retreat have pass'd my age,
Undoom'd to fret my hour upon the stage!
Once a faint star in the theatric sky,
When Garrick and his Cibber blaz'd on high!
Cooing like turtles, billing like the dove,
Barry and I bore off the palm of love.—
Like Cleopatra then the world I trod;
For *here* reign'd Love's luxurious little God!
[*Pressing her hand to her breast.*
But vain these vaunts and egotisms past;
" To this complexion I am come at last."
Ye gen'rous friends, that here appear to-night,
Fill'd with compassion, oh, sublime delight!
In me frail Folly's victim now behold,
Without a shelter, comfortless and old!
But what *Apology* can I well give
For living long, not learning *how* to live?
Ah, none! Infirmity 's my only plea.
Mortals yourselves, like mortals, feel for me.
Oh, if my artless, serio-comic pen,
Save but one female from the snares of men,
My chequer'd life not sadly I'd deplore,
In hopes my woes may rescue many more.
Yet o'er my exit ere the curtain fall,
Let my most heart-felt thanks be giv'n to all.——
A tear must drop at my *Dramatic Death*,
Since 'tis the prologue to my latest breath.—
[*Curtseys.*
I can no more—but may this night's good deed
Pluck from my bosom all the thorns of need;
And, oh! may you be blest for what you gave,—
A kind and easy passport to the grave!

A GENTLEMAN IN THE CITY, RECEIVING A GROUP OF FLOWERS, PAINTED BY MISS BRAHAM, WROTE THE FOLLOWING.

ONE day, in a sweet and a frolicksome mood,
Dame NATURE, not erring, though out of her way,
By chance did on my busy mansion intrude:
I star'd, and I blush'd, at a loss what to say.

She, noting surprize which my looks did betray,
In a good-natur'd tone thus pleasingly said,
" This group 's of the best I have seen all the day:
Whence cull'd you the flowers of which it is made?

Not a garden, or field, which I have survey'd,
Can equal or vie with this nosegay of June;
I pronounce it the best (if I am not betray'd)
'Mongst all of my flowers of eve, morn, or noon."

'Tis, Madam, your ladyship's great condescension
In giving to BRAHAM such singular merits;
'Twill sharpen her genius, enliven invention,
When you thus encourage the taste she inherits.'

" Ah! what says this saucy, this impudent boy,
Who ventures thus boldly on me to impose?

Think

Think ye I'll let BRAHAM her pencil employ,
To pluck from my bosom this delicate rose!
When Holland and France have often attempted,
And Italy's genius hath ventur'd to try;
I laugh'd, and I left them, from favour exempted;
While this northern island thus dares me defy.

How I long this bold, vent'rous hussey to beat!
How I tremble her art-pleasing pencil to spoil!
I never before saw such subtil deceit;
It makes my mind frantic, my blood to recoil.

Thus, amid so much smoke with soot and sea-coal,
So daring with my fondest labours to vie!
With impunity robb'd!—I am pierc'd to the soul:
'Tis therefore high time that Dame NATURE should die! E. B.

TRANSLATION
OF THE
LATIN EPITAPH ON MR. SPURRELL,
in p. 308.

UNLEARN'D, uncultivated was this wight,
He could not write, read, reason, spell, indite;
Heir to no man; no gamester; nor did he
Traverse, for Indian wealth, an Indian sea;
Vers'd in no liberal arts, with ceaseless toil
He bright'ned harrows in the furrow'd soil;
He plough'd, he sow'd, he barter'd, and he bought;
He got a large estate—the thing he sought;
He worship'd GOD; with him a written deed
Was useless, "word and honour" was his creed.
His house almost an hermitage—yet he
Was not devoid of Christian charity:
The poor, the servant, here no tyrant saw;
The law of kindness was the master's law:
Friendship was his, not that of modern days,
Gem of mock lustre, and of mimic rays.
Onward he look'd—two orphan boys he found,
In blood allied, and by affection bound;
His their joint fortune now, full fifty thousand pound.
Learn hence what thrift and industry can do;
Th' ensample is for all, for me and you:
Learn hence, that thrift and industry can give
To all the manner and the means to live.

DAMNONIENSIS.

*** J. W. N.'s *Translation of the above Epitaph is received; but, being rather too diffuse, the above has been preferred.*

MR. URBAN, *June* 8.

I DO not believe the following Verses have ever appeared in print; but I am not certain of it. They were written by the worthy Dr. Johnson, in his younger days, at the request of Mrs. Porter, his future wife.

If they have not appeared, I do not doubt but you will esteem them worthy of a place in your Magazine. B. W.

DR. JOHNSON UPON FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP! peculiar boon of heav'n,
The noble mind's delight and pride,
To Men and Angels only giv'n,
To all the lower world deny'd.

While Love, a stranger to the blest,
Parent of thousand wild desires,
The human and the savage breast
Inflames alike with raging fires.

With bright, but oft destructive gleam,
Alike o'er all his lightnings fly;
Thy lambent glories only beam
Around the fav'rites of the sky.

Directress of the brave and just,
O guide me through life's darksome way,
And let the tortures of mistrust
On selfish bosoms only prey.

Thy gentle flows of guiltless joys
On fools and villains ne'er descend;
In vain for thee the monarch sighs,
And begs a flatterer for a friend.

When Virtues kindred Virtues meet,
And fister souls together join,
Thy pleasures, permanent as great,
Are all transporting, all divine.

Oh, must their ardours cease to glow
When souls to blissful climes remove
What rais'd our Virtues here below,
Shall aid our Happiness above. S. J.

RONDEAU,
SET BY MR. HOOK, AND SUNG BY MRS. WEICHSELL, AT VAUXHALL.

WHEN the soul is worn with grief,
And has lost its old delight,
Time will bring its sure relief,
Other joys appear in sight.
Sweet oblivion comes in aid,
Present pleasures glad the view,
Former scenes no more invade,
All is grateful, all is new.
What we lost, we don't deplore;
All is fled, like clouds in June;
Memory haunts the mind no more;
Soon the heart is put in tune.

In the Ode, p. 387. l. 19. for "each," r. "cheer;" l. 49. r. "ruthless;" l. 51. for "studious," r. "curious;" l. 54. for "felt," r. "fell;" l. 65. r. "But Christians;" l. 67. r. "unchanging;" l. 70. r. "redeemed."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE preparations for war are all at once ſuſpended, and have given place to the improvements of commerce.

The Miniſters of the Court of Madrid, breaking through the narrow policy of an excluſive commerce, are actually employed in digeſting a plan for opening a trade between the weſtern coaſt of South America and foreign nations, by conſtituting therein three free ports. We hear the plan has already gone ſo far, that theſe ports are actually named; viz. Baldicia in Chili, Bonaventure Bay in New Granada, and Cinalæ in New Mexico. All this, it is ſaid, has been effected by an application lately made by the Britiſh Miniſter, at the inſtance of ſome merchants of London, for a partial renewal of the Aſſiento Treaty, by which a Britiſh ſhip was annually permitted to trade with the Spaniſh dominions in the South Seas: How that trade was dropped by the South Sea Company is well known.

They have alſo, after the example of France (ſee p. 394) eſtabliſhed a new Eaſt India Company: the ordinance relative thereto is dated the 28th of April. The amount of their capital is to be 30 millions of livres, of which the Caracas Company, which is re-united to it, is to furniſh nine, the King five, the Bank of Madrid three, and the inhabitants of the Philippine Iſlands a ſimilar ſum. The remaining 10,000,000 are to be divided into ſhares of 1000 livres each. The company will be charged with the equipment of the merchant ſhips deſtined for Spaniſh America, where they will carry the merchandize neceſſary for that country, and receive in exchange piaſters, corn, and fruits, which they are to carry to the Philippines, where they will purchaſe the goods of India and China. The King permits to all nations the free entrance into all the ports of the Philippines. The company will have there a Council of Adminiſtration; and there is to be another eſtabliſhed at Manilla, and one at Madrid, with which the other two are to correſpond.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has ordered a new expedition to be undertaken, in order to extend the diſcoveries already made by different navigators of the Empire. Lieut. Col. Bleumer is to have the command, and will take with him ſeveral perſons ſkilled in different arts: they will embark at the mouth of the river Anadir, and will ſail from thence to thoſe parts where former navigators have diſcovered inhabited iſlands advantageouſly ſituated about the 64th degree of latitude, and with whom a fur trade is already eſtabliſhed. The Colonel will double the cape of Tſchurſky, and, coming down the ſtraits which ſeparate Siberia from America, will purſue his voyage as far as the 74th degree of latitude, or farther, if he finds it practicable.

The Emperor appears equally attentive to promote the trade and manufactures of his ſubjects, and to extend their commerce; but this monarch ſeems to be unfortunate in his commercial ſchemes. Not to mention the failure of the Aſiatic Company of Oſtend, the trade undertaken by the way of the Danube to the Black ſea, far from turning to advantage, has been attended with conſiderable loſs. His Imperial Majeſty is, notwithſtanding, indefatigable in his endeavours to promote induſtry. There are no leſs than 24 new manufactures eſtabliſhed in his hereditary dominions, beſides a new hoſpital erected in Vienna, to which all beggars are ſent to work; beſides workſhops in the ſuburbs, where all who are able and willing to work may find employment.

The galleons from the Spaniſh ſettlements in South America have brought home this year in pearls to the amount of 1,200,000 livres, and about the ſame value in emeralds, with more than two millions of amathyſts and other precious ſtones; add to theſe, more than two millions in ſkins cochineal, and indigo; beſides large ſums in gold, ſilver, and valuables. There is, however, an account from St. Domingo, of the loſs of the Sanctorum, a rich ſhip from Lima, on board of which there were diamonds of great value. A frigate lately arrived from Vera Cruz, and one from Guyara; a packet alſo at Cadiz from Carthagena, and a brigantine from Honduras; theſe veſſels brought 947,516 crowns, two caſes of pearls, a quantity of cocoa, cotton, hides, and other valuable merchandizes.

The ſhips of Denmark, now in the Eaſt Indies, amount to 31 in number. The Aſiatick Company expect five of them from China, and four from India; the Weſt-India Company expect three from Eaſt-India; the Baltick Company two; that of the Canal one; and divers houſes of commerce 16.

During the courſe of the laſt year, the number of veſſels that entered the Tagus was, 357 Portugueſe; 11 Spaniſh; 89 French; 252 Engliſh; 77 Dutch; 80 Swediſh; 30 Daniſh; 3 Ruſſian; 10 Auſtrian; 23 American; 18 Venetian; 12 Raguſians; 6 Pruſſians; 11 Hamburgers; 2 from Bremen; 1 from Genoa; 1 from Dantſic; 1 from Lubec; 1 from Naples; and one from the Morea.

Though the news from abroad has lately been of the pacific kind, yet ſuſpicions have ariſen, as if ſome ſecret enterprize was in view. Two ſquadrons arming, one at Breſt and the other at Cadiz, cannot but excite the jealouſy of other powers; and it is ſaid, a frigate has been placed to obſerve the motions of the one: and the frequent diſpatches from Gibraltar leave no room to doubt that a watchful eye is kept over the other.

EAST INDIA ADVICES.

Letters lately received from the Eaſt Indies deſerve attention: among others, one from Bombay,

Bombay, which, when compared with that from Gov. Haſtings, written from Lucknow (ſee p. 18.) will not appear deſtitute of probability. It is as follows; an event has lately taken place among the Country Powers, which may be productive of conſequences to the Eaſt India Company, of which no man can foretell the iſſue, as it has thrown power into the hands of Mata jee Scindia, a friend of the Engliſh. Hearing that two of the Chiefs, or Princes, under the King of Dehli, had quarrelled, he joined one of them, and it was agreed between him and one Chief, that they ſhould attack the other in the morning; but the evening preceding the intended attack, the Chief, which Scindia had joined, was aſſaſſinated in his tent, of courſe the attack was poſtponed. Scindia had addreſs enough to prevail upon the officers belonging to the aſſaſſinated Chief to continue with him, though it was ſuppoſed that he had been the cauſe of the death; and in a few days he obliged the other party to lay down their arms, and ſurrender to him, by which means he has got poſſeſſion of one of the largeſt countries in the Eaſt, and reduced the King of Delhi to a mere cypher: and ſhould he now take a part againſt the Eaſt India Company, he will be a moſt formidable enemy. Add to the above, the following myſterious advices from India, by the way of France: "We cannot yet rightly underſtand what paſſed in India laſt Autumn. We are aſſured, that Trinquemale is in the poſſeſſion of the French, whoſe ſquadron ſtill anchors in the road of that factory, and that M. de Pennus, menacing the Engliſh forces, has obliged them to retire. The latter, it is ſaid, are gone to Pondicherry, where they have landed their troops, under the orders of General Macartney, who has entered that city, and is ſettled there. He has not made any priſoners, and ſeems to ſhare with Comte de Buſſy the rights of government, and the power of receiving the ſubſidies. M. de Buſſy hath committed no acts of violence, knowing that the greateſt part of the inhabitants are devoted to the Engliſh policy. He hath ſent a frigate to France; and his complaints, having reached the court, have been communicated to the Duke of Dorſet: the Court of London, it is ſaid, have diſavowed the proceedings of a certain Gentleman, and has recalled him, that an enquiry may be made into his conduct." This certain Gentleman is now arrived, and no doubt will explain the above as well as many other myſterious particulars with which the Public has long been amuſed. Nothing, however, has yet tranſpired, but much may be expected.

American Intelligence.

The meeting of Congreſs for the preſent year is at New York, where it is now ſitting, and have under deliberation the appointment of conſuls to ſeveral of the European powers for the advancement of trade, particularly at Genoa, Leghorn, Conſtantinople, Denmark, and Liſbon.

The Hon. J. Atlee, Francis Johnſon, and Arthur Lee, Eſqrs. commiſſioners of the United States for Indian affairs, are returned to Philadelphia, after having effected an honourable peace with the different Indian nations. It is ſaid, they have obtained a very advantageous ceſſion of territory.

The Dutch Conſul, M. Valkham-bt, has made a propoſal to Congreſs, for the eſtabliſhment of a Dutch colony at the *Four Indian Paſs* on the North River, which it is thought will be accepted.

Congreſs reſolved, on the 12th of April, that 700 troops ſhould be raiſed for the term of three years, for the defence of the North-Weſtern frontiers, &c. to be provided for by ſeveral States, in proportion to their ſuppoſed abilities.

Ireland.

From the beſt authority we learn, that the goods and manufactures of this kingdom are received in Portugal on the ſame terms with thoſe of Britain.

On the 8th of June there was a review in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, before General Ld Charlemont, of the City and County corps of Volunteers, ſtrengthened by the junction of ſeveral country corps, in number about 1200. They made a fine appearance, and went through their exerciſe with great exactneſs.

Scotland.

At a meeting of the Merchants Company at Edinburgh, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That the tax upon ſhops was a bad tax; and to requeſt the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates to *inſtruct* their Members to oppoſe it.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, held at the requiſition of ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants, to take into conſideration the bill, lately introduced into parliament, for leſſening the number of Scots judges, it was unanimouſly agreed to write to their Dean (probably Mr. Dundas) to ſtop any farther proceedings upon it, till the faculty ſhould have time to deliberate upon it.

A ſloop from Fifeſhire, loaded with lime-ſhells for Carron, ſunk a few weeks ago in Leith-roads. The lime getting water, ſwelled to ſuch a degree as to burſt the veſſel, and ſhe went down directly. The man and two boys that navigated her were ſaved by a veſſel in ſight.

Neal M'Lean, condemned for uttering forged notes on the Glaſgow arms Bank, was executed there on the fourth of June. He appeared penitent, but to the laſt could not be convinced of the heighnouſneſs of his crime.

A great tumult began on the 4th inſtant at Edinburgh. In the evening, the people got together in croads, on pretence of celebrating his Majeſty's birth-day; but in fact

to ſhew their reſentment to ſome of their fellow-citizens who had offended them. It was quelled, however, with much leſs damage than mobs uſually are in that city.

Country News.

The following article having appeared in Lloyd's Evening Poſt, and from thence having been tranſcribed into the other papers, we are deſired to give the anſwer annexed, from the Kentiſh Gazette of June 15.

"That the moſt wretched arts are made uſe of to evade the payment of taxes, cannot be more ſubſtantially proved than from the following return of livery ſervants made to the Exciſe-Office from the cities of Canterbury and Briſtol for the laſt year. From Canterbury *three*, from Briſtol ſeventy-ſix, making in the whole ſeventy-nine. That two ſuch large cities ſhould contain no more livery ſervants is hardly poſſible; yet, incredible as it appears, a correſpondent aſſerts the above return as a fact. And another correſpondent aſſerts, that the town of Liverpool *pays* but 50l. a year to the land-tax."

Anſwer. "That the moſt wretched arts are made uſe of to evade the payment of taxes," may be moſt true; but if the writer of the above paragraph has no better proof, than what he has ſo *ſubſtantially* advanced on this occaſion, very little credit deſerves to be given to any thing he may pleaſe to aſſert; for we are authoriſed to ſay, that there are not leſs than *ſeventy* livery ſervants returned to the Exciſe-Office from the city of Canterbury. We leave Briſtol to anſwer for herſelf."

On the 16th inſtant, a moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning threw the town of Green-hammerton, in Yorkſhire, and its neighbourhood into the utmoſt conſternation. Its violence exceeded any thing of the kind ever remembered by the oldeſt man living. It began about noon, and for 20 minutes the elements ſeemed to be in a blaze, and the thunder inceſſant and tremendous. The lightning ſhivered a large oak near the town, tearing it up by the roots, and caſting its limbs, ſome half a ton weight, to the diſtance of 20 yards, and others not ſo ponderous to the diſtance of 100 yards. Two women near the place had a miraculous eſcape. A great deal of damage was done in the neighbourhood by the hail-ſtones, ſome of which meaſured an inch and a half in circumference.

On Thurſday the 19th, as Mr. Morton of Gainſborough was walking out, he obſerved in a field ſomething of an immenſe ſize rolling on the ground, and, purſuing it, found it to be a balloon, and attached thereto a large baſket, with nothing in it but a knife and a hat; he therefore concluded that the owner had been daſhed to pieces. It has ſince appeared, however, that Mr. Sadler, the owner, live and well, and ready for another ram-

See p. 481.

A balloon was launched at Norwich in the afternoon on the firſt of June, and a boat attached to it, in which was embarked Mr. Decker, (a Miſs Weller was to have gone, but ſhe was taken ill.) It roſe almoſt perpendicular, took a weſtern courſe towards Yarmouth, and was preſently out of ſight.

At Axminſter revel in Devonſhire, held on the 30th paſt, a man, who had formerly acted as a Merry Andrew, had the preſumption to ſtand twice on his head on one of the battlements of the tower, to the aſtoniſhment of innumerable ſpectators, who having liberally rewarded him, he attempted the ſame a third time, but fell and was daſhed to pieces.

At Norwich a murder was committed, which is in point to the ſuppoſed caſe adduced by Lord Mansfield (ſee p. 398). One Wm. Lantern, a weaver of that town, having quarreled with his wife, ſeized a board from the bed where ſhe lay, and was aiming a blow at her, which the mother-in-law, to ſave her daughter, received, and it killed her on the ſpot. The Coroner's jury ſat upon the body, and brought in their verdict *wilful murder*.

On the 16th inſtant, a moſt dreadful fire broke out at noon-day, in Biggleſwade, Bedfordſhire, by which near one half of the town was reduced to aſhes, and 220 dwelling-houſes, beſides warehouſes, barns, granaries, ſtables, &c. conſumed. More than 400 men, women, and children, were totally deprived of ſuſtenance, and muſt have periſhed, but for the charitable relief of thoſe who eſcaped, and the liberal contributions of the neighbourhood.

The ſame day, and about the ſame hour, a fire broke out at Shepton Monteſcute near Wincanton, which entirely deſtroyed two farm-houſes with all their appurtenances.

Several attempts, it is ſaid, have lately been made to ſet fire to the town of Chatham, merely, it is thought, for an opportunity to plunder.

Domeſtic Occurrences,

omitted in May, or imperfectly ſtated.

May 5.

Mr. Sadler, and a young gentleman of fortune, took their departure in a balloon from Moulſey-hurſt. The machine took a S. E. courſe, ſtrongly impelled by the current of air towards the ſea. They, however, had the good fortune to land near the conflux of the Medway and the Thames, not a mile from the water's edge. The country people, to whom they committed the care of the balloon, while they ſecured the inſtruments they had taken with them for obſervation, ſuddenly quitted their hold, when it took its flight to the Eaſtward, and, as it afterwards appeared, fell in the ſea, a few leagues to the Eaſtward of the Nore, where it was taken up by Capt. John Sherwin of Sunderland, to which port it was carried,

and

and left with the owner of the veſſel; but has ſince been reſtored, and another voyage made with it from Mancheſter to Pontefract, in which Mr. Sadler was ſtill more unfortunate; for there being no perſon near when it deſcended, and not being able to confine it by his own ſtrength, he was dragged by it over trees and hedges; and at length forced to quit it at the utmoſt peril of his life, after which it roſe, and was almoſt inſtantly out of ſight, and he returned to Mancheſter without knowing where to look for it. It was found near Gainſborough. See p. 480.

May 7.

The Archduke Maximilian, of Auſtria, was conſecrated Biſhop of Cologne by the Abp of Treves, aſſiſted by the ſuffragan Bps (ſee p. 372.) of Cologne and Munſter.

May 12.

The Rt. Hon. the E. of Leven, his Majeſty's Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, opened the ſynod with the uſual ſolemnity. The ſermon, on that occaſion, was preached by Dr. Dryſdale, moderator to the laſt General Aſſembly. His Excellency preſented his Majeſty's letter, and warrant for 1000l. and then delivered an elegant ſpeech from the throne; to which a ſuitable return having been made, a committee was appointed to draw up an anſwer to his Majeſty's moſt gracious letter, and the aſſembly adjourned.

May 13.

Mr. Lunardi aſcended, or more properly made a feeble attempt to aſcend, with his balloon, after having excited the curioſity of the Public to a very high degree by the miracles he pretended to perform. A more numerous aſſembly of reſpectable people was hardly ever brought together, nor perhaps was there ever a more contemptible exhibition. Indeed the proceſs of ballooning ſeems at preſent at a ſtand, and to reſt in a rivalſhip among ſhewmen, which of them ſhall bring moſt idle people together, and make the moſt money for themſelves. There appears no ſcientific emulation among them to make diſcoveries; nor have they ſo much as attempted to aſcertain the different properties of the air below and above the clouds, from whence ſome ſalutary effects might poſſibly have been derived. It is not leſs reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that ſome diſorders may be relieved by taking an airing once a day above the clouds, than that others are known to be ſo by change of place from low to high below the clouds; but no ſuch uſe has yet been ſuggeſted. From this cenſure, however, the author of a Treatiſe on Aeroſtatics ſhould be exempted. That gentleman ſeems to have nobler purſuits in view; and as the machine which he is conſtructing is borrowed from nature, much may be expected from his ingenuity.

May 14.

An Edict was publiſhed at Copenhagen, declaring the opening of the NEW NAVIGABLE CANAL, which connects the NORTH SEA with the BALTIC, to all the nations of Europe.

The ancient town of Orlon, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, was conſumed by fire. Nothing now remains but the Convent of Carmelites, that of the Capuchins, and one magazine belonging to the Emperor.

May 17.

An expreſs arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the ſafe arrival of the Sultan man of war, Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes, from the Eaſt Indies.

The Commiſſioners, appointed to ſurvey the new works at Plymouth, arrived at that Port. See p. 319.

May 22.

This morning Mr. Pitt moved, That the ſum of 650,000l. be raiſed by way of lottery. There are to be 50,000 tickets, at 13l. each, prime coſt, and the money to be played for is to be after the rate of 10l. each. Thus the money raiſed is to be 650,000l. and the money to be played for is only 500,000l. Add to this 40s. a ticket for manœuvring in the alley, and the purchaſers will then play 30 to 20 againſt themſelves. Is it poſſible that ſuch a lottery can fill?

At a general Quarterly Court of Proprietors, held at the Eaſt India Houſe, the dividend for the half year from Chriſtmas to Midſummer was declared to be after the rate of 8 *per cent.*

May 23.

Mr. *Pitt*, after the private buſineſs was over, roſe and again moved his fourth Reſolution (ſee p. 400); which was ſtrongly oppoſed by Lord *Beauchamp* as it appeared to his Lordſhip calculated to create diſlike and averſion between the two kingdoms, inſtead of mutual agreement. Did it not, he ſaid, arrogate in the greater iſland a power of legiſlation over the leſſer? And did it not in ſo many words declare, that even in concerns of a commercial kind, if admitted, it would ſtill exerciſe excluſively and abſolutely the power of dictating? How, he added, would the Iriſh coincide with a principle thus derogatory to their recent claims of independence? He concluded with moving an amendment, "That it is highly important to the general intereſts of the Britiſh Empire, that laws for regulating trade and navigation ſhould be the ſame in Great Britain and Ireland." Mr. *Pitt* roſe to remark on the Noble Lord's ingenuity, as every argument he had uſed could have no other poſſible tendency than to excite the jealouſy, and to diſturb the tranquillity of the Iriſh nation. Are theſe, ſaid he, the effects of the Noble Lord's anxiety and friendſhip for both kingdoms, which he has urged with his uſual addreſs! Mr. Pitt called to the recollection of the Noble Lord, that, in all treaties that ever were made, there was ſomething claimed on one ſide to be yielded to on the other. In the preſent caſe, it was impoſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe. There could

could be no degradation whatever in adopting its immunities, by sharing equally those regulations by which the spirit of the whole is supported. He trusted for a liberal construction of every part of the system, from the good sense of a manly and enlightened people.

Several other members pressed his Ldp's objections with great force, and were answered with equal ingenuity. Col. *Fitzpatrick* said, the distinction between internal and external legislation was well understood in Ireland; they were in full possession of the former, and would never be satisfied till they had obtained the latter. The resolution tended to do away the latter, and of course would rouse a spirit of jealousy productive of the most serious consequences. About two in the morning, the question on his Lordship's amendment was put, and negatived by a majority of 158, viz. Ayes 36. Noes 194. The original motion passed without a division, and the House adjourned.

May 24.

Mr. Pitt again brought forward his resolutions for a commercial intercourse with Ireland, which were combated one by one, by a powerful opposition, but without success. This day he had got over the 8th proposition; but at eleven at night, the *ninth* being brought on, and several amendments proposed, it was agreed to report progress, and to sit again.

In the House of Lords, came on the second reading of Capt. Inglis's divorce-bill. Mr. Erskine opened the case, which was, in brief, that, in the year 1770, the captain, late commander of his Majesty's ship Pandora, intermarried with Anne Stewart, daughter of Ch. Stewart, Esq; of Wardour-street; that they cohabited together till the year 1780, when being ordered abroad, he left her at a lodging-house in Gosport, where she soon entered into an unlawful familiarity with Joseph Lancaster, late a midshipman in his Majesty's navy, with whom she lived in open adultery. Mrs. Antrim proved, that Capt. Inglis and his wife lodged with her at Gosport; that just as the captain sailed Mr. Lancaster came to lodge with her; that she soon remarked an improper familiarity between them; that on the 12th day of Mr. Lancaster's coming to lodge with her, they removed to a lodging-house in Portsmouth Common, where they lived as man and wife, and where she took Capt. Inglis's child to them. Ann Atkinson, servant to Mr. Lancaster, proved their sleeping together constantly in the same bed; that her mistress said she had been married before to a Mr. Inglis (father of her little boy), but that he was dead; that one day two men came to the door, and asked if Mrs. Inglis did not live there; her answer was, that her mistress's name had been Inglis. They said, that was all the same, and rushed by her; the one knocked at the parlour door, and the other went into the kitchen, whither her mistress soon came and exclaimed, "Where did you come from! I thought you was dead." This she understood to be Capt. Inglis, and the other to be Mrs. Inglis's brother. The fact being thus established, the marriage proved, and a divorce from bed and board produced, nothing remained but the award of the House of Lords to enable the Captain to marry again; which he has since obtained.

This evening Mrs. Bellamy had a benefit at Drury-lane theatre, which was much encouraged. The play was Braganza; and Mrs. Yates made her appearance in the character of the Dutchess. It was expected that she would have spoken the occasional prologue; but she only spoke a few words, and left her tears to express her gratitude. See pp. 449, 476.

The London Gazette, of this day, announces the marriage of Donna Marianna Victoria, Princess of Portugal, with the Infant Don Gabriel of Spain. The contract of marriage was signed, at the palace of Mossa Senhora de Ajuda, on the 12th of April; and in the afternoon the marriage ceremony was performed by the Patriarch of Lisbon. At night there were fire-works; and a serenada at court, to which the foreign ministers were invited. Next day the foreign ministers were admitted to pay their compliments to her Most Faithful Majesty and the Royal family, and separately to the Portuguese Infanta. The entertainments on this occasion, which lasted for three days, were splendid, and the illuminations grand beyond description. Several promotions took place; and the Condessa de Luminares was appointed to attend the Spanish Princess on her arrival. See April Mag. p. 311.

On the 8th of May, the Spanish Infanta arrived at Villa Viciosa; and the afternoon of the same day the exchange of the new-married Princess (see p. 311.) took place. On the 11th in the afternoon, the Portuguese Infanta Donna Marianna Victoria set out from Villa Viciosa on her journey to Spain, and on the 23d arrived at *Aranjuez*.

May 25.

The committee on Irish affairs was resumed; and a variety of amendments were proposed and rejected. Mr. *Eden*, upon an amendment he offered to the 12th article, divided the house, but was negatived 84 to 15.

Mr. *Pelham*, on the 14th Resolution, proposed an amendment, and likewise divided the House, with the like ill success, 85 to 20.

Mr. *Fox*, to the 15th, offered an amendment, and divided the House. Negatived, 75 to 17.

Lord *North*, to the 16th, offered an amendment, by substituting the word *equal* in the room of *effectual*, which was agreed to; and it being near one in the morning, the further consideration of the remaining Articles were referred to the next day.

May

May 26.

The conſideration of the remaining Reſolutions was reſumed. The Articles were read. Several Gentlemen ſpoke. Several amendments were propoſed and rejected; and the ſubject being in a great meaſure exhauſted, about 12 at night,

Mr. *Pitt* thinking it neceſſary to adopt ſome hints that had been thrown out by the Gentlemen in oppoſition, the Committee was diſſolved, and the Houſe reſumed, *pro forma*, to receive the report of the Propoſitions in order to re-commit them: this done, a converſation took place among the acting Members, the amendments were made, and the buſineſs for the night concluded. The report was ordered to be printed, and taken into conſideration on Monday.

Prince Edward arrived at Stadt, in perfect health.

May 27.

The Houſe came to a reſolution to repeal the late Game Act; and, in lieu of the Duties therein granted,

Reſolved, That every perſon in Great Britain, who ſports with dog, gun, or net, or other engine, for the deſtruction of game (not acting as a game-keeper), ſhall previouſly deliver in his name, and place of abode, to the Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff, annually, to take out a certificate thereof, which certificate ſhall be charged with a duty of 2 l. 2 s.

Game-keepers in like manner to take out deputations, but charged with half a guinea only, inſtead of 2 guineas—This bill has been repreſented as placing unqualified perſons in a much worſe ſituation than they were before; for, inſtead of extending their privileges, it narrows them. The laſt act diſqualified gentlemen who were qualified by law to kill game, unleſs they paid two guineas annually for being qualified. This bill ſubjects unqualified perſons, after they have taken out their certificates, to much heavier penalties than perſons who have no certificates, and grants no new privileges, other than *ſporting* with dog, gun, &c. to thoſe who pay their money.

The ſkeleton of a boy of about 14 was found buried in a ditch at Taſkburgh, in Norfolk, ſuppoſed to have been murdered. His father, Richard Nobbs, a Brick-maker, has ſince been found hanging in a wood near the ſame place, ſuſpected of being the murderer.

May 30.

The order of the day being read, the report on the Iriſh Propoſitions was brought forward.

Mr. *Pitt* wiſhed to know how the matter was to be debated, in order to ſave time.

Mr. *Minchin* ſaid, he found himſelf peculiarly circumſtanced. What property he had was nearly divided between the two countries, and he was equally a friend to both. Indeed, no man, he ſaid, could be a friend to the one, who was not a friend to both. He profeſſed himſelf not fully ſatisfied in his mind as to the probable operation of the propoſitions, and he believed many other gentlemen were equally at a loſs; he would therefore move, that the words, *now received*, be omitted; and that *this day three months* be inſerted in their ſtead.

This was ſtrongly contended for by oppoſition; but negatived 87 againſt 43. It was then agreed that the Reſolutions be reported ſpecifically—thus they came to be argued over-again; and the powers of elocution were never more forcibly exerted upon any occaſion than in this night's debate. Miniſters were, in a manner, compelled to admit amendments by mere ſtrength of argument, and not a few were admitted. At half after four the debate ended, when the Houſe came to the following Reſolutions:

1. That the Reſolutions be communicated to the Lords, and their concurrence requeſted.

2. That a conference with the Lords be deſired.

3. That the Marquis of Graham do go to the Lords, and deſire their conference.

May 31.

The Committee appointed to manage the conference with the Lords repaired to the Painted Chamber; and being ranged on one ſide of the table, and the Lords on the other; the former ſtanding uncovered, the latter ſitting with their hats on;

Mr. *Pitt* acquainted their Lordſhips, that the Houſe of Commons had taken into conſideration ſo much of his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament, on the 28th of January laſt, as relates to the adjuſtment of the commerical intercourſe with Ireland; and had come to twenty Reſolutions, which he had the honour to preſent to their Lordſhips, with a copy of the evidence, &c.

Lord Preſident received the papers, and each party bowed, which concluded the conference.—Thus ended the matter in the Commons Houſe for the preſent.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley, Eſq; alderman of Portſoken Ward, ſurrendered the ſame, and accepted the Ward of Bridge Without, purſuant to the act of Common Council in that behalf. By the death of Alderman Alſop (ſee p. 406), he becomes father of the City.

In this evening's Gazette, the Addreſs of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland is inſerted (ſee p. 481). They accept his Majeſty's donation of 1000 l. with gratitude; and they promiſe to apply it in ſuch a manner as may moſt effectually promote the pious and benevolent purpoſes of the Royal donor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

This day John Adams, eſq. miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States of Ame-

rica, had a private audience of his majeſty, to deliver his credentials.

This day Col. Smith (late aid-de-camp to Gen. Waſhington) arrived, in character of ſecretary to his excellency John Adams, eſq. ambaſſador and plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of Great-Britain.

The ten following malefactors were executed over againſt the debtors' door in the Old Bailey; a horrid ſpectacle, highly diſgraceful to the police of one of the firſt cities in Europe; *viz.* Tho. Bateman, for aſſaulting Hanna Smith in the open ſtreets, and robbing her of a gold locket; John Hughes, for a crime of a ſimilar nature; James Haywood, for a burglary in Whitechapel; Wm. Harding, for a burglary in the houſe of Robert Snow, eſq. and ſtealing a great quantity of plate; Tho. Scott, for robbing Wm. Thompſon on the Whitechapel road; Patrick Daley, for ſtealing iron in bars out of a barge on the river; Henry Wood, for robbing Humphry Stokes on the highway; George Mawley, for eſcaping a ſecond time from the hulks; Geo. Ward and Tho. Conner, for aſſaulting Alice Welden on the highway. They all behaved decently.

Friday 3.

A grand muſical concert, from Handel's Works, was performed in Weſtminſter Abbey to a moſt brilliant audience of more than 2000 perſons, many of them of the higheſt rank, and patronized by the royal family. The inſtrumental performers amounted to 600.

Benjamin Hammet, eſq. banker, was choſen alderman of Portſoken Ward.

This day Sir Edward Vernon, Major Money, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Lockwood, took their departure in a balloon from Tottenham-court road about one o'clock, and about four were ſet down near Higham Farm, in Eſſex, where Mr. Blake jumped out. The balloon was no ſooner lightened than it was again loſt in the clouds; and, after having ſailed about 36 miles farther, the voyagers opened the valve, and came down on a heath near Colcheſter. Major Money and Mr. Blake, in their way to London, dined with Lord Orford at High Beach, on Epping Foreſt, where they found Mr. Pilatre de Roſier and his friend already ſeated.

The ſame day Col. Thornton mounted in another balloon from South Lambeth, and taking a dog with him by way of experiment, precipitated him in a *parachute*, a ſort of umbrella, which deſcended to the earth with great velocity, and broke the poor dog's bones to pieces. Mr. Blanchard afterwards aſcended in the ſame balloon (the colonel's weight being found too heavy for it), and took a cat with him, which he likewiſe threw out in a like vehicle, which deſcended gradually, and lighted on a tree, where the cat has ſince been found, incloſed in a net. He himſelf deſcended near Woolwich.

Saturday 4

Being the anniverſary of his majeſty's birth-day, when he entered into the 48th year of his age, the ſame was obſerved with more than ordinary magnificence. The uſual ſolemnities were attended to; and the Ode, ſee p. 473, performed with good effect. The drawing-room, in point of ſplendor, never appeared with more brilliancy.

Monday 6.

The diſturbances which have for ſome time paſt prevailed among the ſailors in Sunderland (ſee p. 397) were completely ſettled, and upwards of 300 ſail of ſhips have lately ſailed from that port.

The muſical commemoration at Weſtminſter Abbey was again repreſented. It conſiſted of a ſelection of Handel's miſcellaneous pieces. The performers were the ſame as in the laſt concert, and the compoſition was admirably correct in all its parts. Their majeſties countenanced this performance likewiſe with their preſence.

Wedneſday 8.

In the committee of ways and means, Ld. *Surry*, in the room of the tax on maid-ſervants, which he utterly diſliked, propoſed, 1. a tax of 1s. for leave to wear ſilk ſtockings. This, he ſaid, would produce 70,000l. 2. A ſimilar licence for wearing hair-powder, which, he ſaid, would produce about the ſame ſum, 70,000l. And, 3. a licence to wear watches; to married men 2s. 6d.—to batchelors 1s. 6d. more. Theſe taxes, though they were negatived, will probably, like his lordſhip's tax on running horſes (ſee vol. LIV. p. 859) be all hereafter adopted.

As ſoon as the Houſe had got rid of his Lordſhip's taxes;

Mr. *Pitt* roſe, and propoſed his taxes on Batchelors and Attornies.

This day the ſacred Oratorio of the Meſſiah, the moſt ſubſime of all Handel's compoſitions, was performed as the entertainment of the *third day* of the muſical feſtival, in an orcheſtra, conſiſting of more than 600 muſicians. The performance was ſo exquiſitely correct, that it was heard by their Majeſties, and all preſent, with the moſt rapturous attention.

Thurſday 9.

John Adams, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had a private audience of her Majeſty.

Friday 10.

Mr. *Pitt* delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating, that in 1767 his Majeſty ſettled an annuity of 9000l. a year as a proviſion in part, for the honourable ſupport of his dearly beloved brother the Duke of Glouceſter, payable out of the 4 per cent. duties in Barbados, and the Leeward Iſlands; but that fund not being ſufficient for the regular payment of the ſaid annuity, &c. recommends the conſideration thereof to the Houſe.

His Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry arrived at the Queen's Palace from Hanover,

Hanover, and was moſt affectionately received by their Majeſties.

This evening was celebrated Carlton-houſe *Fête*, when more than 400 of the firſt nobility and perſons of diſtinction were entertained in a ſtyle never before known in this kingdom. Lord and Lady Southampton were left to receive the company, while the Prince went to Buckingham-houſe to welcome his favourite brother Prince William, and to invite him to be a partaker in the entertainment. A little before twelve the Prince returned, made his apology, and expreſſed his concern that he could not ſucceed.

Wedneſday 22.

Was celebrated in the theatre, at Oxford, Lord Crewe's Anniverſary Commemoration of founders and benefactors to the Univerſity; during which ceremony the honorary degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on Lord Wycombe, eldeſt ſon of the Marquis of Landſdown; to which he was preſented by the Rev. Mr. Sawkins, ſtudent of Chriſt Church. The Degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred, by Diploma, on the Rev. Mr. Hornſby, Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy; and Dr. Ayrton, of Cambridge, Doctor in Muſick, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The Commemoration Speech on this occaſion was ſpoken by the Poetry Profeſſor; after which the Engliſh Eſſay on *Dramatic Compoſition*, and the Latin Verſes on the *Deſtruction of Rome by the Goths*, to which the Chancellor's Prizes had been previouſly adjudged, was recited: the former by Mr. Blackſtone, Fellow of New College; the latter by Mr. Benwell, ſcholar of Trinity.

Thurſday 23.

Was held the annual Meeting of the Preſident and Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary; when a Sermon ſuited to the ſolemnity, was preached at St. Mary's church by the Rev. Dr. Jackſon, Dean of Chriſt Church.—In the courſe of the choir ſervice were introduced Hall and Hine's Te Deum and Jubilate; the Old Hundredth Pſalm, with accompanyments, by the late Dr. Hayes, and an anthem compoſed for the Charity by Dr. Philip Hayes, Profeſſor of Muſick in this Univerſity.—After the Sermon a Collection was made at the Church, amounting to 145l. 4s 6d.

The Governors afterwards dined together at the Star Inn, when Oldfield Bowes, eſq. of North Aſton, and John Fane, eſq. of Wormſley, were appointed ſtewards for the enſuing year.

The Solicitor General moved for leave to bring in a bill, for the better ſecuring the peace of the city of London and Weſtminſter, and the borough of Southwark. The outline of his plan is, to divide the metropolis and its neighbourhood into nine diviſions, each diviſion to have an eſtabliſhed officer; one Magiſtrate conſtantly to attend, with two others at his call; three Commiſſioners to ſuperintend all the reſt, in whoſe hands the whole power of the police to be concentrated. Each diviſion to have a patrole of 25; 12, with a leader, to do duty nightly; the nightly watch to be new modelled; the periods of gaol-delivery to be ſhortened from ſix weeks to one week; Barriſters of ten years ſtanding, being Juſtices, to try offenders (except for treaſon or murder); deſtitute and friendly boys to be recommended to the Marine Society, &c. This plan, ſo far as it goes, ſeems to be well enough digeſted for the *detection* and *puniſhment* of rogues in the metropolis. But no means is provided for *prevention*. Till ſome mode of employing rogues is deviſed, all other modes are only traps to haſten them to the gallows. What are rogues to do? no honeſt man will employ them; no honeſt ſervant, knowingly, will aſſociate with them, and, if they do, they ſoon will be corrupted.—Drive them from the metropolis, and no traveller will be ſafe; no farm or lone houſe in the country will eſcape robbery. Render them deſperate, and they will murder; they are already cruel: the Solicitor General owns, that Patroles have been productive of a new ſpecies of robbery called the *Ruſh*; that is, a number of villains aſſemble at the door of a houſe, and as ſoon as opened *ruſh* in, bind the family, and plunder the houſe. The above plan is therefore rather calculated for *patronage* than *prevention*, as all employers are to be paid by the public, and the reward for felons, in part, is to ceaſe. It begins at the wrong end, viz. Firſt, eſtabliſh in every County Houſes of Induſtry. The ſame in each of the above diviſions. Confine proſtitutes to certain places of public notoriety, and place them under proper regulations. Enforce the laws againſt Sabbath-breaking. Empower and oblige beadles to apprehend all vagrant and idle boys and girls, and paſs them to their reſpective pariſhes. Puniſh parents who abandon their children. Put a ſtop to tippling in ſermon-time. Eſtabliſh Sunday-ſchools in every pariſh, and encourage children to attend them. Theſe regulations will lay a foundation for future reformation. And for the preſent; pitch upon ſome pleaſant, fruitful, and deſolate iſland, of which there are many, for the baniſhment of the abandoned. Furniſh them with proviſions for ſix or eight months, in proportion to the numbers you tranſport, and with tools and inſtruments for building and cultivation; and eſtabliſh a government among them for their own preſervation.

Sunday 26.

A murder, attended with moſt uncommon circumſtances of barbarity, was perpetrated in Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place Mr. Orrell, an attorney in that ſtreet, and his wife, went out at three o'clock, leaving their ſervant-maid in the houſe. They returned within the hour, when the ſervant not anſwering

ſwering the door, they concluded that ſhe had ſtepped out; and they went away again for a ſhort time. Upon their ſecond return, the ſame difficulty occurring, it was determined to enter the back part of the houſe, by getting over a wall; when the girl was diſcovered upon the kitchen-floor, weltering in her blood, a moſt horrid ſpectacle. From the various marks of violence, ſhe muſt have made a ſtrong reſiſtance. Her head appeared to have been ſtruck at with a poker; her throat effectually cut through the wind-pipe; two fingers nearly cut off; a deep gaſh on one breaſt, and otherways dreadfully mangled. She was yet alive, and made ſigns, but was unable to ſpeak; and was conveyed to the Middleſex Hoſpital, where ſhe expired about one in the morning. The houſe was found to be robbed of ſpoons, and ſome other plate; and the ſuſpicion falls upon a man who had viſited the girl as a ſweetheart on two or three preceding Sundays.

Monday 27.

At a Court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, preſent the Lord Mayor, Recorder, the Aldermen Townſend, Wilkes, Halifax, Lewes, Plomer, Peckham, Salisbury, Wright, Kitchin, Gill, Pickett, Watſon, Skinner, Curtis, Hammet; Boydell and Hopkins, Sheriffs.

The Lord Mayor laid before the court a copy of a bill, intituled, "An Act for the further prevention of crimes, and for the more ſpeedy detection and puniſhment of offenders againſt the peace, in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, the borough of Southwark, and certain parts adjacent to them." Whereupon the court

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the opinion of this court, that the bill now read appears founded upon principles the moſt arbitrary and dangerous, and that the proviſions of it, if paſſed into a law, would be injurious to the regular and legal adminiſtration of juſtice, and utterly ſubverſive not only to the charter rights of the City of London, but to the conſtitutional liberties of all his Majeſty's ſubjects, who ſhall be ſo unfortunate as to be included within its juriſdiction:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the duty of this Court, both to the City of London, and the public at large, by every legal means, and with their moſt zealous exertions, to oppoſe a meaſure ſo dangerous and alarming:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Court do now reſolve itſelf into a committee forthwith, to prepare a petition to the Houſe of Commons againſt the ſaid bill:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Lord Mayor be requeſted to call a court of Common Council for Thurſday next, in order to take their ſenſe upon the dangerous ſituation into which the rights of the City of London and the liberties of the kingdom are brought, by ſuch a meaſure being propoſed in Parliament, and that the cauſe thereof be ſpecially inſerted in the ſummons.

Thurſday 30.

The Court of Common Council met on the buſineſs referred to them as above, but too late for us to report.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1785.	HOME.	OXFORD.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND	NORTHERN	WESTERN
	E. Mansfield B. Eyre.	L. Loughbo' B. Hotham.	C B Skynner J. Athhurſt.	J. Gould. J. Willes.	J. Nares. J. Heath.	B. Perryn. J. Buller.
Mond. July 4	Hertford	Abingdon	Buckingh.			
Tueſday 5				Northampt.		Wincheſter
Wedneſ. 6	Chelmsford	Oxford				
Thurſday 7			Bedford			
Friday 8				Okeham		
Saturday 9		Worc & City	Huntingdon	Linc. & City	York & City	Southa. & Sal
Monday 11	Maidſtone		Cambridge			
Wedneſd. 13		Glou. & City				
Thurſday 14			Bury St. Edm.	Nort & Town		Dorcheſter
Saturday 16		Monmouth		Derby		
Monday 18	Lewes		Norw. & City			Exon & City
Tueſday 19		Hereford			Dnrham	
Wedneſd. 20	Croydon			Leic. & Bor.		
Saturday 23		Shrewſbury		Cov. & War.	Newc. & Tow	
Monday 25						Bodmin
Wedneſd. 27		Stafford				
Friday 29					Carliſle	
Saturday 30						Bridgewater
Wed. Aug. 3					Appleby	
Thurſday 4						Briſtol
Saturday 6					Lancaſter	

MR. URBAN, *Leiceſter, May* 5.

I SEND you the pariſh regiſters and poors' levies in Leiceſter for 1784.

W. BICKERSTAFFE.

St. Mary's.

There is a General Infirmary within the precincts of this pariſh.

Baptiſms.		Burials.	
Males	41	Males	49
Females	47	Females	62
	88		111
Decreaſed	6	Decreaſed	7
Deduct, for the Infirmary interments, from the above	-	-	15
Decreaſed	-	-	9
Marriages	-	-	36
Increaſed	-	-	11

For the year, poors' rates 3s. 1d. in the pound.

Much field.

St. Margaret's.

Baptiſms.		Burials.	
Males	54	Males	35
Females	44	Females	38
	98		73
Decreaſed	9	Decreaſed	24
Marriages	-	-	32
Increaſed	-	-	1

For the year, poors' rates 2d. 8d. in the pound.

St. Leonard's.

A pro tempore appendage to St. Margaret's, having neither church nor chapel, but a burying-ground.

Baptiſms.		Burials.	
Males	3	Males	3
Females	5	Females	5
	8		8
Decreaſed	5	Increaſed	3
Marriages	-	-	4
Increaſed	-	-	1

For the year, poors' rates 8s. d. in the pound.

Field.

St. Martin's.

Baptiſms.		Burials.	
Males	52	Males	39
Females	35	Females	38
	87		74
Decreaſed	3	Decreaſed	2
Marriages	-	-	33
Increaſed	-	-	1

For the year, poors' rates 3s. 9d. in the pound.

No Field.

The poor are ſaid to charge this pariſh with £. 100 per annum.

All Saints.

Baptiſms.		Burials.	
Males	40	Males	35
Females	34	Females	36
	74		71
Increaſed	12	Increaſed	6
Marriages	-	-	25
Increaſed	-	-	6

N.B. Eight Perſons, each above 80, died within ſeven weeks, towards the cloſe of the year.

For the year, poors' rates, 5s. 9d. in the pound.

No field.

St. Nicholas's.

Baptiſms.		Burials.	
Males	16	Males	12
Females	8	Females	11
	24		23
Increaſed	8	Increaſed	10
Marriages	-	-	6
Decreaſed	-	-	5

For the year, poors' rates 5s. in the pound.

No field.

Trinity Hoſpital.

Deaths, 4 men, and 3 women.

Methodiſts are included in the eſtabliſhed church.

The Preſbytery.

Baptiſms.		Burials.	
Males	5	Males	9
Females	6	Females	13
	11		22
Decreaſed	13	Increaſed	8

The regiſters of the other *Diſſenters* are compriſed as under.

Births.		Burials.	
Males	5	Males	6
Females	4	Females	13
	9		19
Decreaſed	4	Increaſed	10

P. S. As landlords have greatly advanced their rents, taxes and levies ſit eaſier on them than on the labourer and manufacturer, who have no advance, but rather abatement, in wages, though proviſions have doubled the price they took a few years ago, even in this plentiful ſeaſon, to anſwer the exorbitant value of land.

I know of a lordſhip, not far from Leiceſter, which from 700l. is improved to 2100l. per annum, whereby the tenants are greatly diſtreſſed with no proſpect of redreſs.

Hear a brief for the country; it ever alleges rack rents and a numerous poor. I believe, when Religion retires, Oppreſſion ſucceeds. The Engliſh ſhould conſider, that an oppreſſive gentry in Denmark forced the free populace to take refuge, and ſeek redreſs, in arbitrary monarchy. W. B.

MR. URBAN, *Canterbury, April* 19.

THE Meteorological Account which has lately appeared in the papers relating to the greateſt degrees of cold in the ſeveral winters for ten years paſt, ſaid to be taken, with Reaumur's Thermometer, at the Royal Obſervatory

ſervatory at Breſlaw, although curious in itſelf, will, I preſume, convey little inſormation to the generality of your readers, without at the ſame time acquainting them with a circumſtance not therein mentioned; that is, the difference between the ſcales of Reaumur's and Fahrenheit's thermometers; the former being hardly known, but the latter univerſally made uſe of in England.

The ſcales of both theſe inſtruments are conſtructed by taking the ſame fixed points, or two different degrees of heat, by means of freezing and boiling water; but the intermediate ſpace between thoſe points being divided into a greater number of parts in one than the other; and the zero, or cypher, from which the degrees are numbered, as well upwards as downwards, being placed at different parts of the ſcale in reſpect to the fixed points beforementioned, render them totally different from each other.

The zero of Reaumur's ſcale is placed at the freezing point, and the degrees numbered upwards to 80 only, before they reach the boiling heat; in Fahrenheit's, zero is placed 32 degrees below the freezing point, the numbers aſcending to 212, the degree of boiling heat on that ſcale; in either of them the degrees are numbered from zero downward, as far as there may be occaſion for them.

Taking it therefore for granted, that the beforementioned obſervations were made with ſuch a mercurial thermometer of Reaumur's, as is now in common uſe on the continent, the degrees of cold compared with Fahrenheit's will be nearly as under.

Greateſt deg. of cold in the years	Reaumur's T. below zero.	Fahrenheit's T. below zero.
1776	21°	15¼°
1777	17	6¼
1778	16	4
1779	18¼	10
1780	16½	5
1781	17	6¼
1782	17	6¼
1783	19½	12¼
1784	17	6¼
Feb. 28, 1785	24	23
Same day at Peterſb.	30	35

Canterbury, April 19. J. S.

P. 407. Dr. Decarel's publications ſhall be enumerated in our next; ſuch of them as relate to Engliſh Antiquities may be ſeen on our wrapper.

Births.

LATELY, the lady of Randolph Marriott, eſq. at Leaſes, near Bedal, Yorkſh. a dau.

June 4. Lady Mahon, a ſon.

6. Lady Hereford, a dau.

10. Lady Maitland, a ſon.

Lady of Thomas Boothby Perkins, eſq. a ſon.

Marriages.

IN Edinburgh, Sir James Naſmyth, to Miſs Eleonora Murray.

Hon. Fred. Robinſon, brother to Lord Grantham, and M.P. for Ripon, to Miſs Harris, ſiſter to Sir James H. ambaſſador at the Hague.

At Sparſhall, Berks, Lieut. Gen. Joſeph Gabbet, colonel of the 66th reg. of foot, to Mrs. Richmond, heireſs of the late Seymour R. eſq.

May 10. At Liſbon, the hon. Robert Walpole, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal, to Miſs Stert, dau. of Richard S. eſq. merchant, of Liſbon.

26. Thomas Garforth, eſq. ſon of John Baynes G. eſq. of Steeton hall, near Craven, to Miſs Graham, only dau. of the late rev. Dr. G. and ſiſter to the preſent Sir James G. bart. of Netherby, co. Cumberl.

30. Peter Nugent, eſq. of Donore, to Mrs. Hodges, dau. of the late Sir James H.

June 1. At St. Clement Danes, aged 85, Mr. John Hopkins, of Millbank-ſtr. Weſtm. ſenior officer of his majeſty's palace-court, to Mrs. Mary Johnſon, a widow lady, of Carey-ſtreet, aged 90.

At Danby, co. York, Capt. John Pierſon, of Whitby, to Miſs Polly Agar, of Fruip.

2. John Oſborne, eſq. of Melchet Park, co. Hants, to Miſs A'deane, dau. of Gen. A. M.P. for Camb.

Michael Bourke, eſq. of Compton-ſtreet, Soho, to Miſs Sherratt, ſiſter to Sir Nicholas Nugent.

4. At Kenſington, Edward Knatchbull, eſq. only ſon of Sir Edw. K. bart. of Merſham Hatch, Kent, to Miſs Frances Graham, 2d dau. of Gov. Graham.

7. Matthew Goſſet, jun. eſq. viſcount of the iſland of Jerſey, to Miſs Mary Lys.

Rev. Mr. Foley, Rector of Chriſt Church, Middleſex, to Miſs Morres, of Windſor.

9. Sir James Graham, bart. of Netherby, co. Cumberland, to the right hon. Lady Catherine Stewart, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

13. John Cologan, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Fitzgerald.

14. Hon. Richard Howard, ſecretary to her majeſty, and brother to the Earl of Effingham, to Miſs March, dau. of John M. eſq. of Horſley Park, Huntingdonſh.

20. By ſpecial licence, Clem. Sam. Strong, eſq. of Pancras-lane, to Miſs Streatfeild, eldeſt dau. of Rob. S. eſq. of Budge-row, and niece of Tho. S. eſq. of Stoke Newington.

24. At St. James's, Weſtminſter, by the rev. George Turnor, Thomas Whichcote, eſq. of Harpſwell, co. Linc. only ſon of Sir Chr. W. bart. to Miſs Diana Turnor, third dau. of Edmund T. eſq. of Panton-houſe, co. Linc.

28. Sir W. A. Cunyngham, bart. M.P. for Linlithgowſhire, to Miſs Udney.

Deaths.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at St. Helena, Lieut. Gov. Maj. Gen. Græme.

In the Eaſt Indies, M. de Buſſy, governor of Pondicherry.

Capt. Arthur, of the Major Eaſt Indiaman. Having loſt his ſhip by fire while ſhe lay at her moorings in Bengal river, he was coming home paſſenger in the Southampton Eaſt Indiaman, when he was ſeiſed upon the voyage with a violent fit of the gout, which fell upon his ſtomach, and carried him off about a fortnight before the ſhip arrived.

At Paris, l'Abbé Milot, author of ſeveral uſeful abridgements of hiſtory, hiſtories of France and England, elements of general hiſtory, political memoirs, and literary hiſtory of the Troubadours. He is ſucceeded in the French academy by Abbé Morellet.

Rev. Mr. Ramſay, rector of Buſhy, Herts.

At Milan, Father Frin.

At Leyden, the great Valkenaer.

George John Cooke, eſq. colonel of the weſt reg. of Middx. militia.

At York, Mrs. Howarth, relict of Col. H. and ſiſter to Gen. Baugh, commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in Ireland.

At Helleſchau, in Moravia, Thomas Kaſpruck, weaver, in his 118th year. He never had any ill neſs in the courſe of that long life; and till the day of his death he retained the uſe of his ſenſes. He continued to work at his trade till his 114th year.

Aged 80, John Williams, eſq. of Nevis, ſon of Col. W. of St. Kitt's. He was the oldeſt planter in the old ſugar iſlands, and had been ſenior member of the council above 40 years.

May 16. At Magheratempany, near Ballynahinch, in the county of Down, aged 118, Mary M'Donnell. She was born in the iſle of Sky, in Scotland, which place ſhe left in the year 1683, and reſided ever ſince in Down. Laſt year ſhe walked to Moira, 14 miles, in one day, to ſee her landlord; and in the year 1783 reaped her ridge of corn as well as the youngeſt people in the country. When ſhe was at Moira, ſhe had all her ſenſes perfect, except a little weakneſs in her eyes, and ſeemed ſtrong, healthy, and active.

May . . Suddenly, by a fall from a horſe, in his 20th year, at Sebergham, in Cumberland, (where he was upon a viſit to his uncle and relations,) Mr. James Robſon, ſon of Mr. R. bookſeller, in New Bond-ſtr. His many virtuous and amiable qualities render his loſs (eſpecially by ſuch a melancholy accident) moſt grievous and diſtreſſing to his friends and connections.—Mr. Jerningham has written the following elegant epitaph on the occaſion:

To mark the hapleſs youth's diſaſtrous doom,
The ſorrow-wedded Father rears the tomb;
On which a Mother wiſhes to expreſs
The mingled pride, that ſwells with her diſtreſs;
For He was all Affection could deſire——
All, Duty aſk'd—All, Friendſhip could require!
Simplicity was His, and ſtrength of mind,
With every milder excellence combin'd.
While Virtue, eager to compleat the whole,
Diffus'd her magic colouring o'er the ſoul.

24. At Boroughbridge, Andrew Wilkinſon, eſq. a captain in the navy.

At Windleſton, Miſs Caroline Eden, dau. of Sir John E. bart.

At Briſtol, where ſhe had lately opened a boarding-ſchool for young ladies, the wife of Mr. Bowring.—A ſingular inſtance of fatality, worthy of recital, has in a ſhort ſpace of time attended the family of Mr. B.—he had a ſon died April 12 laſt; May 13 his father died; the 24th of May his wife died, as above mentioned; and May 29 terminated his mother's exiſtence.

In his 80th year, rev. Jacob Wragge, formerly Fellow of Emanuel college, Camb. and late Rector of North Cadbury, co. Somerſet.

25. In the Stable-yard, St. James's, in the 79th year of his age, the right hon. Francis Godolphin, lord Godolphin, governor of the Scilly iſlands. He married firſt in February, 1734, Barbara, da. of Wm. earl of Portland; which lady dying without iſſue in 1736, he married ſecondly, May 28, 1748, Anne, da. of John Earl Fitzwilliam, and dying without iſſue, the title is extinct; but his eſtate will be divided between the marq. of Carmarthen and Rob. Godolphin Owen, eſq. He was the youngeſt ſon of Dr. Henry G. provoſt of Eton, and dean of St. Paul's. He is ſaid to have died worth a million in ready ſpecie. About five years ago, his lordſhip, having received 15,000l. dividend on bank and other ſecurities, and returned with it to his country ſeat, on going to his cheſt the next morning found he had been robbed of the whole ſum. Proper ſteps were immediately taken, and the delinquent diſcovered, but, for particular reaſons, the matter was huſhed up, and carefully concealed till within theſe few days, when his lordſhip's executors, in looking over ſome papers, diſcovered a letter which ſerved to elucidate the whole tranſaction! but whether it will be made public remains a matter of uncertainty.

Gideon Dupont, eſq. of Charleſtown, merchant.

27. Aged 76, Mr. James Hewitt, of Little Carter-lane.

28. Richard Lowe, eſq. banker. Among the ſingularities of the world, few have occurred more extraordinary than ſome circumſtances in the death and will of this gentleman. Though his eldeſt daughter was eſteemed the favourite, he has omitted her entirely in his will, leaving only 2000l. each to her younger children, in caſe ſhe ſhould have any. To his wife he has bequeathed 1000l. with the ſame ſum annually; and to his youngeſt daughter, of whom he took little notice during his life, the bulk of his fortune, provided ſhe agrees to marry any one of four gentlemen whom he has named, who is to change his name for that of Lowe. If ſhe

fail

faile in this, ſhe is to have only 10,000l. and the reſidue of his property devolves to a diſtant relation.

30. Mrs. Blake, wife of Mr. B. proctor, in Doctors Commons.

June 1. At Bath, Richard Shadwell, eſq. formerly chief clerk in the Secretary of State's office.

2. Mrs. Dickins, wife of Francis D. eſq. of Enfield-chace ſide, and daughter of the late Mr. Aſley, bookſeller, in St. Paul's church-yard.

5. At Rocheſter, William Hammond, eſq. many years maſter attendant of Chatham dock-yard, but lately ſuperannuated.

6. Mrs. Law, wife of Mr. Henry L. Hamburgh merchant.

Rev. James Rawes, B.D. of Chedworth, co. Glouc and late Fellow of Queen's coll. Oxf.

At Bath, Mr ... Street, ſon of the late Mayor of that city, who had been interred but a few days before, was thrown from his whiſkey, and killed on the ſpot; and his brother, who was with him, had his arm broke, and was otherwiſe much hurt. A ſiſter of theſe gentlemen was burnt to death a few years ago, and an elder ſon diſappeared about twenty years ſince, and has never been heard of.

7. At Broughton, co. Stafford, the lady of the rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. She has left eight ſons and five daughters.

At Euſton-caſtle, near Towceſter, the right hon. George Fermor, Earl of Pomfret: he is ſucceeded in the title by his eldeſt ſon George Lord Leominſter.

8. At Edgware, Mrs. Caroline Linton, ſempſtreſs to his preſent Majeſty when Prince of Wales.

Aged 31, the rev. Thomas Carey Leech, Fellow of Exeter coll. Oxf.

10. At Kenſington, aged 85, Mr. Benjamin Harvey. He went to Kenſington, in a dangerous ſtate of health, in the year 1720, and reſided there, much reſpected, to the day of his death. His character will beſt appear in the following epitaph written to his memory by his learned friend E——d B——y G——e, eſq. of Kenſington.

"Through winter's evening, from the morn of youth,
His deed was virtue, and his word was truth.
Alike that morning, as that eve ſerene,
Till death reluctant cloſ'd his earthly ſcene.
By heaven and prudence lent, the boon of health
A vow'd his gratitude for more than wealth.
Thro' life he wiſh'd not, nor he fear'd his doom;
A better life he ſaw beyond the tomb:
While angels, hov'ring o'er the paths he trod,
Conſcious attend to guide him to his GOD."

12. Mr. Joſeph Wickenden, banker.

17. At Edmonton, Mrs. Willis.

18. At Norbury, co. Derby, rev. Simon Mills, M.A. Rector of that place, and Vicar of Leek, co. Staff.

19. At Ipſwich, aged 75, George Coſtin, eſq. captain of invalids at Languard fort, and brother to the late Sir Eyre C.

Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. C. printer, in Great Queen-ſtreet.

20. At Somerton, co. Somerſet, Jonathan Randolph, gent. aged 107: he practiſed as an attorney upwards of fifty years, by which he acquired a competent fortune, and had retired near thirty years.

23. Mr. William Spence, near fifty years one of the choriſters of Cheſter cathedral, and reckoned one of the fineſt toned baſſes in the kingdom.

In St. John's-ſqu. Clerkenwell, Mr. John Rivington, jun. printer, ſon of the worthy bookſeller of the ſame name.

25. In Holborn, in her 58th year, Mrs. Langdale.

In Whitechapel, Capt. Gillwright, aged 70, many years in the Ruſſia trade.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Spencer Madan, M.A. Bradley Magna R. co. Suff.

Rev. John Robinſon, M.A. Hepworth, R. in the iſle of Axholme, co. Linc. worth 450l. per ann. *vice* George William Anderſon, dec. *Gaz.*

Rev. Charles Tahourdin, Cornwell R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Thomas Hancy, LL.B. Cowden R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Thomas Parker, jun. M.A. Churcham V. with Bulling chap. annexed, co. Glouc.

Rev. Mr. Swann, Rector of St. Peter at Arches, in Lincoln, to the Living of Kirton, near Boſton, co. Linc.

Rev. Mr. Partridge, jun Boſton V. co. Linc. *vice* rev. Mr. Calthorpe, dec.

Dispensation.

REV. Joſeph Gueſt, Staunton-upon-Arrow V. with Lugwardine V. both co. Heref.

Rev. Thomas Scott, LL.B. Lenham V. and Denton R. co. Kent.

Rev. John Fagg, M.A. (only ſon of Sir William F.) Chiſlet and St. Nicholas VV. co. Kent.

Rev. Joſ. Plumptre, M.A. Fellow of Q.'s college, Camb. Newton R. in the iſle of Ely, with Stretton R. co. Rutland.

Rev. Francis Crane Parſons, M.A. chap. to the right hon. Earl Poulett, Rector of Rimpton, co. Somerſet, to hold Limpſham R. co. Somerſet.

Rev. Sackville Auſten, Weſt Wickham R. co. Kent, with Horſtad Caines R.

Rev. Thomas Watſon, M.A. chaplain to Lord Montfort, to hold North Cheriton with Maperton P.R. both co. Somerſet.

Rev. James Wiggeth, Cruckwell R. with Hackerton V. both co. Wilts.

Rev. Edward Townſend, Henley-upon-Thames R. with Stokeley V. both co. Bucks.

Rev.

Rev. Thomas Booth, Friſkney V. with Hellow R. both co. Linc.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

MATTHEW GOSSETT, jun. eſq. viſcount of the iſle of Jerſey, *vice* T. Durell, eſq. dec.

James Stewart, eſq. commiſſary clerk of the commiſſariot of Dunkeld, *vice* J. Fiſher, eſq. dec.

Rev. George Todd, church and pariſh of Eyemouth, co. Berwick, *vice* J. Williamſon.

Rev. Donald Martin, church and pariſh of Kilmuir, in the iſle of Sky, *vice* Donald Macqueen, dec.

Gerald Forteſcue, eſq. ſupervifor of barrack accounts in Ireland, *vice* T. St. George, eſq. dec.

David Courtney and Arthur Cole, eſqrs. general-inſpectors of barracks in Ireland.

Thomas Stevenſon, eſq. ſerjeant at arms in ordinary to his Majeſty, *vice* Alex. Barker, eſq. dec.

Marquis of Carmarthen, Governor of the Scilly Iſlands, *vice* Lord Godolphin, dec.

Earl of Uxbridge, Conſtable of Carnarvon caſtle, ranger of Snowdon foreſt, and Steward of the lands, &c. of Bardſey monaſtry.

James Walker, eſq. Marſhal of the Marſhalſea of the King's Bench, *vice* Benjamin Thomas, eſq. reſig.

Mr. Alexander Chriſtie, jun. Clerk of the Commiſſariot of Lauder, *vice* Mr. James Loraine, dec.

B—NKR—PTS.

JOnathan Newton, of Aſhborne, Derbyſh. ſhopkeeper.

Rob. Kennett, of New Bond-ſtr. upholder.

Henry Houghton, late of Peckham Rye Common, Surry, dealer.

William Aſhton, of Liverpool, ale-brewer.

Geo. Donadieu, of Charles-ſtreet, Soho, perfumer.

William Taylor, of Lower Eaſt Smithfield, ſail-maker.

Edw. Whiteſide, of Lancaſter, merchant.

Humphrey Sydenham, of Witney, Oxfordſh. draper.

Alex. Forbes, of Wood-ſtr. inn-keeper.

Tho. Whitehead, of Clerkenwell-cloſe, taylor.

John Morley, of Trowbridge, Wiltſh. draper.

Sam. Corne, of Danburey, Eſſex, merchant.

Samuel Scaly, of Yeovill, in Somerſetſhire, glove manufacturer.

John Baptiſt Thevenot, Eliz. Thornton, and John Louis L'Eveſque, of Albemarle-ſtr. Piccadilly, milliners.

Nich. Ridgeway, of Stoke-Newington, ſtockbroker.

John Hardcaſtle, of Derby, grocer and flaxdreſſer.

Will. Spalding, Liverpool, ſilverſmith.

Hen. Ladd, Dover, Kent, ſhip-builder.

Joſ. Vernon, North Waltham, Southampton, inn-holder.

Tho. Watſon, Bedford-ſtr. Cov. Gard. hoſier.

Wm. Payne, Walton, Eſſex, mealman.

John Vindin, Newton St. Los, Somerſetſh. mealman.

Rob. Rowley, Hallow, Worceſterſhire, hop-merchant.

Benj. Paſſon, Debenham, Suffolk, ſhop-keeper.

Geo. Daniel, Kilgarren, Pembrokeſhire, iron-maſter.

Wm. Blew, Bromſaſd, Herefordſh. butcher.

Thom. Carter, Grove-ſtr. Hackney, brandy-merchant.

Cha. Woodhead, Stockwell, Surry, Dyer.

Rich. Jolleff, Briſtol, butcher.

Thomas Wigan, jun. Briſtol, banker.

Wm. Taylor, Southampton, ſhop-keeper.

John Pintant, Plymouth, ſoap-boiler.

Joſeph Owen, Lindey, Yorkſh. merchant.

John Faffey, Walthamſlow, Eſſex, merchant.

Robert Arnold, Briſtol, inn holder.

Rich. Tyler, Bartholomew cloſe, carpenter.

Benj. Prince, Leeds, Yorkſh. wine-merchant.

Wm. Fiſher, Bath Eaſton, Somerſetſh. carrier.

Joſ. Graham, Lancaſter, broker and grocer.

Tho. Natteres, Holborn, money-ſcrivener.

John Lee, of Bread-ſtreet.

James Hopwood, Market Weighton, Yorkſh. dealer and chapman.

John Haſlehurſt, Macclesfield, Cheſhire, inn-holder.

John Hall and Richard Green, Borough of Southwark, cheeſemongers.

Hen. Nethercorte, of Eaſt Greenwich, Kent, malſter.

Sam. Harſington, Turnmill-ſtr. Clerkenwell, pawnbroker.

John Lonſdale, Sunderland, Durham, mercer.

John Perrey, Deptford, Kent, ſoap-maker.

Roger Baron, Cabbin End, within Oſwaldtwiſle, Lancaſh. cotton-manufacturer.

Richardſon Bower and Geo. Langton, Liverpool, grocers.

William Rones, St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondſey, cooper.

Rob. Patrick, Whitechapel, bell-founder.

William Fox, Kingſton upon Hull, hatter.

Wm. Stirrolph, Chafford mill, Kent, papermaker.

Wm. Agate, Rudgwich, Suſſex, ſhop keeper.

John Poridivine, South Molton-ſtr. milliner.

Rich. Watkinſon, Liverpool, linen-draper.

Hen. Heſlop, jun. Dalton, Yorkſh. merchant.

John Dawſon, York, linen-draper.

Bill of Mortality from May 3, to May 17, 1785.

Chriſtened.		Buried.	
Males 523	1050	Males 497	990
Females 527		Females 493	

Whereof have died under two years old 267

Peck Loaf 2s. 2½d.

Between					
	2 and 5	73	50 and 60	107
	5 and 10	39	60 and 70	91
	10 and 20	47	70 and 80	49
	20 and 30	82	80 and 90	47
	30 and 40	102	90 and 100	6
	40 and 50	99		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1785.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	New 1777	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds. 2 s. dif.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	5 per Ct Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct Scrip.	Exchcq Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
29	Sunday																				
30																					
31	117	57	57¼ a ⅜	73⅛				124⅞			1						91⅜				
1	116¾	56⅞	57⅜ a ½			17⅝		124⅝			1						91			5 p. ct	
2	116	56¾	57¼ a ⅜	73⅛		17⅛		124⅛									91⅞				
3	116⅛	56⅛	57⅛ a ¼	73		17⅛		124⅛			1						91⅛				
4																					
5	Sunday																				
6		56⅝	57⅜ a ½	73		17⅝		124		53	1						91⅞				
7	116⅛	57	57⅜ a ½	73⅛		17⅜			133⅛		1						91⅛				
8	116⅜	57⅛	57⅜ a ½	73⅛		17⅜					1						92				
9	117¼	57		73⅛										56¼							
10		57⅛		73⅛							2										
11																					
12	Sunday																				
13		57		73⅛							2			56⅞							
14	117	57⅛		73⅛							2									6	
15	117⅛	57⅛									2			56¼		7⅛				5	
16	117⅛	57⅛		73⅛							2										
17	117⅛	57⅛	58⅛ a ⅜	73⅛					135⅛		3										
18		57⅛	58⅛	73⅛							3					7⅛					
19	Sunday																				
20		57⅛	58⅛ a ⅜	74⅛						53⅛	3		56⅞			7⅛	92				
21	117⅛	57⅛	58⅛ a ⅜	74							3						91¾			4	
22		57⅛	58⅛ a ¼	73⅞							4		56¼								
23	118⅛	57⅛	58⅛ a ¼	73⅞							4						91⅝				13 14
24																					
25		57⅛	58⅛ a ⅜	74							4					7⅛	91¾			3	13 14
26	Sunday																				
27		57⅛	58⅛ a ½	74							5					7⅛	91⅞			3	13 13
28	118⅛	57⅛	58⅛	74												7⅛	91¾				13 13

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

INDEX to the Eſſays, Diſſertations, Tranſactions, and Hiſtorical Paſſages, 1785. Part I.

See alſo the CONTENTS of each Month.

A.

A Corambani, marchioneſs of, dies 76
Accompt, that word not always confined to numbers 12
Acts paſſed 319, 449
Adam, Mr. his ſpeeches 138, 139, 442
Adams, John, Eſq. miniſter from America, has a private audience of the king 483
Addreſſes, Iriſh 150
Aeroſtatic giant, to be launched at Paris 148
African prince lately brought to Paris 69
Ague, epidemic, at Bridgenorth, 1784 83, 194
Albany, count of, not dead 340, See p. 236, laſt vol.
Alborough, lady, dies ſuddenly 326
Aldermen, court of, their reſolution againſt the ſolicitor-general's new police bill 486
Alfred the Great, remarks on the ſuppoſed diſcovery of his remains 32
Algerines, invade Minorca, and block up Malaga, 66. warlike preparations againſt them 229, 311, 393
Allen, rev. John, M. A. his death and character 75
Almanacks, &c. regulation of, at Vienna 147
Alſop, Robert, Eſq. alderman of Bridge Without, dies 406
Altar-piece, Mr. Greene's, farther illuſtrated 25, 176
Amazons, did not amputate their right breaſts 349
AMERICAN NEWS, abſtract of the act for abolliſhing ſlavery in Pennſylvania, 67. general Waſhington arrives at Richmond in Virginia, 148. Indians threaten and attack the white people, *ibid.* French king ſends a preſent of books to the Univerſity at Philadelphia, *ibid.* a loan of 2,000,000 guilders negociated with the Dutch, 396. aſſembly of Pennſylvania vote 150 dool. to be ſtruck in paper money, *ibid.* noble preſent from Virginia to general Waſhington, 396. bad ſtate of affairs in America, *ibid.* flouriſhing condition of the ſettlers at Port Roſeway *ibid.* Congreſs ſits at New York, 476. peace made with the Indians, 479. Dutch propoſe to ſettle a colony at the Four Indian Paſs, *ibid.* Congreſs reſolves to defend their North Weſtern Frontiers, *ibid.*
Anecdote, that word improperly uſed 191, [251]
ANECDOTES, of Mr. Edwards, author of "Gangræna," 21 See p. 439. *Hillis.* of Mr. Levett, Dr. Johnſon's penſioner, 101. of Dr. W. Oldys, ſen. 106. of king Henry II. 176. original, of the famous Archibald Bower. 177. of Andrew Jackſon, a dealer in old books, 181. of the late Dr. Johnſon, 188. of Handel, 336. of Orator Henley, 359. of Madame de Barré, 425. of Lord Tyrawley, 423. of Mr. Somner, 426. of Mr. Bartholomew Weſley, 427
Anſtruther, Mr. his ſpeech 442
Antient Britons, their annual feaſt 231
Antiquarian notes, by the late Dr. Ducarel, 433, See p. 513
Antiquaries, their officers choſen, 318. remarks on that election 319
Antiques, accuracy neceſſary in deſcribing 192 [252] See 417
Antiquities explained, 89, 91, 193. advantages reſulting from the ſtudy of, 362
Antiquities found, at Harlow in Eſſex, 36. at the monaſtery of White Ladies in Shropſhire, 89. at Lichfield cathedral, 158, 332. explained, 193. See *Scotch News*. in the Tower of London, 332. belonging to king Henry VI. 418
Arden, Mr. his ſpeech 232
Arkſtew, Dr. his MSS. ſold, 324
Aſſizes, liſt of felons condemned at, 314
Aſton, Hugh Eſq. a judge in India, dies 403
Aylliffe's ingratitude to Mr. Fox. See *Ingratitude*.

B.

Badcock, rev. Mr. Samuel, his reply to Mr. Weſley 363
Baker, Mr. Henry, inſtructed perſons born deaf and dumb, 155
BALLOONS (Air), launched, M. Blanchard's from Dover, 70, 144. See p. 194. ditto from Chiſwell-ſtreet, 398. Mr. Croſbie's from Dublin, 72. See *Letters*. alluſion to, from Milton, 105. Mr. Harper's, at Birmingham, 149. M. Vander Monde's propoſed new one, 231. count Zambeccari's at Tottenham-court, 233. See *Water Balloon*. Mr. Dicker's, at Briſtol, 318. Mr. Croſbie's at Dublin, 396. Mr. Sadler's at Mancheſter, 400. ditto from Mouſley-hurſt, 480. Mr. Sadler's ſound, 480. Mr. Decker's at Norwich, *ibid.* M Lunardi's, 481. Meſſ. Vernon, Money, Blake, and Lockwood, from Tottenham-court, 484, Col. Thornton, from South-Lambeth, *ibid.* Mr. Blanchard from ditto, *ibid.*
BANK directors choſen 316
BANKRUPTS 79, 239, 327, 491
Banks, Mr. his ſpeech 275
Barbers, refuſe to ſerve as conſtables 232
Barnard, John Eſq. extract from his will, 64. See p. 155
Barrington, noted George, acquitted 316
Barré, col his ſpeech 446
Baſtard, Mr. his ſpeeches 232 441, 446
Bates, John Eſq. alderman of Queenhithe ward, dies 406
Batterſby, capt. James, dies ſuddenly 159
Bavaria, elector of, his declaration concerning his treaty with the emperor 228, See p. ---

Bearcroft, Mr. his ſpeeches 219, 275, 442
Beauchamp, lord, his ſpeeches 140, 143, 358, 458, 481
Belk, Joſeph, his temporary revival 156
Bellamy, Mrs. her benefit 482
Berkeley, Dean, particulars concerning 434
Beſt, Paul, a ſectary, ſome account of 23
Bibles, plan for a general illuſtration of 167
Biographical Deſiderata 359 See p. 512
BIRTHS, 75, 155, 235, 323, 402, 488
Birth, monſtrous 62. extraordinary 149
Biſhops' wives, whimſical miſtake about 201
Blanchard, M. rewarded by the French king 67. departs with Dr. Jeffries for France 70. See *Jeffries*
Blaney, Mrs. Elizabeth, ſome account of, 102
Bleſſing of the waters at Peterſburg 315
Blood of human victims, how far imputable 335
Bolgari, antiquities and preſent ſtate of, 13
Bonner, Miſs Bridget, found ſtripped on Blackheath 400. her father dies 749
Boot, ſpoon, and glove, of Henry VI. 418. See p. 512
Booth, counſ. ſome account of, 243. See p. 340
Bordillon, count de, taken as a ſpy 147
Bowadilla, Cennell, ſome account of 31
Bouetteville, duc de, dies 325
Bowle, Mr. not a tranſlator of Don Quixote 414
Brandreth Craggs, near Knareſborough, deſcribed 360
Bray, rev. Dr. Thomas, his death and character 324
Brett, Mr. his ſpeeches 140 358
—— Capt, John, one of lord Anſon's lieutenants, dies 323
Bridgen, Mrs. Martha, 2d daughter of the late Mr. S. Richardſon, her death and character 158
Britiſh Timon. See *Goſſling*
Brunſwick, duke of, made inſpector-general of Magdeburgh 310
Brunſwick, Leopold, prince of drowned 403
Brutes, inſtances of the ſagacity of, 413
Buchanites in Scotland, account of 391
Budget opened, 399
Burke, Mr. his ſpeeches 73, 137, 140, 141, 143, 217, 353, 448
Burne's Juſtice, laſt edition of, cenſured 414
Burton, Langhorne, Eſq; his death and character 75

C.

Caldecote hall, particulars of the ſiege of, 199 [259]
Call of the Houſe of Commons, number abſent, 153
Canal from the Baltic to the North Sea opened 481
Canapc, Crequi de, an extraordinary character, dies 324
Carter, Mrs. accuſed of plagiariſm 196
Caſſon, Mr. W. appointed letter-founder to his majeſty 329
Catalogue of new publications 302
Cavendiſh, lord Frederick, his ſpeech 274
Chadwick, Mrs. Dorothy, her lamentable death 322
Characters in laſt vol. explained 432
Charcoal, four ſoldiers ſuffocated by, 254
Charity-ſchools, table of, 390
Charles I. letter from the writer of the abſtract of his life, requeſted 203 [263]
—— II. circumſtance concerning, 248
Charteris, Mr. his ſpeech 141
Chatham, attempted to be fired 480
Choiſeul, duke de, his death and character 405
CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS laſt year, at Manchester 60. at Preſton, *ib.* at Blackburn, *ib.* at Liverpool, 61, at Whitehaven 68, at Carliſle *ib.* at Sheffield *ib.*
Chriſtie, his auction of reſerved articles of Mr. Locke's collection 317
CIRCUITS 154, 486
CIVIL PROMOTIONS 79
Clarke, alderman, choſen preſident of Chriſt's Hoſpital 400
Clifford, Sir Robert. See *Stanley*
Clive, lord, ſtrictures on his life, 200 [260]
Coaches, great reſort of to the South Sea Houſe in 1720 [249]
Coal-pit, man ſurvived a week in one fallen in 68
Cock-crower, royal, his office 341
Coffee, its introduction in England 27. See vol. XLIX. p. 237.
Coffee-houſe in Exchange-alley, tokens of 360
Coiners, routed in Chick-lane 152
Columbus. See *Letters*.
Commercial Intercourſe between England and Ireland, meetings upon 234
Common council, paſs an act for raiſing 200l. towards the orphan's fund 70
Complaint of Ariadne, by William Cartwright, where to be found 435
Conference between the two houſes 483
Convicts retaken in the common-ſewer at Newgate 315
Cook, capt. his life, &c. by capt. King 33. his character by a naval veteran 35
Cordon, Mrs. her tragical death 157
CORN, average prices of 282 162, 242, 322, 410
Cornwall, Mr. C. W. his ſpeeches 357, 443, 444
COUNTRY NEWS, 68, 149 315, 480
Courtenay, Mr. his ſpeech 446
Couſins, obſervations on their marrying 326
Cowper, Henry, eſq. appointed clerk aſſiſtant to the H. of Peers 73
Coxe's Travels into Ruſſia, &c. remarks on 28
Cramond, pariſh in Scotland, topographical account of 90
Cricklade election determined 315
Croſs-bow found in Flodden field 105
Cunningham, Sir William, his ſpeeches 356, 441
Cunninghame, rev. Mr. of Eyam, his character by the Rev. Mr. Seward 418
Curious commiſſions from admiral Blake and king Charles I. 172
Cuſt, Peregrine, eſq. dies 78
—— Miſs Frances, dies, *ib.*

D.

Danes, ſtate of their India trade 478
Dantzick. See *Pruſſia*.
Davies, Thomas, comedian, his death and character 404
Daun, count, dies 403
DEATHS, 75, 155, 235, 323, 402, 489
DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the king's ſpeech 73. on the addreſs 137. on Mr. Adam's motion relative to the Scotch diſtillery 138. on Mr. Pitt's motion for importing from America to Newfoundland, bread, flour, and live ſtock, in Britiſh bottoms 139. on Mr. Burke's motion for reading a reſolution of the lords 140. on reducing the number of ſeamen *ib.* on poſtponing the attendance of the high-bailiff of Weſtminſter *ib.* his examination 142. Mr. Hargrave's examination 143. Mr. Murphy's examination *ib.* on the Weſtminſter election 152. on the public accounts, treaſurer of the navy, &c. 353. on the Weſtminſter petition *ib.* on the Weſtminſter election 217, 223, 231, 232. on the civil eſtabliſhment of Bengal *ib.* on the army eſtimates 269. on the reports of the commiſſioners of accounts 270. on regulating the office of treaſurer of the navy 273. on the ſecond Weſtminſter petition 274. on the Iriſh propoſitions 275, 351. on the ordnance ſervice 352. on the military eſtabliſhment at Bengal, *ib.* on the repair of the fortifications 553. on India affairs *ib.* on Mr. Pitt's motion for poſtponing the election committees 356. on the Iriſh propoſitions 356. on the Weſtminſter election 357. on the ſupply 358. on Iriſh affairs *ibid.* on the call of the Houſe *ib.* on the Iriſh propoſitions 399, 441. on the ſhop-tax 400. on regulating the public offices 441. on expunging the reſolutions concerning the Weſtminſter ſcrutiny *ib.* on the Iriſh propoſitions 443. on the ſtate of the Britiſh fiſheries 445. on Iriſh affairs *ibid.* on the ordnance eſtimate 446. on Iriſh affairs *ibid.* on the Iriſh propoſitions 481. on ditto 482. on ditto 483.
DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord Carliſle makes a motion relative to the debts of the Nabob of Arcot 231. on capt. Inglis's divorce bill 482
Dee, Dr. mathematician and conjuror 108
Delhi, myſterious journey of the prince of 114. with his character 115
Dempſter, Mr. his ſpeeches 141, 351, 352, 445
Denmark, &c. population and military force of 61
Denney, lady Arabella, her death and character 235. See pp. 244, 245.
Devollare, meaning of that word 194
De Witts, circumſtances of their murder 247
Diamonds, account of thoſe ſent home by major Davey 148
Diderot, M. mathematician, dies 323
DISCOVERIES and INVENTIONS, on opening a grave in Norwich cathedral 277. of a catacomb at Palermo 320. of ancient coins and medals in Jerſey *ibid.* of a new iſland *ibid.* of a new machine for ſpinning wool *ib.* of a new method of ſeparating gold and ſilver from the mineral *ibid.* of a medicine for the gout *ib.* of a new ſtyptic *ib.* of the effects of the *digitalis purpurea*, or *fox-glove*, in dropſies, &c. 321
DISPENSATIONS, 79, 238, 327, 440
Doctrine of chances, its uſe in aſcertaining truth 451
Dryden, original love letter from 337
Duane, Math. F. R. and A. SS. his death and family 157
Ducarel, Andrew Coltee, eſq. LL. D. &c. his death and character 407
DUELS, between capts. Briſes and Bulkley 150. between lieut. F. and Mr. Gordon 232. between lord Macartney and Mr. Sadleir in India 311. See p. 320
Dundas, Mr. H. his ſpeeches 222, 275, 353, 354, 440 446
Dunkin, Dr. ſome particulars of 245
Dunton, John, projector and bookſeller, ſome account of 287
Dutch. See *Roſſia*. Their warlike preparations 147. ſtate of their diſpute with the emperor 310, 393. count de Maillebois ſworn a general of their foot *ibid.*

E.

EARTHQUAKES, at Naples, &c. 63. at Briançon *ib.* at Iceland, *ib.* at Straſbourg *ib.* at Neufchatel 64. at Barbadoes *ib.* in Calabria 147. in Calabria and the Morea 394
EAST INDIA AFFAIRS. Arrivals and departures of the company's ſhips 67. See *Nugent*. Farther particulars relative to the Engliſh priſoners taken by Tippo Saib 67. Maj. Davey, Perſian interpreter to gov. Haſtings, dies 148. See *Diamonds*. ſtate of the European naval force in India 229. Great Andaman Iſlands taken poſſeſſion of by the French *ib.* Mr. Wheeler, one of the ſupreme council, dies 311. ſtate of affairs in India 312. the company vote 500l. per ann. to George Leonard Staunton, eſq. 316. ſix new directors choſen 317. extract of a letter from gov. Haſtings, giving an account of the critical ſtate of the company's affairs in India 395. Mataiee Scindia makes himſelf maſter of an extenſive country 479. the company vote a dividend of eight per cent. 481.
ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, 79, 159, 237, 329, 490
Eden, Sir Rob. late governor of Annapolis, dies 76
—— Mr. his ſpeeches 138, 139, 141, 356, 357, 358, 446, 447, 448
Edward, prince, embarks for Germany 490
Edward, Mr. his ſpeech 73
Edwards, Tho. See *Anecdotes*.
Eleuthera Iſlands, curious ſtones at 414

Elizabeth, queen, her contempt for biſhops wives 201, [261] See p. 338.
Ellis, Mr. W. his ſpeeches, 138, 140, 142, 152, 217, 442
Elm, natural hiſtory of 453
Elphinſtone, capt. John, ſome account of 236
Emperor, his ultimatum delivered at Paris 228. See *Dutch*. Promotions in his ſervice 310. indefatigable in endeavouring to promote induſtry 478
Empreſs of Ruſſia, orders a new expedition for diſcoveries 478
ENQUIRIES. See QUESTIONS.
Epidemic fever in Glouceſterſhire 231
Epidemic diſorder rages in Calabria 319
EPITAPHS, by Dr. Johnſon, on his father, mother, and brother 9. See p. 288. on Oldys, and Partridge the almanack-maker 107. at Amwell, compared with an old Latin one 436
Erſkine, Mr. his opinion of the proceedings of the King's Bench in Ireland 225
Errata 402
Europe, forces of the powers of 61
Ewe, eaned five lambs 234
EXECUTIONS at Newgate 70, 151, 231, 317, 319, ib. 484
—— at Leiceſter 314, at Ruſmere, near Ipſwich, *ib.* at Horſham 315. at Lincoln *ib.* at Norwich *ib.* at Cambridge *ib.* at Glaſgow 395 479
Eyles, Charles, eſq. deputy clerk of Middleſex, dies 158

F.

Fahrenheit's and *Reaumur's* thermometers, difference between 488
Faulkner, Tho. the prize-fighter and cricketer, dies
Fayette, M. de la, returns to France with a young American ſavage 148
Felons, agreed to be delivered up between France and England 233
Female frailty, argument in extenuation of 347
Ferdinand, king of Spain, his teat, preſented to the king of Spain by the Grand Signor 66
Fermor, earl of, dies 490
Fether, Mr. Nevil, his death and character 78
Fibula, a large one, deſcribed 347. See 432
Figures, in laſt vol. explained, 432, and in June in this 512
FIRE, on board a veſſel in Leith harbour 68. at the hotel de Staremberg, Bruſſels 69. at the hotel de Thouloufe, Paris *ibid.* in Scotch-yard, Buſh-lane 232. at Spring garden, Charing-croſs 315. at Edwin Stanhope's, eſq. in Curzon-ſtreet 316. in St. James's-ſtreet, *ib.* at St. John's-ſquare, Clerkenwell 317. at Horſley-down 399. at Cheſterford, near Cambridge *ib.* in Turnſtile 400. at Barnet, *ib.* at Biggleſwade, Bedfordſhire 480. at Shipton, Monteſcute *ib.* at Orlon, in Flanders 481
Fiſh, migration of, not accounted for 61. figure of an unknown one 360
Fiſherman ſhot by a dragoon at Haſtings 68
Fitzpatrick, Mr. his ſpeeches, 140, 223, 269, 270, 274, 482
Flood, Mr. moves for a bill for a more equal repreſentation in the Iriſh Parliament 231
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, 65, 147, 227, 310, 392, 478
Forſter, Mr. moves for aboliſhing fees on bounties and drawbacks in Ireland 232
—— Miſs, ſome account of 155
Fothergill, Dr. endeavoured to put an end to the American war 86
Fox, Mr. his ſpeeches 73, 137, 139, 140, 143, 221, 223, 231, 270, 274, 275, 351, 353, 356, 357, 358, 441, 443, 444, 445, 447, 482. petitioned againſt 232
France, king of, his mediatorial letter to the emperor 227. queen of, delivered, 311
Francis, Mr. his ſpeeches 140, 223, 224, 232, 352, 353, 354, 441
—— Philip, was aſſiſted in tranſlating Horace by Dr. Dunkin 215
Free-maſons, their annual feaſt 398
French loan, fall of 69. ambaſſador, ſeized by a paralytic ſtroke 233
—— endeavour to review their Eaſt India company, and to eſtabliſh a trade on the weſtern coaſts of America 394
—— king's library, MSS. there to be examined 146. his declaration to the emperor 227
Freſh air. See *Le Roy*.
Freſh-water pirates 232
Froſt, remarkable ſeverity of 170. See p. 194.

G.

Gallois, Abbé, ſome account of 359
Galloway, lord, his ſpeech 144
Galvez, his deſigns againſt the Engliſh in the Weſt Indies 393
Gambling, propoſal to prevent 70
Game act, altered 483
Ganges, Eaſt Indiaman, arrives at Cape Clear 72
Gardenſtone, lord, his character of Hogarth's works 344
Garrick, amazingly followed on his firſt appearance 36
Gaſcoyne, Mr. his ſpeeches 356, 357
Geoffrey, Mr. produces water from ſpirits of wine 62
Georgia, troubles there 147. See p. 65
Germany, warlike preparations there 228
Gibbons, Tho. D. D. his death and character 159
Godolphin, lord Francis, dies 489
Going to law, cautions againſt 88
Gold coin, new, iſſued from the Mint 318
Golden fibula, remark on 167
Gordon, lord Adam, his ſpeech 269
Goſling, Mr. Charles (the Britiſh Timon) farther particulars of 359
Gower, dowager lady Mary, her lamentable death 158
Great Seal, new, delivered to the lord chancellor 317
Green, Mr. Charles, his death and character 237
Green, Mr. See *Altar-piece*.

H.

Haerlem, prize proposed by the Theological Society at 62
Haldiman, lieut. gen. arrives in town 70
Hammet, Benj. esq. chosen alderman 484
Handel, farther notices of 165. his commemoration 484
Harding, Mr. his speech 275
Harley, alderman, becomes father of the city 483
Hartley, Tho. M. A. his death and character 76
Hastings, gov. abstract of his letter 18
Heat assists vegetation 429
Hegira, from what time dated 189, [249]
Henry VI. his spoon, glove, and boot 418. See p. 512
Herbert, Sir William. See *letters*
Hesse-Reinfels, prince of, killed 66
Hewlett, Mrs. Eliz. of Clifford's Inn, her death and character 236
Hierro, one of the Canaries, cruelty of the Spanish governor there 392. See p. 563
Highland poetry, remains of 63
High-tides 232, 234
Hillis, Mr. Rich. his death, and an anecdote of 78
Hind, Dame Mary, her death and character 236
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 69, 150, 230, 315
Hogarth, original anecdotes of 345—347
—— Richard, father of the painter, some account of 343
Holdsworth, Mr. his speech 353
Honywood, gen. Philip, his death and character 159
Hoose, Sam. publican, his death and character 326
Hungary, new division of 311
Hughes, Sir Edward, presented to his Majesty 400. arrives from India 481
Hussey, Mr. his speech 358
Hydrophobia. See *mad-dog*

I.

Jeffries, Dr. See *Letters*. made free of Dover 231
Jenkinson, Mr. his speeches, 140, 141, 142, 444. 445, 447
Jephthah's daughter was really sacrificed 182
Jersey, observations on, continued 332
Jesus Christ, his head finely painted on marble at Antwerp, 326. See p. 512
Infant Don Gabriel of Spain, married to Donna Mariana Victoria of Portugal 482
Infant Don Juan of Portugal contracted to Donna Charlotta of Spain 311. rejoicings thereon at Lisbon 319
Inglis, capt. obtains an award against his wife 412
Ingratitude, remarkable instance of, from Mrs. Bellamy's Apology 174
Insects, extracted from a woman's jaw 62
INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY 62
Intrepidity, of Boston, founders at sea, and but one man saved 67
Inundations in Germany 394
Johnson, Dr. Samuel. See *Letters*. additional recollections of, by Mr. Tyers 85. rules of his club in Essex-street 99. particulars of his early life, by Mr. Nichols 100. his reception at Cambridge, 1765, 173. his address to his Majesty, prefixed to Adams's Treatise on the Globes 188. inscription on his grave 235. his scheme for the classes of a grammar-school 266. his account of a visit to Oxford 288. his character of the inhabitants of Lichfield, *ib.* and of Sheridan's book on Oratory *ib.* See p. 499. his answer to a lady concerning his Dictionary *ibid.* his opinion of the ecclesiastical court at Lichfield *ib.*
Johnstone, Sir J. his speeches 140, 442
Jolliffe, Mr. his speech 274
Jones, *Jeremiah* (not *Samuel*), author of the "History of "the Canon of Scriptures" 88
—— Paul, plate taken by him 1778, from lord Selkirk, restored 230
Jortin, Dr. his character of Solomon's Song 106
IRISH INTELLIGENCE, Popish clergyman killed by the Whiteboys 67 parliament meets 72. citizens of Dublin address the king 72. plan of commercial intercourse with Great Britain 145. Patrick Bellew, esq. of Mount Kelly, murdered 149. public accounts to 1784, 149. extract from the king's message to the House of Commons 151. parliament agree to address the lord lieutenant on the resolutions from England 153. See *Erskine*. address on the new commercial system 230. queen's birth-day kept *ib.* taxes for 1785 *ib.* See *Flood*, *Foster*, *Manufacturers*. extraordinary advices received at Cork from Jamaica 313. money bills, &c. passed 314. humane behaviour of the merchants of Corke 319. Wm. Augustus Pitt appointed commander in chief 397. Mr. O'Hara moves for the abolition of the vice treasurership, *ib.* Mr. Flood moves a reform in parliament *ib.* the lords give judgment for Loftus against Hume *ibid.* free trade to Portugal 479. Volunteers reviewed *ibid*
Judiciary proceedings, reward offered for shortening 456
Iveagh and Newbury pardoned, and bills for perjury found against their accusers 400
Julian, motto on the entrance of his library 200, [260] literary character of, 281. See p. 359.

K.

KEep sake in last vol. explained 432
Kenyon, Sir Lloyd, his speeches 142, 143, 218, 274, 442
Killingworth castle, remains of 434
King's Bench, alarm at the court of 318
King's birth-day kept 484
King's speech 72. his answer to the Commons' address 150
King *Charles*'s martyrdom, kept by the lords 150. and commons 151
King *John*, account of his death, from an ancient MS. 196. See p. 244, 281
Knox, Mr. his character of Dr. Jortin's sermons 106

L

LAdy-mayoress's ball at the Mansion house 93

Lambe, two monstrous ones, yeaned 320
La Touche, David, esq. his death and character 235
Laud, Bp. a forgery by 268
Lee, Mr. his speech 219
—— Charles, Major-general, his will 321
Le Mesurier, Mr. his speech 222
Leicester-town, yearly bill of mortality for 487
Leighton, Dr. Robert, Abp. of Glasgow, some account of 393
Le Roy, M. his proposal for renewing fresh air in crowded vessels 62
LETTERS, originals, from Dr. Johnson to Mr. Cave 3—6, 79. to Dr. Birch 7, 8. to Mr. Nichols 9—11. to Dr. Lawrence 102. See *Hastings*. from Mrs. Attaway to her pious gallant Will Jenney 21. original one, from Columbus to the king of Spain 30. ditto from Sir William Herbert to a Mr. Morgan 32. from the empress of Russia, concerning the dispute between the emperor and the Dutch 65. Dr. Jeffries' from Calais 71. M. Blanchard's from ditto *ib.* Mr. Wyvil's on representation 164. original, from Partridge the almanack-maker 167. from Mr. Oliver to Dr. Harwood 178. original, from Dr. Sam. Johnson, to the Rev. Mr. Wilson, author of the Archæological Dictionary 187. original from David Hume to Dr. Campbell 191. from Petronius Arbiter to Cossutianus Capito 195, [255] original from Dr. Johnson to Mr. T. Warton 267. to a young married lady 323. See *Dryden*. from St. John's, Cambridge, in vindication of Dr. Powell 339. from Dr. Johnson to a young clergyman 361. from Dr. Priestley concerning a lost manuscript 411. from Dr. Fordyce, with an epitaph on Dr. Johnson, *ib.* from Dr. Johnson to Warren Hastings, esq. 412. from Mr. Ephraim Chambers to Mr. Macbean 413. from Col. Robert Hunter, to secretary St. John 425. original, from William Penn 433. ditto, from Sir Wm. Trumbull *ibid.*
Leven, earl of, appointed high commissioner to the church of Scotland 318
Levett, Mr. See *Anecdotes*.
Lincoln, countess of, delivered of a son 155
Lisle, Bp. particulars concerning 425
Literary intelligence, discoveries, &c 62
—— club at Baxter's in Dover-street, list of 98
—— establishment, new one at Paris 320
Livingston, Dr. Tho. dies suddenly 237
Long, Beeston, esq. his death and character 79
Long-fasting, instances of, in animals 25
Longevity, instances of 76, 78, 155, 157, 236, 323, 324, 325, 326, 402, 489
Lord's Prayer, not a subject for innovation 350
Lottery, drawing of, ends 70
Lowe, Rich. banker, his death and odd will 489
Lucas, Mr. vicar of Melbourne Port, dies suddenly 236
Lusus Naturæ 62
Luttrell, capt. J. his speeches 352, 446

M.

Maber, Mr. Peter, steward to the late Tho. Hollis, esq. his death and character 324
Macbride, capt. his speech 446
Macdonald, Mr. his speeches 274. 441, 442. moves a bill to amend the police 485
Mad-dog, persons bit by, and not attacked by the hydrophobia 61
Maestricht, design of betraying, discovered 228. See p. 311.
Mabon, lord, his speeches, 232, 275
Mail-coaches, inconvenience of 104
Maissance, M. his observations on the French population 61
Maitland, lord, his speech 274
Malaga, blocked up by the Algerines 66
Manton, Dr. Tho. paragraph from his life 164. See 190, [250], 450
Map, which is said to have led Columbus to his discoveries 104
Manufacturers, folly of their migrating to Ireland 234
Married lady, advices to 323
MARRIAGES 75, 155, 235, 323, 402, 488
—— remarkable 155
Marsham, Mr. his speech 351
Martin, Mr. his speeches 138, 275
Maternal tenderness, striking instance of 316
Maximilian, Archd. consecrated Bp. of Cologne 481
Medals, subjects for Sir W. Browne's at Cambridge 150
Medea, critique on Seneca's 102
Medical cases ... 62
—— Society, London, their annual meeting 72
Memorandum from a register of the bishops of Chichester 338
Merry Andrew falls from the tower at Axminster Revel 480
Messiter, Dr. dies 323
METEOROLOGICAL DIARY 2, 82, 162, 242, 322, 410
—— observations 233
Middleton of Chirk-castle, Mr. his coming of age celebrated 150
Midot, l'Abbé, dies at Paris 489
Milton, accused of tautology 106, defended 360
Minchin, Mr. his speech 483
Mines of Mercury, not so prejudicial as supposed 234
Minstrel of Woodland. See *Newton*
MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, &c. 88, 193, 189, [249]. See *Peerage* 340, 343, 425.
Monboddo. See *Peter the Wild Boy*
Montpellier, premium proposed by the R. Society of 62
Monument near Heidelberg, account of 203, [263]
Montagu, Mr. his speech 218
Morat, coffee-house-keeper, a token of his 61
Mores, Edw. Rowe, his ordination doubtful 202, [362]
Morning, description of, from Haller 363
MORTALITY, bills of, 79, 159, 239, 329, 491
Morris, *Keaton*. See *West India Intelligence*.
Mortification of Craigcrook, what 90
Muncaster, lord, his speech 275

Milgrave, lord, his ſpeeches 143, 152, 217, 274, 275
MURDERS. See *Iriſh Intelligence*, accidental 151. of a traveller, his wife, and child, by four ſhew men 154. of Thomas Morton at Glaſgow 395. ſhocking one at Hartford in America 396. accidental at Norwich 480. Richard Nobbs and his ſon, found in Norfolk 483. at Mr. Orrell's, Rathbone-lane 485
Muſk-rat of Ruſſia, deſcribed 204, [264]
Muſquir, M. late financier in Spain, his death and character 324
Mus jaculus of Ruſſia, deſcribed 265
Muſtard, eſſay on the growth of 429

N.

Naples, queen of, delivered of a princeſs 75
New diſcoveries and inventions 234
Newgate, number of priſoners in 314
New and full moons and eclipſes for 1785 74
Newnham, ald. his ſpeeches 352, 448
New publications, catalogue of 383, 471
New-year's day obſerved at court 70
Newton, William, the miniſtrel of Woodland, ſome account of 169
Nicholls, Frank, M. D. memoirs of 13
Nichols's memoirs of Hogarth, corrections in 343
Noble, Charles. See *Stone*
Norman lords, enquiry into the honors held by them in England 183
North, lord, his ſpeeches 73, 137, 138, 139, 142, 219, 270, 351, 400, 444, 446, 482
Norwich, Bp. of, remarks on his charge to his clergy 366
Nugent, capt. his gallant defence off Mangalere 67

O.

Oaks, remarks on 109 rare ſpecies of 342
Officers, board of, appointed for inſpecting the fortifications 319
Old Bailey, ſeſſions at 72, 232, 316, 317
Orange, prince of, his declaration in defence of his conduct 227
O'Rourke, count, dies 237, 323
Oſtend, all the teas there bought up by the Engliſh 148
——— and Trieſte company fail for 20,000,000 livres Tournois 395
Owen, Geo. executed 70
Oxford, commemoration celebrated 485

P.

Paradis, Madem. Thereſa, of Vienna, account of 175
Paris, premium propoſed by the R. Medical Society at 62
Pariſh-regiſters, uſe and antiquity of, 92
Pariſhes, &c. in Middleſex 420. See p. 513. 915
Parker, lord chief baron, his death and character 77
Partridge, the almanack-maker, ſome account of 107, 266. original letter from 166. works of his in the Britiſh Muſeum 281. See p. 361
Payments into the Exchequer by the receiver-general of the Cuſtoms, from 1780 to 1785 317
Pearce, Dr. John, his death and character 77
Peel, Mr. of Manchester examined 448
Peerage, corrections relating to 327
Peers, new ones take their ſeats 72, 73
Pelham, Mr. Tho. his ſpeech 400
Pelham, Mr. his ſpeech 140
Penny-poſt, who the projector of? 247
Pembyn, lord, his ſpeech 351
Penitentiary-houſes, beginning and end of 325
Percy-family, remarkable fatality in 104
Peter the Wild Boy, lord Monboddo's account of 113, 236
Petronius Arbiter, curious fragment of 195, [245]
Phænomenon, remarkable near Alicant 233
Phillips, Mr. his ſpeech 73
——— John, paſſage in his cyder, illuſtrated 304
Philoſophical Tranſactions, epitome of 37
Phipps, capt. his ſpeeches 269, 270
Pitt, Mr. W. his ſpeeches 73, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 153, 220, 223, 224, 270, 274, 275, 316, 317, 351, 353, 356, 358, 399, 400, 441, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 481, 482, 483, 484. freedom of London preſented to him 151. relates the product of the taxes laſt year 316. moves his reform bill 317. opens the budget 317. moves 650,000l. to be raiſed by way of lottery 481. delivers a meſſage concerning the duke of Glouceſter's ſalary 484
Pit-coal. See *Thyſſbaert*
PLAGUE, rages at Tunis 66, 147, 310. at Conſtantinople *ib.* ceaſes there 310. reported to be in the Lock-Hoſpital 231. ceaſes at Conſtantinople 394
Poets Laureat, liſt of 288
Poiſons, ready vomit in caſe of 61
Portugueſe ſhip loſt in the Ganges 312
——— money and a valuable diamond dug up at the ſide of a pond 417
Poſtman committed for loſing a bag of letters 150
Powell, Dr. of St. John's, Cambridge, vindication of 339
Powys, Mr. his ſpeeches 275, 358, 442, 446
Preliminaries agreed to by the emperor and the Dutch 73
Prieſtley, Dr. his Theological Repoſitory cenſured 112. defended 196, [256]. See 328
Prince Edward embarks for Germany 400
Printing-office opened at Conſtantinople 310
Prizes, academic, adjudged at Cambridge 234
——— ſubjects for, at Cambridge 234. at Dijon *ib.*
Progeny, remarkable 156, 158, 323
PROMOTIONS 79, 238, 327, 491
Proud, col. William, memoirs of 349
Pruſſia, king of, concludes a convention with Dantzick 228

Q.

QUAKER, returns his ſhare of a prize taken laſt war 234
——— and the Papiſt compared 204, [264]
Queen's birth-day kept 72
Quendon, remarkable circumſtance there 404
QUESTIONS, or ENQUIRIES, concerning men, things, &c.

Rev. Mr. Spicer 23. anſ. 192. *mimicis* explained 36. anſ. 424. dreaming of dead animals 36. anſwered 189. [249]. author of John Bunkle 36. anſ. *ib.* farther particulars of Thirlby's life 36. Mr. Kilby, ſchool-maſter at Leiceſter *ib.* anecdotes of Mr. Markland *ib.* proper materials for roads 87. anſ. 168, 194, [254], 195, [255]. gold ring found in Flodden-field 89, anſwer 167 ii.. 193. triple head cut in ſtone 89. anſ. 189, [249] legend on a monaſtic ſeal 89. See p. 193. inſcription on a ſtone at lady Dalkeith's in Scotland 90. ditto near lady Glenorchy's *ib.* ſeal found at Eveſham-abbey 91. ancient caſt in plaiſter *ib.* Partridge the almanack-maker 108. See 281. Fr. Moore the almanack-maker 108. anſ. 268. ancient family of the Compas 116. Deaths of Philippa of Clarence, Philippa of Lancaſter, and Blanche and Philippa, daughters of Henry IV. and of Ann Mortimer, granddaughter of Edward IV. &c. *ibid.* See p. 191. [251]. Ferguſon the poet 165. Dr. Willoughby's, and Dr. Wright's Bib'es 167. Eraſmus King, lecturer in philoſophy at Lambeth Wells 176. Lewis's life of Reynold Pecock 176. Mr. Tho. Oſborne, and the authors of the Modern Univerſal Hiſtory 184. Mr. Addiſon's eſſay concerning the error in diſtributing modern medals 194. Lord Aylmer 244. anſ. 689. King John's coun 289, [249]. why the Jewiſh hiſtorian is called Joſephus 190, [250]. marriage of couſins 191 [251]. explanation of the word *ſwindler* 191, [251]. anſ. 450. cauſe of the vegetative appearance in froſty weather 191, [251]. families of the Erſkines, Forbes, and Mackenzie 193, [253] anſ. 681. abſtract of the reign of king Charles I. MS. 203, [263], family of the Hewſons 267. life and character of Bp. Warburton 268. Mr. Pegge 281. phænomenon in natural hiſtory 282. anſ. *ib. Poſt-angel*, a periodical paper in 1701. 287. legacies to ſervants 287. anſ. 606. Pied Piper at Hamel, in Saxony 287. origin of hair-dreſſing 287. expreſſion in Virgil 328. anſ. 419. placing ſalt on a dead perſon's belly 328. 603. anſ. 706. antiquities found at Settle 328. how long ſtone-coffins have been diſuſed 332. anſ. 512. Orator Henley 359. William Maitland *ibid.* anſwer 512. art of enameling 362. Engliſh manner of pronouncing Latin 362. family of Mannings 363. Rich. Maſon, M. A. of Jeſus College, Cambridge 411. liſt of Claſſics from the Cambridge Preſs 430. miſtake in Milton's ſerious poems 434. Jupiter's belts 440. anſ. 519. paſſage in Virgil 440. See p. 419. Scholars' ſquare caps 440. innocent method of eradicating hair 450. Syriac verſion of Homer 451. a rule in law 451. the Sybarite mentioned by Dr. Blair 451. anſ. *ibid.* M. Kyſſin, tranſlator of the Andrian of Terence 451
Quill-bark, preferable to the red 61

R.

Radcliffe library, annual meeting of the governors of 485
Rainbows, three ſeen at once 426
Record, curious Scotch one lately recovered 329. remarks thereon 330
Reſervoir at Stockport, Cheſhire, burſts its banks 68
Reynolds, Sir Joſhua, critique on ii
——, Edw. eſq. dies 78
Richards, capt. his death and character 76
Richardſon, capt. ſails on diſcoveries, on a plan of the late capt. King's 311
Ring, ancient wedding one 333
Riot, at Edinburgh 480
Robberies, extraordinary, of a lady by a tradeſman, 63. money ſtolen reſtored privately 68. receiver of the taxes for Maſſachuſet's Bay robbed 148. Speaker's houſe at Whitehall robbed 150. of the Kingſton mail on Wimbleton common 153. at Mrs. Abercrombie's, Rathbone-place, 234. of Mr. and Mrs. Garton 315. by a woman in man's apparel 316. of a widow lady at Paddington 317. at Mr. Copley's, Lavender-hill, Batterſea-riſe, 318
Rocking-ſtones 860
Rocks, four ſunken ones near the Land's-end 61
Roſe, Mr. his ſpeeches 270, 352, 445, 448
Royal Academy, their exhibition opened 319
Rumbold, Tho. his ſpeech 255
Ruthleſs, meaning of that word 430
Ruſſel, Thomas, D. D. dies 78
Ruſſia, grand dutcheſs of, delivered of a princeſs 75. empreſs's letters concerning the diſputes between the Emperor of Germany and the Dutch 65. See p. 147. endeavouring to eſtabliſh an Eaſt India trade 394
Ruſſian meaſures explained 189 [249]

S.

Sackville, Viſcount, his death and character 667. See p. 746
St. Roch, anthem to, 33
Saliſbury, biſhop of, vindicated 24
Savage at Paris, lately caught in America 69
—— Henry, Eſq. an E. India director, his death and character 325
Sawbridge, alderman, his ſpeeches 357, 400
Saxony, elector of, his narrow eſcape 69
Sciences, encouraged by the French king 146
Scotiſh poetry, publication of, recommended 164
Scotch News, Sentence in favour of lord A. Gordon, &c. reverſed 68. Lieutenant George Storie ſentenced for culpable homicide 149. premiums for improvements in agriculture, manufactures and the fiſheries, voted at Edinburgh, *ibid.* antique money and ſpoons found in Brechin church yard 314. lord Eſkgrove appointed a commiſſioner of Juſticiary *ibid.* Harveian oration delivered at Edinburgh *ibid.*

Servaian prize adjudged 314
Premiums offered by the Highland society ibid. shopter a partial and cruel tax 479. proceedings concerning lessening the number of judges, ordered to be stopped ibid. general assembly opened 481. See p. 483
Scotch bishops defended 437
Scott, Major, his speeches 140, 224. 350, 353
——— Mr. member for Weobly, his speech 442
Scripture, caution against allegorizing 482
Seabury, Dr. appointed bishop of Connecticut 205. remarks on his consecration 248 279. See p. 340, 437
Seal, fig. 12. p. 89, explained 452
Sectaries, catalogue of their errors in 1645, 22. See p. 334
Self-murder in St. James's Park 398
Servants, regulation of, in Queen Elizabeth's time 201 261]
Shakspeare, passages parallel to, &c. 277. illustrated 338. See p. 430
Sheep and wool, smuggling of, ordered to be enquired into 72
——— one buried 23 weeks in the snow taken out alive 321
Sheridan, Mr. his speeches 219, 271, 275, 358, 400, 442, 446
Sheriffs appointed 154
Sight, discovery relating to 168. See p. 338, 526
Simpson's Hospital at Dublin, account of, 334
Smith, Mr. exhibits articles of peace against W. Grenville Hoar, Esq. for sending a challenge 152
Smith, Mr. his speeches 353 355
——— Mr. of Manchester, examined 449
——— Col. secretary to the American ambassador, arrives 484
Sodomite detected at Tunbridge 130
Sons of the Clergy, preachers for, with explanatory notes 94—98, 163, 164. additional preachers 326. See p. 338
Solomon, on the proper manner of spelling 191 [251] 714
Spaniards, open three free ports in South America, and establish a new East India Company 478. returns brought home by the galleons ibid. 113
Spanish ambassador delivers his credentials to the Grand Seignior 66. negociation with the emperor of Morocco 147
Special verdict argued 398
Spicer, rev Mr. dies 76. biographical memoirs of, 192
Spinola, marquis of, his sword 105
Spirits of Wine. See Geoffrey
Stamps, man committed for a fraud relating to, 317
Stanhope, lady Lucy, dies 406
Stanley, Sir. W. ancient record relative to him and Sir R. Clifford 28
——— Mr. his speeches
Staunton, George Leonard. See East India affairs
Steele, Mr. his speeches 264, 444
Sterry, Peter, a time-serving sectary 335
STOCKS, prices of, 80, 160, 240, 330, 408, 492
Stone, large ones taken from Mr. Charles Noble 61
——— person upwards of 70, cut for, 156
Street, Mr. of Bath, calamities in his family 490
STORMS, at Pietra-Sancta in Italy, 64. in America ibid. in the southern climates of Great Britain 69. at Curacoa 154. at Brandiess in Bohemia 310. at Constantinople 394. at Green-Hammerton, Yorkshire 480.
Stafford, countess of, her death 157. See Poetry
Strathmore Bowes, lady, exhibits articles of peace against her husband 151
Strictures on Warton's notes on Milton 435
Strutt, Samuel Esq. dies 79
Suicide, arguments against 88. providentially prevented 398
Sunderland, disturbances among the sailors there 397, 484
Surrey, lord, his speeches 73, 137, 140, 274, 352, 357, 358, 400, 442. his taxes negatived 484
Swine, ancient act concerning them 111
Sydenham, lines found upon a window there 416

T.

TAgus, ships entered there last year 395, 475
Tartars, invade Georgia, and are routed by major general Samoilow 66. See p. 147
Taxes totals of, from 1783 to 1785 317. proposal for a new one 340
Taylor, rev. John, D.D. dies 77
——— Mr. M. A. his speech 228
——— rev. Henry, author of Ben Mordecai's letters, dies 402
Tea with eggs, a fashionable beverage formerly 27
Tea sales at the India-house, state of, 151, 232
Temple Balsall, Warwickshire, account of, 434
Templetown, lord, dies 237
TREATRICAL REGISTER 74, 132, 211. 304, 382, 470
Thompson, Mr. Charles, a factor for the Russia company, some account of, 76
Thyssicars, M. produces inflammable air from pit-coal 62
Tinnis, lieutenant colonel Richard, his death and character 405
Toad-stone, account of, with a cut 91
Tortoise, longevity of, 193 [253] See p. 297, 337
Toup, Jonathan, dies 79. Biographical and literary anecdote of, 185. See p. 340
TRIALS, of Wood and Brown, for robbing counsellor Davenport 57—60. in the Irish Exchequer between the King and Mess. Connor 67. at Edinburgh, between Mess. Richardson and Co. and the Edinburgh insurers 68. 2d between Capt. Sutton and commodore Johnstone 70. Mr. Martin's appeal to the court of Delegates confirmed 147. concerning a pretended promise of marriage 152. of Jacques Philip Hardy, secretary to the count de Mirabeau 230
Triple head, carving of, explained 190

V.

VAlkenaer, Dr. Lewis Gaspar, professor of Greek and Belgic History at Leyden, dies 325
Vanderope, count, dies 408

Vauxhall-gardens open 400
Ventilators on ship-board, described by Mr. Crane 429
Viner, Mr. his speech 400
Vision of the Mount in Milton's Lycidas, explained 431
Volhameria Inermis, history and botanical description of, 431

U.

USurpation, particulars relative thereto, from a MS. in the British Museum 343

W.

Wallachian Rebels, their inhuman barbarities, 66 their two chiefs taken 147 executed 311. See p. 229
Wales, prince of, attends the House of Peers 72. fête given by him at Carlton-house 485
Walker, Mr. examined 449
Wall, Dr. chosen chemical professor at Oxford 318
Warburton, bishop, some account of, 268
Warlike preparations at Brest and Cadiz 478
Warton, Thomas, B. D. appointed poet-laureat 329
——— observations on his edition of Milton's *Juvenilia* 416. See p. 513
Watchman killed by an ox in Fleet-ditch 329
Water-balloon, unsuccessful trial of, 315
Watson, alderman, his speeches 352, 447
Weather, remarkable change in 69. observations on indifferent parts 321
Weapons of the scripture-patriarchs, essay on 432
Wellings, Thomas, Esq. his death and character 155
Wesley, Mr. John, his corrections concerning his family 246. See last vol. p. 279, 353 See *Badcock*.
Western, William, Esq. his death 343
WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE 229. Spaniards warn the English to leave the Musquito shore, and seize the island of Rattan 312. Morris Keaton, a pirate, executed near Port-Royal, Jamaica, *ibid.* desperate murders by a negro at the same place 313. Spaniards commence hostilities on the Musquito shore, *ibid.* See p. 393. further advices from thence 395
White Mich. lieut. gov. of Montserrat, dies 138
Whitehead, William, Esq. poet-laureat, dies 326
White Ladies See *Antiquities*.
Wickham, William of, unnoticed particulars of, 189. See p. 423
Wife, extraordinary re-appearances of, [illegible]
Wiggins, Thomas, member for Okehampton, dies 78
William Henry, prince, arrives from Hanover 484
Winn, Sir Rowland, bart. dies suddenly 159
Winster in Derbyshire, house blown up at 149
Winter begins in Holland 669
Witchell, George F. R. S. his death and character 156
Wood, Mr. his legacy to maid-servants 287
Woodford, Ralph, Esq. appointed to treat on the new commercial arrangements with Spain 193
Workhouse, master of, sentenced for selling dead bodies 398
Wright, rev. Paul, D. D. F. S. A. his death and writings [illegible]
Wrighton, Clement, a sectary, some account of, 83
Wyndham, Mr. his speech [illegible]
Wynne, Edward Esq. some account of, 77

Y.

Yonge, Sir George, his speech 269
York, meeting of the freeholders of, on a parliamentary reform 152
Young woman burnt accidentally 70

INDEX to BOOKS Reviewed in the First Part of VOL. LV.

A.

Aikin's Calendar of Nature 132
Antiquarian Repertory 301
Apology for the life of George Anne Bellamy 468
Archæologia, vol. vii. 565

B.

Bell's system of surgery vol ii. 119
Bellamy, Mrs. George Anne, her Apology for her Life 204, 204. See p. 245, 347
Berkenhout's Symtomatology 208
Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. xxv 42. No. xxvi 44. No. xxvii. 196, No. xxviii. 371.
Bishop of Bangor's (Dr. Warren) Duties of the Parochial clergy 470
Boaton's Translation of Wieland's "Oberon," 202
Boyd's Translation of the Inferno of Dante 378
Boys (Mrs.) Coalition 464
Bowyer's Tracts 289
Bryages's Sonnets, &c. 461
Burnby's Thoughts on the Freedom of Election 132
Burney's account of the Musical Performances in Commemoration of Handel 129 200

C.

CAnons of Criticism 117
Case of our Fellow Creatures the oppressed Africans, &c. 377
Conquests of the Heart, a novel 131
Consilia; or thoughts upon several subjects 301
Cooke's last Voyage, &c. 209
——— Voyages, 4 vols. 8vo. 211
Cullen's First Lines of the practice of Physic 122

D.

DE la Minardiere (Madem.) her Triomphe de la Raison 130
Dialogue between Chesterfield and Garrick in the Shades 126
Disney's Memoirs of A. A. Sykes, D. D. 369
Douglas's Observations on an extraordinary case of a ruptured Uterus 207

E.

ELegies and Sonnets 467
Enquiry into the effects of putting a stop to the African Slave

Slave Trade 377
Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions 462
Essay on Punctuation 381
Every man his Own Law-maker 232

F.

FEmale Guardian 46

H.

HErbert's Ames's Typographical Antiquities 117
Hobhouse's Elegy to the Memory of Dr. Johnson 300
Holcroft's Translation of Genlis's Tales of the Castle 130
Hyper-criticism on Miss Seward's Louisa, &c. 300

I.

JOdrell's Knight and Friars 199
Jones's Enquiry into the History of the Antiquities, &c. of Asia 50
Italian Letters, or the History of Count St. Julian 117

K.

KIngsweston, a poem 117

L.

LEtters to a young Nobleman, upon various Subject 231
Life of John Gilpin 373
London Medical Journal 121

M.

MAson's Fresnoy's Art of Painting, with Notes by Sir J. Reynolds 52, 124
Matthews' Appeal 117
Memoirs of the Baron de Tott 373
——— of George Anne Bellamy 468
——— of a Pythagorean 470
Milton's poems, by T. Warton, B. D. 290

N.

NIchols's Collection of Bowyer's Miscellaneous Tracts 289

O.

OUtlines of a plan for protecting London, &c. from House-breakers, and Street, and Highway Robbers 377

P.

PArkinson's Voyage to the South Seas 52
Parry's, Mrs. Eden Vale 51
Pictures from Nature 561
Political Life, &c. of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox 49
Proposed System of Trade with Ireland examined 209

R.

REmarks upon the landed and commercial Policy of of England 469
Renwick's Address to Parliament, on the Situation of the Navy Surgeons 374

S.

SERMONS, Berkeley's on Jan. 30. 126. short view of the Christian Doctrine of Redemption 132. at the Consecration of Dr. S Seabury, the American Bishop 298
Sharp on the ancient Division of the English Nation 118
Smyth's Tour in America, concluded 47
Sonnets, &c. with a versification of the Six Bards of Ossian 196
Spilsbury's Cursory Thoughts on the Medicine and Horse acts 374
Symons' Enquiry into the design of the Christian Sabbath 130

T.

THoughts on the Slavery of the Negroes 382
Twining on the Tea and Window Act 128

V.

VErses on the death of Dr. Samuel Johnson 384
Vigor's (Mrs.) Additional Letters from Russia 371

W.

WArton's, Thomas, B. D. Milton's Juvenile Poems, 293, 374, 457
Watson's (bishop of Landaff) theological tracts 299
Wharton, Charles Henry. Letter to the Roman Catholics of Worcester 48
White's sermons at Bampton's lectures 44. See p. 714
White on the Kings Evil 123
Willett's Letters to Mrs. Bellamy 468
Wraxall's History of France 199
Wynne, on the Trial of the Pix 127

INDEX to the POETRY, 1785.

A.

ARran manners. A true story 474

B.

BIrth of Twaddle 135

C.

CAntata, written in German for Madem. Paradis, imitated by Dr. Burney 215
Convict, the 306

D.

DEscription of the tomb of Werter 385

E.

ELEGIES, on the death of a young lady 134. of a nightingale, by Mr. Pratt 386. in absence 388. in ditto ibid.
EPIGRAM, on a dissolute clergyman 309
EPISTLES. to miss H. More, from Mrs. Yearsley, the poetical milk-woman 305
EPITAPHS, on the wife of the reverend Mr. Robinson of Lichfield 135. on Dr. Johnson 136. in Cheshunt church yard ibid. in Beaksborn church, Kent ibid on Gilb. Walmesley, Esq 166. for Shirley Fielding Esq. 307. on John Spurrell 308. translated 477. on Philip Morant, rector of Aldham, in Essex, ibid on Miss Shipley's squirrel ibid. on Thomas Monger, in Amwell church yard 309. on Churchill the satirist 385. on Davies the comedian 404. on Dr. Johnson by Dr. Fordyce 411. on the rev. Tho. Newlin, vicar of Reading, Suffolk 424 on Mr. Som-

ary 426. on lady Paston 428. on the death of a fair infant, by Milton *ibid.* on Mr. James Robson 489
EXTEMPORES, on Lunardi's ascension 55. to a coquet. 135

F.

FArewell Address for Mrs. Bellamy, spoken by Miss Farren 449. ditto, intended to have been spoken 476

I.

INSCRIPTIONS, on Nath. Gower, rector of E. Horsely 56. on Foote Gower, M. D. rector of Chignal *ibid.*

M.

MArk IV. (part of) paraphrased by master John Browne 216
Milton, imitation of, 309

N.

NAiad's reply to Mrs. Burrell's Invocation 306

O.

ODES, for the New Year 53. to Peace by master John Browne 307. monumental one, to the memory of Thomas Gibbons, D. D. 387. Genio Loci 389. performed at St. James's on his Majesty's Birth-day 473. ditto at Dublin castle *ibid.*

P.

PRologue to Caractacus 475

R.

REtirement 309
Rondeau, by Mr. Hook, sung by Mrs. Weichsell at Vauxhall 177

S.

SEasons of the Mind 309
Song, by Mr. Hayley 305
SONNETS, said to be written by the Dutchess of Devonshire 54. to a Young Lady on her Birth day 55. to George Dempster, Esq. *ibid.* to the rev. Isaac Clarke, of Woodbridge *ibid.* from Mallet's poems 216. to Eliza 306. from Petrarch 307. designed for an inscription in a grove near Woodbridge 389. on a wet rose 474. addressed to Lady Catharine Powlett 476.
Sorrows of Charlotte at the tomb of Werter 307

T.

THraldom 54

V.

VEnses, to tha memory of Edward Wynne, Esq. 53. by Mrs. Sheridan, on her Brother's Violin 55. by the same, on the Death of her Brother 56. to Miss Seward, by the rev. T. S. Whalley 233. on the Death of a beloved Mother *ibid.* to Mrs. Sheridan from her Brother's Lyre 136. from Mr. Jernegan to Mrs. Montagu 151 on the Countess of Strafford, by Mr. H. Walpole 157. to the rev. Mr. Cunningham, by the Minstrel of Woodley, 212. by Miss Anna Seward, to the Minstrel of Woodley 213. to Mr. Hayley, on his tragedy of Russell 214. to a Lady *ibid.* on a Ball given by a young Gentleman, in the Circus, Exeter 215. to the memory of Dr. Johnson 305. to Mr. John Porter, on his Birth day 306. on a prevailing fashionable Folly 307. French, to a pipe of tobacco, with a translation 308. on the Death of a beloved Wife 389. to Hogarth, on a young Lady's Picture 343. to Cromwell, by Milton 435. to the memory of the rev. Mr. Vincent Perronet 474. on Sir Joshua Reynold's painting of Love unloosing the Zone of Beauty 475. on a group of Flowers, painted by Miss Bubram 476. on friendship, by Dr. Johnson 477

W.

WInter 54

DIRECTIONS *for placing the* PLATES. PART I.

1. RUINS of the city of Belgari 15
2. ——— Plate II. 16
3. Mr. Greene's Altar piece 25
4. Blanchard's balloon, &c. 89
5. Birth place of Dr. Samuel Johnson 160
6. Burial-place of the antient Tartars 172
7. The musjacplus, and musk-rat of Russia 265
8. Funeral monument near Heidelberg 263
9. Simpson's Hospital at Dublin, &c. &c. &c. 332
10. View near Lichfield 412
11. Miscellaneous antiquities 418

PART II.

12. NATURAL phænomenon at Newton in Wales, &c. 502
13. Astronomical ditto in Russia 551
15. Portrait of Benj. Martin 583
14. Natural history and architecture 640
16. Machines for raising water by wind 685
17. Medal of Sir Richard Shelley 713
18. The Siepetz, &c. 761
19. Druid remains at Stanton-Drew 762
20. Excavations near Nottingham 850
21. Plan of Port-Royal in Jamaica, 1692 879
22. Baschkirian Bear-trap 934
23. Closter at Clerkenwell, &c. 935
24. Funeral Monument, *Supplement.*

INDEX of NAMES to the FIFTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

N. B. The small numerals after the figures signify that the name is so many times repeated in that page.

A.

Acorambani 76
Ackland 230
Acton 76
Adams 79, 237, 239
A'deane 488
Addison 239
Adolphus 156
Agar 488
Agate 491
Aguilar 155
Albert 157
Alborough 326
Aldridge 236
Allen 75, 239
Ale 329
Allop 75, 406
Anderson 437, 326
Andree 156, 402
Andrew 239
Annesley 155
Appleton 239
Arden 323
Armroyd 79
Arnold 491
Arthur 489
Ashburner 238, ii
Ashburnham 235
Ashe 235
Ashton 491
Atkinson 407
Aubrey 75
Auriol 75
Austen 75, 490
Austin 403
Aylesford 155
Aylward 238

B.

BAss 155
Bailey 76
Balchen 78
Ball 238
Barlow 239
Barnard 155
Barnardiston 155
Barrett 329
Barney 239
Barns 326
Baron 491
Barratt 325
Barrett 406
Barrow 237, 239, 323
Bartlett 78
Barton 402, ii.
Bastin 239
Baugh 402
Bates 406
Battersby 159
Baxter 239
Baynes 406, 488
Bayntun 159
Bedlington 239
Beecher 159
Belcher 156
Belk 156
Bell 238
Bembridge 326
Bennet 155, 235
Bennett 75
Benson 75, 238
Bentley 75
Bernard 237
Berry 326
Bether 75
Bew 329
Biggs 155
Bingley 237
Blackburne 235
Blackwell 403
Blackford 75
Blake 490
Blew 491
Bloxham 403
Bray 324
Bromley 326
Bodily 79
Boisnagon 236
Bolton 156
Bond 236, 238
Booth 239, 491
Boscawen 155
Boucher, 159
Bourke 488
Boutteville 329
Bowdler 402
Bower 491
Bowes 239
Bowring 489
Bowyer 406
Bradbury 325
Brett 323, ii.
Bridge 158
Bridges 76
Briggs 158
Bringloae 239
Briffenden 239
Brooka 239
Brooke 236
Broughton 239, 490
Brown 155, 238, ii. 326, ii.
Browne 325
Brownlow 235
Bruce 326, 403
Bruton 329
Brydone 323
Bullen 323, 326
Burford 76
Burn 239
Burslem 235, ii.
Burton 75, 135, 323
Butler 239
Byrne 238

C.

CALL 402
Calvert 323
Campion 238
Canape 324
Carmarthen 491
Carn 491
Carnan 324
Carpenter 239, 402, ii.
Carter 323, 491
Casson, 329
Cato 238
Cazalet 75, 155
Chadwick 322
Chamberlain 402
Chance 402
Chapman 75, 323, 329
Chase 324
Chasme 79
Chater 238
Child 239
Choiseul 405
Cholmeley 156
Christie 491
Clanrickard 235
Clare 402
Clarke 237, 239, iiii.
Cleaver 329
Cleveland 75, 158
Clifton 235
Cocker 238
Cockfield 402
Cole 323, 491
Coles 235, 324
Collings 156
Cologan 488
Conybeare 237
Cooper 235
Coote 490
Cope 238
Coppes 326
Cordon 157
Cotton 402
Coventry 78
Courtney 491
Coutts 239
Cowey 155
Cowper 406, 681
Cox 235, ii. 490
Crawley 235
Creek 325
Crespigny 159
Crinsoz 239
Cromwell 326
Crofdale 239, ii.
Cross 75, 324
Crouch 235
Crowder 79
Crowther 79
Cuff 209
Cumine 239
Cunyngham 488
Cust 78, ii.

D.

DAle 238
Dancy 76
Daniel 491
D'Anves 75
Dappa 155
Darnell 75
Davie 238
Davies 238
Davis 75, 239
Daun 403
Dawson 78, 491
Day 156
Dealtry 159
De Booke 155
De Bussy 489
De Castro 77
Delabone 76
De Luc 235
Dempsey 239
Denison 237
Dennis 329
Denny 235
Dent 323
Denton 238
Dickins 490
Dickinson 235
Diderot 323
Diggles 238
Dinele 238
Disney 402, 405
Dixon 326
Doddridge 237
Donadieu 491
Douglas 75
Downing 79
D'Oyley 239
Diabble 79
Doville 402
Draper 75
Drax 236
Drummond 79, 323
Duane 157
Ducarel 407
Dunckley 79
Duplock 239
Dupont 489
Durell 323
Dyke Ackland 326

E.

EAdmeades 329
Eaton 236
Eden 76, 489
Edmunds 75
Edwards 323
Egerton 238
Elias 239
Elliott 238
Ellis 75, 79, 323
Elphinstone 236
Erskine 236
Ewbank 329
Eyles 158

F.

FAffy 491
Fagg 236, 490
Fairbank 239
Farmer 233
Farquharson 77
Faulkner 237
Fenton 237
Fermor 323
Fether 78
Field 155, 324
Ferguson 235
Fischer 402
Fisher 491
Fitzdrake 158
Fitzgerald 488
Fleming 238
Foley 488
Forbes 491
Ford 79
Forster 76
Fortescue 235, 491
Forth 239
Foss 491
Foster 76, 155, 239
Fownes 238
Foy 79
Fraine 235
Frampton 664
Fraser 402
Fray 155
Freke 78
French 235
Frisi 489
Froome 402
Fryer 402
Fuller 325

G.

GAbbit 488
Gambier 329
Gamble 235
Gardener 75
Gavin 236
Garard 78
Gibbons 159
Gill 79
Gillwright 490
Gilpin 78
Glandore 238

Glaſſe 238
Goddard 324
Godin 323
Godolphin 489
Gooch 238
Goolden 79
Gordon 402
Gofling 236
Goſſett, 488, 491
Gott 323
Gough 323
Gower 158, 235
Graeme 489
Graham 235, 488, iii. 391
Grayſon 238
Greenfill 239
Gregory 79
Green 235, 237, 402, 491
Gretton 79
Griffith 236, 323
Grundy 239
Guelt 490

H.

HAddon 78
Hale 235
Haſhead 155
Hall 75, ii. 155, 237, ii. 325, 491
Hammerſley 75
Hammond 490
Hancock 239
Hancy 490
Hardy 155, 326
Harley 235, 239
Hargrave 406
Harmer 406
Harris 79, 159, 239, 402, 488
Harriſon 406
Harrington 491
Hart 78
Hartley 76, 78
Harvey 490
Haſeltine 236
Haſlehurſt 491
Haſſell 236
Hatch 239
Hatchett 79
Hawkins 404
Hay 156, 323
Hayward 238
Hayton 79
Headley 79
Heal 158
Heard 239
Heath 79
Heavifide 406
Hole 238
Henley 237, 323
Henry 238
Hereford 488
Heſlop 238, 491
Hett 404
Hewitt 237, 489
Hewlett 236
Hickes 402
Hill 78, ii. 238, 404
Hillis 78
Hind 236
Hinde 239
Hinds 323
Hinton 239
Hitchens 238
Hobart 402
Hodſon 238
Hodges 488
Hodgſon 239
Holmes 75
Hopkins 324, 488
Hornfall 239
Hotchkys 323
Houſe 326
Houſton 324
Hollywood 159, 235
Hooper 323
Hopwood 491
Houghton 491
Howard 237, 488
Howarth 489
Howel 239
Howell 75, 237, 239
Huddesford 238
Hughes 402
Hulſe 323
Hunt 238
Huntley 238
Hurrel 156

I.

JAckſon 402, ii.
James 239, 406
Jarvoiſe 239
Jeffreys 78
Jelly 326
Jeſſet 238
Jeynes 323
Imbleton 406
Impey 235
Inge 158, 235
Ingham 326
Johnſon 235, 236, 238, 239, 235, 319, 406, 488
Jollage 326
Jolleff 491
Jolliffe 238
Jones 157, 237, 326, 329
Jordan 323
Joy 235

K.

KAſprick 489
Kemp 403
Kennedy 75
Kennett 492
Konnion 234
Kerrick 238
Kilcourſie 158
Kimberley 329
Kinſman 323
Kirkup 239
Knatchbull 488
Knight, 79, ii. 405
Knott 239
Kunniſon 79

L.

LAD 491
Lake 75
Lambard 75
Lane 79
Lang 79
Langdale 490
Langton 329, 401
Langſton 155
La Touche 235
Law 156, 490
Lawrence 235
Lawſon 238
Le Coints 404
Lee 491
Leech 490
Ledger 323
Leigh 237
Leighton 76
Le Meſſurier 238
Leopold of Brunſwick 403
Leſingham 75
L'Eveſque 491
Lewis, 75, 156, 325
Lexell 323
Leyn 237
Light 155
Lincoln 155
Linton 490
Litchfield 238
Leven 329
Littlefear 329
Livingſton 237
Llyd 238
Locking 156
Lockyer 75
Londſdale 401
Long 75, 79
Longden 323
Lowe 489
Lucas 236
Luttrell 238
Lynch 238
Lys 488

M.

MAber 324
Macdonald 402
M'Donnell 489
M'Cowan 329
Mackenzie 402
Macklin 237
Madan 238, 490
Mahon 488
Majendie 323, 329
Maitland 323, 488
March 488
Martin 491
Martinnant 239
Mortiott 488
Marſhall 323
Maſkelyn 239
Maſſey 76
Maw 405
Mawbey 325
Maxwell 404
Mealey 239
Meeke 235
Menham 239
Meine 406
Meſſiter 323
Metcalfe 157
Middleton 239
Midlam 239
Mills 239, 490
Milnes 402
Milot 489
Mitchener 75
Monckton 155
Monkhouſe 329
Moody 155
Moore 75, 239
Moothouſe 157
Mordaunt 75
Morgan 239
Morley 491
Morres 488
Morris 75
Morriſon 75
Morſe 323
Morton 239
Moſes 79, 406
Moſs 323
Moſtyn 78, 323
Moxon 238
Munro 155, 329
Murray 326, 488
Murgutroyd 323
Muſquiz 324
Myers 157, 323

N.

NAples, Queen of 75
Naſh 235
Naſmyth, 488
Natteres 491
Nethercorte 491
Nevill 75
Newcomb 79
Nicholas 155
Noon 402
Norbury 79
Norfolk 156
Norman 237
Norris 235
Nugent 488

O.

O'Brien 75
Oldham 323
Oliver 324
Ord 235
O'Rourke 237, 323
Oſborne 488
Oſwald 158
Owen 498

P.

PAge 75, 234
Paley 402
Palmer 78, 235, 402
Parker 75, 77, 494
Parkinſon 159
Patrick 491
Partridge 490
Parry 237
Parſons 326, 402, 490
Paſſon 491
Payne 406, 491
Pearce 77, 402
Peach 406
Pearley 236
Pearſon 155, 238
Peck 155
Pedro 329
Penn 326
Percy 323
Perkins 488
Perrey 491
Perrotet 405
Peter the Wild Boy 236
Peters 75
Pierſon 488
Pinchin 237
Philips 75, ii.
Philpot 239
Phippen 79
Picket 78
Piercy 239
Pinſent 491
Place 406
Plowman 239
Plume 239
Plumptre 490
Polhill 158
Pomfret 490
Ponſonby 238
Poole 323
Pordivine 491
Potter 79
Poulet 235
Poupard 329
Pownall 238
Poynton 155
Pratt 406
Preſton 157
Preſtwick 236
Price 76
Prince 406, 491
Prior 329
Proctor 402
Punnet 235
Purrier 78

Purser 78
Pym 75, 402
Pott 239

R.

RAibaud 239
Raitt 78
Ramsey 489
Randolph 490
Rash 402
Rasor 239
Rawes 490
Raynsford 323
Redhead 237
Redwood 78
Rees 329
Reichard 239
Reid 78
Remagle 402
Reynolds 78
Rich 406
Richards 76, 326
Richmond 488
Riddle 403, See p. 500
Ridge
Ridings 238
Rivers 239
Rivington 490
Roads 491
Robinson 158, 239, 323, 488, 490
Robson 489
Roper 75
Rothwell 79
Routledge 323
Rowbotham 239
Rowley 78, 235, 491
Roycroft 325
Ruddock 75
Rumbold 235
Rush 236
Rushworth 323
Russell 78, 238, ii.
Russia, great Duchess of, 75

S.

SAlis 325, ii.
Savage 325
Saunders 239
Scheviers 235, 323
Scorral 76
Scot 239, 326, 329, 402, ii. 490
Sealy 491
Shackleford 238
Shadwell 490
Sharp 406
Sherwood 326
Shove 239
Shute 79
Sibelius 157
Sidney 155
Sigworth 239
Silvertop 155
Simms 234
Simpson 79
Sinclair 406
Skeet 155
Slade 329
Sherrard 236
Smallwood 403
Smith 75, 238, ii. 324, 329
Smyth 239
Solomon 329
Solomons 323
Sowerby 239
Spalding 491
Spark 78
Speechley 239
Speidel 159
Spence 420
Spencer 490
Spencer 324
Spicer 76
Squire 75
Stafford 235, 239, 323
Stainsforth 406
Standert 239
Standfast 79
Stanhope 406
Stapleton 326
Stapylton 155
Star 323
Staunton 75
Stee 158
Steele 235
Stephens 75, 78, 79
Steert 488
Steuart 403
Stevens 239, 323
Stevenson 326, 491
Stewart 79, 488, 491
Stidolph 491
Stone 239
Storer 238
Stourton 156
Strafford 159
Streatfield 488
Street 496
Strode 156
Strong 488
Strothoff 78
Strutt 79
Stupart 239
Sumner 79
Sutton 239
Swaffield 75
Swann 490
Swanton 239
Sydenham 491
Sykes 324

T.

TAbourdin 490
Talbot 79
Tankerville 402
Tatum 324
Taylor 77, ii. 237, 403, 491, iii.
Templeton 237
Thevenot 491
Thirkle 159
Thompson 76, 238
Thorne 403
Thornhill 406
Thornton 491
Tichborne 239
Tidsdale 325
Till 79
Timms 405
Todd 491
Torriano 155
Totnall 323
Toup 79
Touse 239
Towers 504
Townsend 239
Townsend 236, 490
Trevor 236
Trigge 323
Trotter 323
Turner 76, 236, 238
Turnor 488
Turton 323
Tweddle 519
Tyler 75, 491

V.

VAlkenaer 323, 489
Vandecope 402
Vane 237
Vaughan 78
Vaux 239
Udney 488
Vernon 491
Vincent 156
Vindin 491
Unett 158
Voysey 79
Uxbridge 490

W.

WAite 156
Wake 157
Walker 157, 239, 490
Walpole 488
Walter 235
Ward 75, 78, 79, 238
Warne 155
Warner 323
Warren 239
Warton 329
Waterman 239
Watkinson 491
Watson 237, 490, 491
Watterall 239
Watts 402
Weaver 75
Webb 78
Wellings 155
Wells 75, 236
Welsh 76
West 329, ii.
Westmoreland 235, ii.
Whichcote 488
Whish 404
Whitcomb 323
Whitcombe 402
White 158
Whitehead 326, 491
Whiteside 491
Whitfield 238
Wickendon 490
Wigan 491
Wiggeth 490
Wiggins 78
Wigmore 79
Wigman 237
Wildman 79
Wilkins 78, 156
Wilkinson 489
Williams 156, 235, 238, 239, 489
Willis 490
Williamson 238
Wilmot 235
Wilson 238, 239
Wimberley 76
Winn 159
Winthrop 236
Wintown 75
Witchell 156
Wolff 402
Wood 78, 239
Woodford 235
Woodhead 491
Woollett 406
Wortham 328
Worton 239
Wragge 489
Wright 323, 404
Wyndham 78
Wynne 75, 77, 323

Y.

YAlden 236
Yates 235
Yonge 323

GENT. MAG. 1784. P. 492. l. 16. r. *literarum*. p. 715. col. 2. l. 44. dele *only*. p. 682. note. for 458. r. 485. p. 936. the verses to a young lady who wished not to hear a funeral bell, were written by Jos. Cradock, Esq. and are printed in Misc. and Fug. Pieces, vol. III. p. 216.

1784. Index to part II. for *How* 638 read *Hone* 638. This is the more necessary to be corrected, as it refers to the death of an eminent artist.

TABLE of the OLD DUTY on HOUSES and WINDOWS, and of the NEW DUTY on HOUSES, with the Total Amount which every House is to pay up to 180 Windows.

Houses under 7 windows.	Old Duty.	New Duty.	Amount of both.	Windows.	Old Duty.	New Duty.	Amount of both.	Windows.	Old Duty.	New Duty.	Amount of both.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Num.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.	Num.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.
1	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	65	6 13 0	8 0	14 13 0	124	12 11	24 0	36 11 0
2	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 10 2	66	6 15 0		14 15 0	125	12 13		26 13 0
3	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 15 0	67	6 17 0		14 17 0	126	12 15		26 15 0 *
4	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 19 6	68	6 19 0		14 19 0	127	12 17		26 17 0
5	0 11 0	0 13 0	1 4 4	69	7 1 0		15 1 0	128	12 19		26 19 0
6	0 14 0	0 15 0	1 9 6	70	7 3 0	8 10	15 13 0	129	13 1		27 1 0
7	0 17 0	0 18 0	1 15 0	71	7 5 0		15 15 0	130	13 3	25 0	28 3 0
8	1 0 4	1 1 0	2 1 4	72	7 7 0		15 17 0	131	13 5		28 5 0
9	1 4 0	1 5 0	2 9 0	73	7 9 0		15 19 0	132	13 7		28 7 0
10	1 5 6	1 10 0	2 15 6	74	7 11 0		16 1 0	133	13 9		28 9 0
11	1 9 0	1 15 0	3 2 0	75	7 13 0	9 0	16 13 0	134	13 11		28 11 0
12	1 12 6	2 0 0	3 8 6	76	7 15 0		16 15 0	135	13 13		28 13 0
13	1 16 0	2 5 0	3 15 0	77	7 17 0		16 17 0	136	13 15		28 15 0
14	1 18 6	2 10 0	4 1 6	78	7 19 0		16 19 0	137	13 17		28 17 0
15	1 14 0	2 15 0	4 9 0	79	8 1 0		17 1 0	138	13 19		28 19 0
16	1 18 0	3 0 0	4 18 0	80	8 3 0	9 10	17 13 0	139	14 1		29 1 0
17	2 1 6	3 5 0	5 6 6	81	8 5 0		17 15 0	140	14 3	26 0	30 3 0
18	2 5 0	3 10 0	5 15 0	82	8 7 0		17 17 0	141	14 5		30 5 0
19	2 9 0	3 15 0	6 4 0	83	8 9 0		17 19 0	142	14 7		30 7 0
20 *	2 13 0	4 0 0	6 13 0	84	8 11 0		18 1 0	143	14 9		30 9 0
21	2 15 0		6 15 0	85	8 13 0	10 0	18 13 0	144	14 11		30 11 0
22	2 17 0		6 17 0	86	8 15 0		18 15 0	145	14 13		30 13 0
23	2 19 0		6 19 0	87	8 17 0		18 17 0	146	14 15		30 15 0
24	3 1 0		7 1 0	88	8 19 0		18 19 0	147	14 17		30 17 0
25 §	3 3 0	4 10 0	7 13 0	89	9 1 0		19 1 0	148	14 19		30 19 0
26	3 5 0		7 15 0	90	9 3 0	10 10	19 13 0	149	15 1		31 1 0
27	3 7 0		7 17 0	91	9 5 0		19 15 0	150	15 3	27 0	32 3 0
28	3 9 0		7 19 0	92	9 7 0		19 17 0	151	15 5		32 5 0
29	3 11 0		8 1 0	93	9 9 0		19 19 0	152	15 7		32 7 0
30	3 13 0	5 0 0	8 13 0	94	9 11 0		20 1 0	153	15 9		32 9 0
31	3 15 0		8 15 0	95	9 13 0	11 1	20 13 0	154	15 11		32 11 0
32	3 17 0		8 17 0	96	9 15 0		20 15 0	155	15 13		32 13 0
33	3 19 0		8 19 0	97	9 17 0		20 17 0	156	15 15		32 15 0
34	4 1 0		9 1 0	98	9 19 0		20 19 0	157	15 17		32 17 0
35	4 3 0	5 10 0	9 13 0	99	10 1 0		21 1 0	158	15 19		32 19 0
36	4 5 0		9 15 0	100	10 3 0	11 0	22 3 0	159	16 1		33 1 0
37	4 7 0		9 17 0	101	10 5 0		22 5 0	160	16 3	18 0	34 3 0
38	4 9 0		9 19 0	102	10 7 0		22 7 0	161	16 5		34 5 0
39	4 11 0		10 1 0	103	10 9 0		22 9 0	162	16 7		34 7 0
40	4 13 0	6 0 0	10 13 0	104	10 11 0		22 11 0	163	16 9		34 9 0
41	4 15 0		10 15 0	105	10 13 0		22 13 0	164	16 11		34 11 0
42	4 17 0		10 17 0	106	10 15 0		22 15 0	165	16 13		34 13 0
43	4 19 0		10 19 0	107	10 17 0		22 17 0	166	16 15		34 15 0
44	5 1 0		11 1 0	108	10 19 0		22 19 0	167	16 17		34 17 0
45	5 3 0	6 10 0	11 13 0	109	11 1 0		23 1 0	168	16 19		34 19 0
46	5 5 0		11 15 0	110	11 3 0	13 0	24 3 0	169	17 1		35 1 0
47	5 7 0		11 17 0	111	11 5 0		24 5 0	170	17 3	19 0	36 3 0
48	5 9 0		11 19 0	112	11 7 0		24 7 0	171	17 5		36 5 0
49	5 11 0		12 1 0	113	11 9 0		24 9 0	172	17 7		36 7 0
50	5 13 0	7 0 0	12 13 0	114	11 11 0		24 11 0	173	17 9		36 9 0
51	5 15 0		12 15 0	115	11 13 0		24 13 0	174	17 11		36 11 0
52	5 17 0		12 17 0	116	11 15 0		24 15 0	175	17 13		36 13 0
53	5 19 0		12 19 0	117	11 17 0		24 17 0	176	17 15		36 15 0
54	6 1 0		13 1 0	118	11 19 0		24 19 0	177	17 17		36 17 0
55	6 3 0	7 10 0	13 13 0	119	12 1 0		25 1 0	178	17 19		36 19 0
56	6 5 0		13 15 0	120	12 3 0	14 0	26 3 0	179	18 1		37 1 0
57	6 7 0		13 17 0	121	12 5 0		26 5 0	180	18 3	20 0	38 3 0
58	6 9 0		13 19 0	122	12 7 0		26 7 0				
59	6 11 0		14 1 0	123	12 9 0		26 9 0				

* The Old Duty on Houses is *Three Shillings* for every House, and *Two Shillings* for every Window in Houses which have 25 and upwards, without any Limitation as to Number.

§ The New Duty on Houses does not increase beyond *Twenty Pounds*, nor is any Person liable to pay this Duty for more than *two Houses*.